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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Lords Deliver Decision on Legality of Using Trade Union Funds for Supporting Labor M. P.'s--Labor Leaders Give Their Views--Law Must be Altered--Mine Enginemen Want Eight Hours--Wales Tinplate Trade Improving.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—For more than two years there has been hotly debated in the courts the question of the legality of the Trade Union using any part of its funds to secure the return of one or more of its members to the House of Commons. Upon the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has the weight of the fight fallen. One Osborne, a member of that society, a working railwayman who could yet in some mysterious way be plaintiff in a series of actions that has meant the expenditure of thousands of dollars, has at last secured (by taking the case from court to court until the House of Lords was reached as a court of final appeal) that his union has no right to use any of its funds for the support of Labor M. P.'s.

It is true that the original rules of all our unions are silent as to Parliamentary representation. From time to time, however, they have been recast and funds for the maintenance of Parliamentary representatives formed. levies made to their members, and all candidates ordered to sign and accept the conditions of the Labor party and be subject to the Labor party whip.

Until the law is altered such arrangements must be expunged from the rules of our Trade Unions and if it is desired to secure the election of a member so that a union and the trade it represents can have a workingman member in the House of Commons, the funds for his election and support must be obtained by voluntary subscriptions, not by transferring any of the union's funds or by a special compulsory levy.

Just who was behind the notorious Osborne in financing him in this series of actions which have meant such a heavy expenditure to his union is not known, but no doubt it was some very kind friend of Trade Unionism—I don't think.

Many Trade Union leaders have given their views upon the Osborne judgment, as it will be called. Secretary Appleton, of the General Federation of Trade Unions, declares that the decision will at once seek to recover the ground that has been cut from underneath them. He contends that the Trade Union has just as much right to craft its constitution so that the funds can be used in accordance with the wishes of the members as any limited liability company. Experience has taught us that we can frequently secure an amelioration of conditions of labor better by Parliamentary action than by strikes. Discontinuance of Parliamentary representation would throw us back on strikes. It is cheaper for us and for the community to do it through Parliament."

Pete Curran, a Labor M. P. and general organizer of one of the biggest unskilled labor unions in the country, declares that the Labor party will find ways and means to raise the requisite funds to maintain members in Parliament. Most of the societies, he declared, were quite willing to subscribe by voluntary levy. The difficulty of the situation arises from the fact that the new rule has been thrust upon the unions at this most inappropriate time —the eve of a general election—and they would proceed with their election

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ARE THE MONOPOLIES IN PERIL?

Some of the magazines are discussing whether or not the Standard Oil Company is really in as much peril as it seems. Wall Street evidently thinks the monopoly in no danger whatever. There has been no material slump in the stocks of the great industrial concerns which are organized and constituted in much the same way as the Standard. Inasmuch as the Sherman anti-trust act applies to a score of them quite as much and quite as directly as to the Standard it seems reasonable to suppose that the firmness of the security market is due to Wall Street's conviction that neither the Standard nor any of the other great industrial combinations is yet at the end of its tether.

On the other hand, Wall Street is sometimes mistaken. It has got into the habit of considering the Standard invincible, but the Standard's own lawyers betray more uneasiness than they have done at any previous point in the trust's history. If they were not disturbed by recent decisions it is not likely that there would be such a powerful pressure on the administration to alter the Sherman anti-trust law or even abolish it.

Th Boston Herald says it cannot imagine such reckless defiance of public sentiment as would be requisite now for repeal of the law, just as it is showing its competence to shield business against monopolistic trusts. This will be a very popular view Congress is not likely to repeal the law, and the administration is not likely to ask it to do so. But it is often possible to accomplish as much by amendment as by repeal, and the signs that tremendous influence will be brought to bear to secure more or less material amendment of the law at the present session of Congress are unmistakable.

Even President Taft has committed himself to its mutilation in the name of "reasonableness." Thick and thin administration organs recognize the danger of such a course. They believe that public sentiment would tolerate combinations which were formed purely in the interest of cheaper production. But the difficulty is to find the combination which has this purpose instead of the arbitrary raising of prices.

To an impartial observer it looks as if Wall Street were counting very confidently on the administration's ability to modify the anti-trust act so as to set up a distinction between combinations like the Standard and those more or less imaginary ones which have no object except the amelioration of humanity. When this project comes before Congress we imagine it will encounter a rude shock from the practical politicians who compose that body and who know well how skeptical the people will be of the whole enterprise.

The New York World states the situation very fairly when it says: "No Congress would care to face its constituents after mutilating the act for the benefit of Wall Street and the trusts. The great corporations will have to make an honest attempt to respect the law before they can count on any large body of public sentiment favorable to its modification. The people are not going to take the word of corporation managers and corporation lawyers that legitimate business cannot be carried on under this act. There are very few voters who regard the anti-trust decision against the Standard Oil Company as proof that the law under which the decision was obtained ought to be repealed."

TAX FOR RELIEF OF MINERS' SURVIVORS.

Nearly everybody realizes in a general way that it was self-interest which led the House of Lords to reject the Lloyd-George budget. The budget strikes at special privilege in more than one direction, but nowhere more forcibly than in its provision of a direct tax on land. The British system of taxation is somewhat peculiar in that it has always taxed merely the revenue from land instead of the land itself. Lloyd-George's proposition to tax the land itself excites the House of Lords because the members of that body are the greatest land owners in the world holding no less than 16,411,986 acres, or one-fifth of the total area of Great Britain.

The selfishness of the motive which incited the House of Lords to veto the budget is so evident as to make false pretense on the subject useless. It would accordingly seem as the spirit of the country ought to be one of emphatic loyalty to the budget supplemented by the determination to teach the House of Lords never again to overstep its constitutional authority in such a manner.

The indications are that the country is with the House of Commons and the Liberal Party by an overwhelming majority. Sidney Brooks, writing to one of the magazines in this country, points out that ten months ago the Liberal party campaign against the lords had hopelessly failed. At that time the House of Lords stood almost beyond reach of successful attack. But Mr. Brooks affirms that the Lords have now thrown away their advantage by their revolutionary action in regard to the budget. Perhaps the peers felt their strong position. At all events (to quote Mr. Brooks), by rejecting the budget the House of Lords is at this moment asserting a claim which if conceded gives it the ultimate power of the purse; makes every government dependent on its forbearance for the very means to live and thus raises itself to the position of permanent authority in the state."

The average Englishman of this generation is so much of a democrat that he is not likely to view so great an assumption patiently. If the House of Lords is not abolished as a consequence of the present struggle there can be little doubt that it will be at least effectually disciplined.

The British constitution and tradition vest the taxing power in the Commons. The problem of the British people now is to protest that power so that the hereditary chamber will never again attempt to interfere with it. At the same time one need not be surprised if England conservatism should stop short of the utter abolition of the second chamber. As one writer explains, all democracies feel the need of repealing a revisory power in some institution, and that power is nowhere more essential than in a land where parliament is supreme and unfettered by any written constitution or any judicial censor such as the United States Supreme Court.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY FACING CHASTISEMENT.

Chief Mine Inspector Roderick of Pennsylvania advocates a state tax on coal production to obtain a fund for the relief and support of survivors of mine disasters. There could hardly be a worthier object for any public benefaction. If the matter were to be decided by sympathy there would be no debate whatever, but so many other questions enter into the advisability of such a tax that we believe the miners themselves are not as yet convinced of the wisdom of it.

The proposition is not exactly new. It has been discussed in the last two legislatures and if our recollection is not at fault the representatives of the miners' organizations were as little in its favor as the representatives of the operators. Mr. Roderick's plan is to lay a tax of three-quarters of a cent a ton on the bituminous production of approximately one hundred million tons a year and one cent a ton on the anthracite production of seventy-five millions tons a year. The annual yield of the tax would be $1,500,000 and this would be sufficient to care for the injured, bury the dead and afford assistance to the widows and orphans.

The great fear of the miners and the operators heretofore has been that if any one state adopted such a tax thereby adding a cent to the cost of producing coal in that particular state it would be giving an advantage off so much a ton to the coal producers of other states in the competitive markets. West Virginia, for example, might refuse to enact such a law while Pennsylvania had one. The result would be to increase certain advantages that West Virginia already has in the competitive markets and Pennsylvania coal operators and miners together would suffer.

To overcome this difficulty it has been proposed that the tax should be laid by the federal government. Mr. Roderick does not deem this idea feasible. In his opinion such a tax would be declared unconstitutional. The mere expression of these differing views is sufficient to indicate that the subject will bear further discussion before either the states or the national government takes action. As remarked in the beginning, there certainly should be some provision for the survivors of mine disasters providing it is possible to arrange it without subjecting the mines of one state to the risk of being shut down through the increased cost of mining which other states refuse to share.

CHURCH ESPOUSES CAUSE OF LABOR.

An Important Document Issued by An Executive Council Representing 18,000,000 American Protestants Declares What the Council Expects of Employers as to Pay, Hours of Labor, Sunday Rest, Etc.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing the United Protestant churches in this country with a membership of 18,000,000 and a constituency of 50,000,000, unanimously adopted, among other specific principles on which it asserts the church must stand,

First, The gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest humanhood.

Second. A release from employment one day in seven.

Third. A living wage as a minimum in every industry, and the highest wage that each industry can afford.

The Federated Council's commission on the church and social service accepts as the basis of its social and action the entire program adopted by the Federal Council in its report on the church and social service. For the concentration of attention upon concrete conditions, and because of the present keen interest in the three closely related propositions above set forth, it submits at this time to the churches the following statement and recommendations, and urges that favorable action be taken upon them by individual churches, synods, assemblies, conferences, conventions, brotherhoods and other representative bodies in the many communions which compose the Federal Council:

The Pittsburg survey revealed to all interested in industrial conditions a state of affairs in many respects unprecedented in the steel mills, according to the report of the survey, twenty per cent of the employes, or about 14,000 men in Allegheny county, worked twelve hours a day seven days in the week, at the rate of sixteen and a half cents an hour. Such employers, therefore, by working twelve hours a day every day in the week were enabled to earn one dollar and ninety-eight cents per day, any reduction in time involving a proportionate loss in wages. The high wages paid to a relatively small number of men in positions of responsibility—three or four per cent getting over five dollars a day—had terrorized the public mind as to the general scale of wages in this particular industry. An investigation of the living conditions showed

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Women Plan a National Boycott on Combinations that Increase Price of Foodstuffs--Senator Hale Confers With the President on the Subject of Federal Economy--Revenues Last Year Increased Over $39,000,000.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Plans for a national boycott of those combinations that increase the cost of living were laid here last Thursday night when the National Anti-Trust league was launched.

Members of congress are interested in the new movement and immediate steps will be taken toward perfecting state organizations. Then when prices soar, the league members, by stopping the use of such articles or commodities as have gone above legal level, will put them back again by refusing a market.

The plan is one that was tried in Germany a few years ago and which, according to a report broke up a combine in coffee that had raised the price of the bean to almost prohibitive figures.

The meeting was informal and no final organization was effected. It was agreed, however, that the organizers should gather under the name of the National Anti-Trust league, and that the organization should be non-political, that it should be presided over by a president, secretary and treasurer, and its movement directed by an advisory council of seven. As soon as congress reconvenes a permanent organization will be effected.

Among the speakers Thursday night were Representative Champ Clark, the house minority leader; Representatives Alexander and Murphy of Missouri; Martin of South Dakota, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Mondell of California and Morgan of Oklahoma.

One matter was settled Thursday night, however. The women of the United States will be taken into membership on equal terms with the men and will have equal voice in the campaign. The women, being the housekeepers of the country, the pioneers of the plan recognized at once that their assistance was vital to success.

"We furnish the purse," said one of the speakers, "but our wives and sisters and mothers make the disbursements from them. We've got to have the women with us."

Accordingly, when congress meets the league will work through the representatives and in some cases through senators with a view to having them interest themselves in the organization of state branches. A nominal fee will be charged each member, probably not exceeding 25 cents a year, to cover the cost of mailing proclamations against certain articles of food that have been pushed too high in the market.

A national charter probably will be sought and the head offices likely will be in Washington.

Senator Hale of Maine, who is senior chairman of the senate committee on public expenditures, had a long talk with President Taft Friday afternoon on the subject of federal economy.

Mr. Taft is seeking the co-operation of his cabinet and of congress in cutting down expenses as one of the surest means of meeting the annual deficit in the treasury.

The committee on public expenditures, created at the special session of congress, is devoting itself to the plan of bringing about the introduction of thoroughly up-to-date business methods in the departments and practical economy in general.

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FIRST PENSION FOR TROLLEY WORKERS.

Philadelphia Traction Company Adopts a System Which Will Apply to Not Less Than 9,000 of Its 12,000 Employes--An Insurance Plan and an Increase of Wages are Features of the Undertaking.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Employes of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company become beneficiaries Saturday, without cost, of an insurance, veteran pension and wage increase plan, which was adopted at a special meeting of the board of directors Friday. As far as is known this is the first street passenger railway in the world to adopt such a system for those in its service.

The insurance feature provides that if any employe of the operating departments dies from any cause—accident or sickness—while he is in the employ of the company, $500 will be paid to his heirs. About 9,000 of the 12,600 men in the service of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company are eligible to this insurance clause. It includes in its provisions motormen and conductors and the men in the shops, power houses and the line and table departments.

Executive officers and clerks are not included in the death benefit provisions, while men entering the employ of the company in the operating department after January 1 will not be entitled to receive the benefits until they have been in the service continuously two years.

Any employe of these departments who has reached the age of 65 may, after 25 years of service, retire on a pension of $20 a month, if he sees and finds other employment it will not disqualify him for the pension or insurance claims. About ten or twelve employes are now at the retirement age and may quit at any time.

There are now 405 conductors and 423 motormen who have been in the service of the Rapid Transit Company more than ten years, while 1,840 have been operating cars less than a year. It is expected that about fifteen men will be continuously on the pension list for the next ten years, and that the roster will materially increase as a result of the new plan. Almost 2,000 motormen and conductors have been employed six years or more.

Much attention was given by the directors to the wage increase system that is to be part of the corporation's policy in the future. It was decided to increase the wages of the motormen and conductors on July 1 next to 25 cents an hour, one cent more than

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

PRESENT YOUR BODIES

TEXT—"What shall I render unto the Lord my God for all his benefits towards me? I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord."—Psa. 115:12.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here twice today to large audiences. The Auditorium, of world-wide celebrity, for its size and excellent acoustics, afforded the immense audience a superior opportunity to hear Pastor Russell's discourse in the afternoon. We report his evening discourse based on the following text: **"What shall I render unto the Lord my God for all his benefits towards me? I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord."—Psa. 116: 12.**

"I beseech, you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your body a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God and your reasonable service."—Rom. 12: 1. He said:

The opening of a New Year is like the opening of a new ledger. It is a favorable time for determining what should be disposed of in the profit and loss account and for putting into effect resolutions governing the New Year. The fact that thousands of resolutions will be made at this season only to be broken later under the impact of temptation should not discourage us from making such resolutions ourselves and advising the course to others. The man or woman who makes no Resolutions or Vows makes little progress in character-building. Poor, fallen human nature needs all the bands and braces and supports which a well-directed will can give it. We are not advocating hasty vows and resolutions and pledges thoughtlessly taken and sometimes unreasonable. What we do advocate is thoughtful, rational sitting down and counting the cost, and then and there resolving with its full strength of the character and with the determination of the mind, to pursue the way which deliberate judgment tells one is the proper course.

Let us encourage everyone to make resolutions to themselves respecting the course in life which they deliberately think will be the most advantageous. And let us encourage such, and not discourage them from any good resolution, helpful to themselves or to others. Resolutions made as children, under proper counsel, and entered into with deliberation, have been the "making" of many noble characters out of material which otherwise would have floated with the current to ignominy and dishonor. We recommend that all parents counsel their children along these lines at this season of the year, supporting their counsel by evidences that they themselves also make resolutions from time to time and faithfully live up to them. To be afraid to make a resolution lest it might be broken is to be afraid of one's shadow. No one can take a step without mental resolution so to do. And likewise steps in the pathway of moral progress all mean resolutions.

A CHRISTMAS VOW OR RESOLVE

A Christian, like other men, can be benefitted by such Resolves to himself which should be sacredly kept, in proportion as he respects himself and would be respected. These Resolutions may apply to sundry affairs of life—his home, his business, his personal habits, etc. But when the Christian comes to consider his highest interests he at once recognizes that they are those by which he is related to his Creator and his Savior. At the very beginning of his Christian experience after he had longed for righteousness and turned from sin; after his eyes had seen Jesus as his Redeemer; after his ear of faith had heard that he was reconciled to God through the death of his Son and had forgiveness of sins through faith in his blood—then came to him the most important moment of his life. For God, through his Word, invited him to make a full consecration of himself (including every earthly interest and affair) to the Lord and his service.

The proposition, in the language of the Savior, was that he should take up his cross and follow him, and that as a reward he should have in the present life tribulation from without, but the peace of the Lord within, and in the future life experience a share in the First Resurrection. That change to glory, honor, immortality, the Divine nature means joint-heirship with his Redeemer in his great office and work as the Mediator between God and the world during the Millennial Age. The terms are clearly stated, self-denial, cross-bearing service for Christ, faithfulness unto death. The rewards also are clearly stated are crowns of life and membership in the Royal Priesthood, a seat with the Lord in his Throne, an opportunity of being one of the judges for helping and uplifting mankind during the Millennium.

While stating the conditions clearly and distinctly, through his word the Lord did not urge consecration, but said rather that each should sit down first and count the cost. After having counted the cost, whoever chose to accept the proposition did so by making a Vow unto the Lord—a Consecration Vow of full submission—the full surrender of the will. This was to the intent that thereafter not only the conduct of life, but the words of the mouth and meditations of the heart should be acceptable to the Lord. This comprehensive Vow is symbolized in baptism, which, rightly understood as explained by St. Paul, is a baptism into membership in the Body of Christ (the Church), and this by baptism or immersion "into Christ's death."—Rom 6; 3.

Only such as make this Vow are accepted at all as members of The Christ and anointed with the holy Spirit. It is respecting this Vow that St. Paul urges, in the words of our text, "I beseech you (justified) brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies living sacrifices, holy, acceptable to God and your reasonable service." Our contract with the Lord is entered into, made secure, by the Vow of Consecration, and the remainder of life is merely a testing of the consecrated one, to determine to what degree he really meant the Vow; to what degree he uses his every endeavor to be **dead** to the world, **dead** to self, **dead** to all earthly things and **alive** toward God and the interest of the Millennial Kingdom to which he has consecrated himself as a "member" of the Body of the Mediator of the New Covenant.—Jer. 31: 31; Gal. 3: 29.

"I WILL PAY MY VOWS"

Let no one lightly undertake a Vow unto the Lord. It carries with it weighty responsibilities. It would be better everyway than none should take the Vow without first understanding the matter and entering fully into the spirit of the resolution they make. Once made and accepted by the Lord through the impartation of the holy Spirit, it cannot be annulled. But why should we wish to annul the Vow? Why should anyone who puts his hand to the plow look back? To use the Apostle's illustration, why should the sow that was washed return to wallowing in the mire? Why should we, after having renounced the world and received the begetting of the holy Spirit, and after tasting of the good Word of God and the powers of the Age to come lose the precious taste and appreciation of these, and return in craving to the beggarly elements of the world? Surely there are no good reasons for so doing. Surely the joys of the present life, as well as the hopes of the Kingdom to come, all should encourage us to fully "set our affections on things above and not on the things beneath."

The world, the flesh and the Adversary all exercise influences contrary to our Vow or Resolution to the Lord to be dead to the world and to self. That we may be alive with Christ and share his glory—suffer with him, that we may reign with him, they do not agree. The poet has expressed the proper thought here, saying,

"My soul be on thy guard,
Ten thousand foes arise;
The hosts of sin are pressing hard
To draw thee from the prize."

Much of our success in the keeping of our Vow of Consecration depends upon two things:

(1) The clearness of our grasp of the situation when we make our Vow and the thoroughness of our intention: the amount or weight thereof; the will power excited for righteousness.

(2) An additional feature of great weight in the matter is the degree of our knowledge. It is in line with this thought that the Scriptures declare, "My people perish for lack of knowledge." God has given us his Word and informed us that it is profitable for doctrine, for reproof and for correction in righteousness, that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished." He has advised us to search the Scriptures and to forget not the assembling of ourselves together. And where this advice is followed and the Scriptures are searched daily, not in a formal manner, but with a desire to know and to do the Lord's will and to be guided in his way, a strengthening of the will is effected, correspondingly there is a weakening of the evil influences which oppose us as New Creatures and our Vow. The Word of God is so arranged as to provide "meat in due season" for all of his faithful people, whether old or young, in every time. As "babes in Christ," as young men and as fullgrown sons of God, it is for each of us a storehouse of Grace and Truth, to make us strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. Only by appropriating this spiritual food can we have strength to fulfill our Vow, to finish our course with joy and to attain the Kingdom. Item by item as our minds are able to grasp its unfolding prospects of glory, honor and immortality, we are thereby strengthened by the Lord's might in the inner man.

In proportion as we realize the facts of the case we may appreciate what a great **bargain** the Lord has offered us. We surrender in consecration our earthly rights, privileges and pleasures and receive in return most happifying spiritual blessings in the present life and the inheritance of the unspeakable blessings and glories of the future. It should, therefore become more easy to pay our Vows with a willing heart, as we grow in grace and in knowledge of the Lord and his Word. Indeed, as the Apostle suggests, it is possible for us to reach the place where we can "rejoice in tribulation also"—knowing that thereby our future blessing is increased.

"WHAT SHALL I RENDER?"

As the consecrated believer considers what God has already done, and what he proposes yet to do for his faithful, gratitude wells up in his heart and his inquiry is, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits?" The more he considers the matter, the more he realizes that his talents and opportunities are necessarily small, insignificant. It is from this standpoint that the poet wrote, "O for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer's praise."

It is well indeed to show our appreciation of God's grace by songs of thankfulness and praise, but we are to remember that not merely poetic cadence are our acceptable songs, but that from the porper standpoint itself is the proper hymn of praise to be continually rendered to the King of kings. "Singing and making melody in our hearts unto the Lord" will imply that our work will be in harmony—a song of life.—Eph. 5: 19.

TAKING THE CUP

The Psalmist answer, prophetically represents the attitude of heart of all the faithful. Each is expected to say, "I will take the Cure of Salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." (Psa. 116: 1, 3.) The cup of salvation at the present time is the "Cup" which our Lord proffered to his disciples, saying, "This is my blood of the New Covenant shed for many for the remission of sins. Drink ye all of it." (Matt. 26: 27-28.) It is a "Cup" of suffering, self-denial, self-sacrifice, as respects the earthly things which we give up, surrender, that we may attain the heavenly things as joint-heirs with our Redeemer. There might be danger, however, of some getting the wrong thought on this subject. There is a peculiar pleasure in drinking of the Lord's "cup" of self-sacrifice, which those who have never partaken of can not hope to understand. It is the pleasure of fellowship in his sufferings, as St. Paul explains. And a part of the pleasure connected with that cup is the associated hope of drinking with our Lord of his other cup of joy and glory and blessing in the Kingdom, as he promised.

The necessity of partaking of this "Cup" of the Lord is shown by the Savior's words to two of his disciples who inquired, saying, Lord, grant that we may sit with thee, the one on thy right hand and the other on thy left hand in the Kingdom?" Our Lord's reply was that they little realized what this high privilege of sitting in the Millennial Throne with him would cost. He inquired, "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of?"—Matt. 20: 22—the cup of suffering, ignominy, dishonor, death?—and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"—not the baptism into water, but into that which is symbolized by the water—a baptism into his death. The apostles indicated their willingness. And we can do no more. If left to ourselves, undoubtedly the contract would be more than we would be sufficient for. Our sufficiency is of God's providence—our great Redeemer is our High Priest and Advocate, able to succor us in every time of need, and able to provide ways of escape from trials too hard for us; able to strengthen us when weak; able to give us the "meat in due season;" able to make us strong in his might; able to bring to our attention the great and precious promises of God's Word. Yea, says St. Paul, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."—Phil. 4: 13.

IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL THE PEOPLE

In the context the prophet declares, "I will pay my Vows unto the Lord in the presence of all the people." Publicly, openly, I will espouse the Lord's Cause. I will remember his words, "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father, with the holy angels." (Mark 8: 38.) I will be faithful in the performance of my Covenant to such a degree that my loyalty shall be known to all the brethren, as well as to the Lord who reads the heart. Yea, and the worldly should know of the faithfulness of God's people, even though, not appreciating the matter, they should despise them and count them fools for Christ's sake.

Vows of this kind are not for the worldly, even though they be morally disposed. They are yet in their sins. If they reject the offer of Divine forgiveness upon Divine terms of consecration. Such may not think to take Vows of consecration to the Lord until first they have renounced wilful sin and accepted redemption through faith in the precious blood. Until then they remained amongst the wicked. "Unto the wicked God saith, what hast thou to do to take my words into thy mouth (as a Vow) seeing thou hatest instruction and castest my words behind thee." (Psa. 50: 17.) All who do not wish Divine instruction, all who spurn the Lord's Word, are in this sense wicked—in a wrong condition of heart. We are glad that there is no truth in the theory that they are liable to eternal torture, but O, how much they are missing, nevertheless, of the joys of the Lord in this present time and of the glories and eternal blessings of the future!

In closing, dear friends, let me suggest to you a little Vow unto the Lord—not as instead of your Consecration Vow, which is all-comprehensive, but as supplemental thereto—as specifying certain matters, which are indeed part and parcel of your Consecration Vow. The thought is that by this Vow these particular features of your obligation will be daily more prominently before your mind. It is my belief that the taking of it earnestly and soberly, and the keeping of it would be one of the wisest New Year's Resolutions that God's people could make—most helpful to them in the peculiar time in which we are living.

Should any of those who take this Vow unto the Lord desire to inform me of the fact, I shall be very pleased to hear from them at my Brooklyn address.

A VOW UNTO THE LORD

1. Our father which are in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. May Thy rule come into my heart more and more, and Thy will be done in my mortal body. Relying on the assistance of Thy promised grace to help in every time of need, through Jesus Christ our Lord, I register this Vow.

2. Daily will I remember at the Throne of Heavenly Grace the general interests of the harvest work, and particularly the share which I myself am privileged to enjoy in that work, and the dear co-laborers at the Brooklyn Tabernacle and Bethel, and everywhere.

3. I vow to still more carefully, if possible, scrutinize my thoughts and words and doings, to the intent that I may be the better enabled to serve Thee and Thy dear flock.

4. I vow to Thee that I will be on the alert to resist everything akin to Spiritism and Occultism, and that, remembering that there are but the two masters, I shall resist these snares in all reasonable ways, as being of the Adversary.

5. I further vow that, with the exceptions below, I will at all times, and in all places, conduct myself toward those of the opposite sex in private exactly as I would do with them in public—in the presence of a congregation of the Lord's people.

6. And, so far as reasonably possible, I will avoid being in the same room with any of the opposite sex alone, unless the door to the room stand wide open.

7. Exceptions in the case of brethren—wife, children, mother, and natural sisters; in the case of Sisters—husbands, children, father, and natural brothers.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Atlantic, Ia., December 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

We look forward, with pleasure, every week to the visit of your valuable paper in our home. We especially like Pastor Russell's sermons, which you print in full and in such large, clear print that does not tire the eyes to read.

Sincerely yours,
A. H. HUYCK.

Boonville, Ind., December 26

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. They are printed in such large, clear type and easy to read.

Wishing you continued success,
Your friend,
MRS. F. G. BONER.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Johnstown, Pa., December 27.

We enjoy your noble paper so much, it is so clean and bright. The way you print our dear beloved Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons is fine. We pray for you that you may continue faithful. We have been a reader of your noble paper for three years and will continue as long as you print the sermons and spread the truth to the hungry souls that are thirsting after righteousness.

Yours in the Lord,
MR. AND MRS. R. R. MAYSON.

Central City, Neb., December 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have not received my Tribune as promptly lately as usual, and I notice the address on the wrapper is Central City, Nev., instead of Neb. Kindly make the correction. I am a laborer and am very much interested in the Tribune and its fair way of treating all subjects of interest to the laboring man. I am also very much interested in Pastor Russell's sermons. They have opened the eyes of my understanding to the fact that God has a plan far beyond the conception of the world of mankind. Keep these sermons going, dear editor, your reward will be greater than you think. I pass out a Tribune to my fellow workmen at every opportunity and hope you may be benefitted by new subscribers by it.

Yours truly,
MACK HESS.

Annapolis, Md., December 27.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find renewal subscription to your paper. In place of Harry Macey address to Mrs. C. Macey of same address.

We look forward each week for the arrival of the Tribune. My husband to read the labor news, my children to read the stories and myself to read the sermon. So your paper is a source of pleasure to us each week.

Wishing you every success for the New Year, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. C. MACEY.

Dante, Va., December 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I will write you to tell you of my continued appreciation of your valuable paper. I have been a reader of your paper for most four years and have not missed but a very few numbers. However my copy failed to reach me Friday by some mishap. I would be very thankful if you will send it as I don't want to miss a single issue so long as you print our Beloved Pastor Russell's sermons in such fine style. I get several other papers that print the sermons, but I always wait for the Tribune to read the sermons. Although the sermon is my greatest interest in any paper, I appreciate the conservative way you treat the great questions between the elements that are preparing for the time spoken of in Daniel 12: 1. I am very thankful that you express your intention to publish the sermons so long as they are spoken. May your subscription list continue to grow on this account and may the dear Lord bless your heart in the printing of them, as he has mine and others in the reading of same. You may count on me as a subscriber so long as I am blessed with the means to pay.

Yours in the Glorious Hope,
S. H. DINGUS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Just a few lines to wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Also to express my great appreciation of the sermons by Pastor Russell, so clearly and so fully published by you. God bless you and give you a rich reward when the Kingdom is set up. Yours in His service

G. W. SEIBERT.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

I want to thank you for kindness for continuing The Tribune after my subscription had expired. I just sent the price for another year's subscription to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I want to take your valuable paper as long as you print Brother Russell's sermons in such clear type. May the dear Lord bless you richly for the part you are taking to spread the glad tiding of great joy which shall be to all peope in due time.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. ELIZABETH STOUT.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 29.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I desire to thank you very much, yes more than I can express, for your bringing our attention to such an able minister of the Gospel, Pastor Chas. T. Russell. His sermons seem to get better and better all the time as we become better acquainted with his trend of advanced thought. These sermons never grow tiresome, but always contain some new food for thought.

This is now our third year for your paper and we always look forward to the day of its arrival with expectation of the feast for the week.

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Thanking you for the excellent choice of reading matter as these sermons contain, I am, truly your friend,

R. A. BROWN.

Amherst, Nova Scotia, Dec. 31.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I want to thank you for sending me your valuable paper, The Tribune, so regularly, and I wish to say, that I prize it very highly, especially because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, and print them in such good type.

As I am Colporteuring for "Studies in the Scriptures," of which Pastor Russell is the author, and as I am moving about from place to place, I decided last summer to allow my subscription to expire, but I missed the sermons so much, that I not only renewed my subscription, but ordered all of the back numbers, so as not to lose a single sermon.

Trusting that I may be a regular subscriber as long as you publish these sermons, I am yours truly,

HENRY HOLMES.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

John E. McFay, Clifftop.
Robert S. Luttrell, West View.
Mrs. M. L. Allen, Cleveland.
Mrs. Ida E. McQuaide, Apollo.
Mrs. A. C. Soules, Peoria.
A. C. Morgan, Orosi.
Mrs. L. M. Flower, Columbia.
Ida M. Jefferson, Norwalk.
Mrs. Albert McKean, Pictou.
R. Narsmith, Belton.
Dr. C. E. Phillips, Fairport.
Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Bakersfield.
D. McGregor, Scotland.
G. C. Driscoll, Dayton.
Henry Schumaker, East Oakland.

The Tribune has yet to hear from a number of subscribers who were sent notices, asking them to renew their expired subscriptions. Be prompt, please.

JAN 14 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 7. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Growth of Conciliation in British Trade Disputes in 1909--British Miners and Their Affairs--Boilermakers and Shipbuilders Secure Government Sanction Declared by Lords Illegal--Scottish Miners in Convention--South Wales Tin Plate Trade Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 6—The growth of conciliation by the Board of Trade in the settlement of industrial disputes has been the feature of the year which closes today. The year 1908 was marked by several disastrous labor struggles in the shipbuilding, engineering and kindred industries. A spirit of greater reasonableness prevailed during 1909 and although on one or two occasions serious labor troubles involving the coal trade were threatened all difficulties were in the end adjusted and the strikes averted.

Trouble was first threatened in the South Wales coalfield on questions arising out of the operation of the new Mines Eight Hours Act. A prolonged series of conferences between the coal-owners and men's representatives had failed to effect a settlement, and the trade seemed to be drifting into a disastrous struggle when a temporary truce was effected between the parties extending over the period of the present wages agreement which terminates on the 31st of March. The introduction of the legal eight hours' day has brought several difficult factors into the situation. A reduction of output is alleged to have taken place under the new conditions. The owners are anxious for economic reasons to introduce the double shift system. The men are opposed to the working of the double shift, and their demands include a payment for small coal, a minimum wage for working in abnormal places, the payment of the 'bonus turn—that is, six days' pay for five days' work—and an increase of the minimum wage from 30 to 40 per cent on the standard.

The trouble in the Scottish coal trade became even more serious. In this instance the cause of trouble was a proposed reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. The owners had asked for a reduction of from 36 to 37½ per cent on the standard—or from $1.50 to $1.22 per day—which the men refused to consider, declaring their intention to maintain the minimum at 36 per cent above the basis wage, the National Federation being pledged by the terms of the resolution of the Chester Conference to support this demand. The negotiations between the parties proved unsuccessful, but ultimately by the intervention of the Board of Trade an agreement was come to for a period of three years and remaining in force thereafter unless terminated by six months' notice. The principle of 30 per cent on the 1888 basis as a minimum wage was conceded, but the parties did not succeed in agreeing as to the selling price which is to be the basis of the new minimum wage and the advances in selling price which are to be the equivalent of future advances in wages. These points were referred to an independent arbitrator, whose decision is to be final.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

One important development of the year has been the introduction of a profit-sharing scheme by the Christopher Furness at the Irvine Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Works. The scheme has all emanated on the part of one of the great captains of industry to secure immunity from labor troubles by actively identifying the workmen with the prosperity of the concern. It is too early yet to pronounce definitely whether the experiment is likely to be a permanent success. If Sir Christopher Furness experiment

LABOR'S GOOD TIME SURELY COMING.

The Great Inventor, Thomas A. Edison, Writes of the Day When the Wage Earner Will Live as Well as Does the Capitalist of the Present Day--Cheapened Commodities Will Make This Possible.

Thomas A. Edison, looking into the future, thinks the prospect of the laboring man is a particularly bright one.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result," Mr. Edison says, in the current issue of the Independent. "Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions.

"Communication with other worlds has been suggested. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we call up our neighbors. They might make us ashamed of ourselves.

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It was a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a four ft 8 inch gauge instead of a 6 foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet.

Aeroplane of the Future.

"The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had one-twentieth of its surface, the wind would not affect it. The helicopter principle is the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE MINE INSTITUTE AT FINLEYVILLE IN SESSION.

The above flash-light taken by the National Labor Tribune's artist shows th first meeting of the Hackett Mine Institute at Hayden Hall, Finleyville, Pa. A report of the institute will be found in another column.

THE RAISE OF COKE WORKERS' WAGES.

Wage earners will very generally hope that the announcement of the voluntary advance in the wages of the coke workers employed by the H. C. Frick Company is the beginning of a wage re-adjustment all along the line.

When the storm of financial panic broke in the latter part of 1907 it became necessary for a very large number of employers to reduce wages in order to keep their plants in operation. Our recollection is that as a rule workingmen recognized the difficulties under which capital was laboring at that time and accepted the reductions without complaint.

Strikes were not of course entirely unknown; but there was a surprisingly small amount of industrial disturbance. The reasonableness of the men at that time is all the greater reason why wages should be restored by the voluntary action of employers as soon as business has sufficiently recovered to justify such action.

It is conceivable that many firms are still engaged in paying off debts which the panic prevented their liquidating sooner. In such cases a few months more may be required by the managements in order to place themselves in position for wage advances. It would seem, however, as if the restoration of the 1907 scale of wages should not be much longer delayed in those industries where the wage earner suffered a cut a couple of years ago.

There are very few clouds along the financial horizon, and the country has a very substantial expectation of prosperity for several years to come. Business men are not only warranted in a certain amount of optimism but actually have no right to take a pessimistic view of things or to assume that they will be incurring any particular risk in raising wages at this time.

It need hardly be said that the continued and general rise in the prices of commodities makes the problem of supporting a family a very serious one for the average man. When prices rise, wages must rise also; and the employer who grants advances voluntarily procures a clear business advantage over the competitor who refuses a wage re-adjustment so long that employes are finally compelled to go out on strike.

We find a sentiment in one of our daily newspaper contemporaries in Pittsburg which expresses the needs of the present situation very justly. The contemporary in question is the Pittsburg Press and what it says is this: "Wage re-adjustment is an indispensable accompaniment of price advances. Our promised prosperity in this country will be more fully realized in proportion as the necessary wage re-adjustments are secured without strike and lockout disturbances."

Inasmuch as it is the policy of the National Labor Tribune to study and desire what is just and fair to all, we would not dismiss the subject without calling the attention of our wage-earning readers to the fact that employers who have to buy their raw materials feel the pinch of high prices no less than the wage earner does himself. Owing to this circumstance it is possible that in some cases employers are not able to pay as high wages as we who are on the labor side of the question might suppose at first glance. These cases are probably exceptional ones and not the rule, but nevertheless both sides of the matter should be considered in every particular instance.

As a matter of course, wage advances ought to be expected more confidently in those industries where there was a substantial cut in 1907 than in those where employers struggled through the two-years' depression without forcing any wage reductions. The wage restoration by the Frick Coke Company affects a multitude of men and will undoubtedly have an important bearing on the wage tendency in all parts of the country for the reason that this is not only a very influential corporation but one which other employers concede is shrewdly managed.

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE HIGH PRICES.

Politicians have wakened up to the livest issue of the times—namely high prices.

There is nobody who is not touched by the cost of living. Ninety-nine per cent of the people of the United States have been touched in the last few years so sharply that they rightly call the sensation a pinch. The pinch has begun to hurt, and the news from Washington indicates that there is fear there that it may hurt the party in power. Hence a number of resolutions have been introduced in both branches, calling for an investigation of the whole subject.

In the House Mr. Hull, a Democrat from Tennessee, Mr. Howland, a Republican from Ohio, and in the Senate Mr. Crawford, a Republican of South Dakota, and Mr. Elkins, a Republican from West Virginia, all introduced resolutions for cost-of-living investigations in one day.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has taken his cue from the agitation of the legislative branch and has launched into an investigation without waiting to be mandamused.

It would be an inspired prophet who could foretell the results of the congressional agitation, which is after all only a reflection of the real embarrassment of the householder in every quarter of the country.

As we have before suggested, at least a considerable part of the rise in prices is due to the tremendous world production of gold. There have been expressions in the past week by Prof. Seligman of Columbia College, Prof. Jenks of Cornell and other distinguished economic authorities unqualifiedly affirming this view. It is plain, therefore, that a portion of the trouble is beyond the remedy of government.

On the other hand, it is equally plain that the large industrial price-raising combinations known as the trusts aggravate the trouble in this country. Just what proportion of the excessive cost of living is due to their operations is hard to figure out, but it is at all events large enough to incur the public's just resentment and the political party which fails to do its part in the suppression of monopoly may as well prepare for a reckoning with the people at the very first opportunity.

President Taft in the special message which he sent to Congress last week expressed the opinion that combinations of competing interests to a certain degree ought to be permitted.

It is quite certain that the President is not in accord with popular opinion in this respect. An amendment of the Sherman Anti-trust law which is liable to be construed by the people as an effort to extend relief to the trusts would be suicidal politics. The movement to amend the Sherman Act in such a way as to weaken it has been applauded by a certain political element ever since the federal courts made it clear by their decision in the Standard Oil case that they proposed to back the law up and make it something more than a dead letter. For Congress to tamper with the act at such a me-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PROMISING NEW MINE INSTITUTE.

First Meeting of the Hackett Institute at Finleyville Calls Out a Large Attendance and is in All Respects a Splendid Success--Excellent and Instructive Addresses.

By J. H. Vitchestain, Special Correspondent.

FINLEYVILLE, Jan. 9.—The first meeting of the Hackett Mining Institute, held in Hayden Hall, Finleyville, on Saturday evening, proved an overwhelming success. The program, which was extensive, was not only indicative of the great things those interested in the new institute are capable of doing, but gives promise of extraordinary achievements in the very near future. The meeting was presided over by Archibald Robinson, mine foreman of Nottingham mine.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, not a single chair vacant. The crowd numbered between four and five hundred. The program from beginning to end was exceptionally interesting, and the music and literary entertainment was one equal to any offered in any city.

The ladies were out in numbers and this naturally enough lent grace to the occasion which was worthy of their presence.

None could but enjoy the feast both in musical and literary talent, as well as the "sumptuous repast" provided to the delight of everyone, by the committee. There seemed to be nothing overlooked. The program abounded with good things. While the appreciation of those present was manifested by the liberal applause.

The program opened with a musical selection by Miss Lizzie Herron, which struck a popular cord. This was to be followed by an address on "First Aid to the Injured" by Dr. A. L. Russell, chief surgeon of the Pittsburg Coal company, but owing to illness he was unable to be present. This, however, was the only disappointment on the program.

A violin solo and accompaniment by Jesse Wessel and Miss Ora Bryant was received with much enthusiasm and they were compelled to respond.

"Mine Accidents, Cause and Their Prevention," was the subject of a splendid paper read by Mine Inspector J. I. Pratt, of the Seventeenth District. The paper is well worthy of careful perusal and is therefore given in full.

A song by Mr. Woods, secretary of the Monongahela Y. M. C. A., was rendered with good effect and added much to the occasion.

J. E. McDonald, secretary of the Employes Relief association of the Pittsburg Coal company, who is very much interested in this work, was present. His remarks teemed with good stories and experiences that kept his audience in a constant uproar. He related incidents that were of much interest and his style was captivating.

A. H. Anderson, who needed no introduction and who devotes much of his time in looking after the welfare of the miners, delivered an address that drove home the necessity of such an institution. He pointed out the great colleges of the country, their work and referred to Germany and other foreign countries to which graduates go to complete their education, yet he contended that the great industries

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congress Taking Up the High Cost of Living and Secretary Wilson Starts an Investigation--A Committee of the American Federation of Labor Calls On the President to Denounce the Steel Trust.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The increased cost of living was the subject of a resolution resolution offered in the house last week by Representative Hull of Tennessee. It provides for a joint committee of seven members of the house and five members of the senate to investigate conditions and report upon them and as to what remedies may be effected through legislation.

In consonance with the resolution introduced by Representative Hull, secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has ordered a sweeping inquiry into the cost of living in the United States.

"I realize," said Secretary Wilson, "that we have undertaken a big contract, but we can carry it out. The question of food supply is most complicated. In investigating it with regard to any particular locality three facts are to be considered—first, the price paid by the wholesale merchant to the producer; second, the cost of transportation from the place of production, and, third, the difference between the wholesale and retail prices. The location of the place of production and consequently the question of transportation play a large part in the ensuing results."

Representative Douglas of Ohio in the house asserted that the food production of the country was not keeping pace with the growth of population, and yet, he said, congress had done practically nothing to encourage development of the soil. He said:

"Last year congress appropriated in the army and to the navy and to military pensions a total of $185,000,000, or 67¼ per cent of our total revenue, and we appropriated to our great department of agriculture $13,000,000, or about 2 per cent of our revenues. I submit that the daily bread and meat of the men and women who toil, of the very soldiers and soldiers' widows and children dependent upon their little pensions, are at least as important as coast defenses and battleships."

Mr. Douglas urged that a greater

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHAT GOD WINKED AT.

TEXT—"THE TIMES OF THIS IGNORANCE GOD WINKED AT: BUT NOW HE HAS COMMANDED ALL MEN EVERYWHERE TO REPENT; BECAUSE HE HATH APPOINTED A DAY IN THE WHICH HE WILL JUDGE THE WORLD IN RIGHTEOUSNESS BY THAT MAN WHOM HE HATH ORDAINED"—Acts 17: 30-31.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 9.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached twice here today to large and very attentive audiences. We report one of his discourses from the following text: "The times of this ignorance God winked at: but now he has commanded all men everywhere to repent; because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained." He said:

The word "winked" in our text is used in a figurative sense to signify that God took notice of, paid no attention to, that long period of time from the flood to the First Advent of our Redeemer. During those twenty-five hundred years the world of mankind lay in ignorance and weakness and vice, but, as our text declares, God took no notice of it as a whole. He gave his attention entirely to the little nation of Israel, the descendants of Abraham, with whom he made a special Law Covenant. Israel entered upon a great schooling period, first in a condition of bondage in Egypt; and later, under the command of Moses, passing from Egypt to Canaan with a wandering of forty years in the wilderness; still later, under judges, and then under kings, etc. God did not wink at sin amongst the Israelites, whom he adopted as his "peculiar people" under the Law Covenant mediated by Moses. We read that every disobedience received a "just recompense of reward." (Heb. 2: 2.) Stripes, punishments, captivities under divine supervision and predicted through the prophets, was the portion of the chosen people of the Lord. Obedience on their part brought blessing and disobedience and idolatry brought chastisement—God winked at nothing as respects his chosen people.

At first glance this is perplexing. Not understanding the Divine Plan we would be inclined to expect that the favored nation would be excused more than others that it would be the people whose imperfections would be winked at. But not so. Israel was chosen for a purpose. And in order to prepare them for their mission and to fit them, to fill it, the Lord chastened and scourged them for their sins, and thus educated and assisted them more than others to a full condemnation. As a result, when our Lord came into the world to be man's Redeemer, Israel, under the chastening, scourging, instructing experiences of many centuries, was by far the most advanced nation in the word along religious lines.

Thus it was that when the Redeemer presented himself, some, "a remnant," were "Israelites indeed" and ready to receive him—five hundred during his earthly ministry and several thousand more to follow during Pentecostal seasons. It is but reasonable to suppose that no other nation in the world would have furnished any such numbers ready of heart for Messiah, and consecrated fully to him. Note, for instance, that St. Paul's preaching to the Athenians on Mars Hill apparently touched not a single heart nor head.

WHAT WAS NOT WINKED AT.

With the smoke of the dark ages in the eyes of our understanding and with poor brains befuddled by unscriptural theories we once thought this passage implied that God winked at those sands and millions slipping and sliding down into Purgatory or Hell torments—eternal torment. With increased light we perceive that those thoughts were fallacious; that nowhere in the Bible teaches that those poor creatures, who had neither the Gospel of Christ, nor the Law of Moses, were damned by their Creator in the manner we had supposed. We now perceive that they were simply allowed to die in their ignorance and sin under the penalty imposed upon father Adam. We now see that God merely refrained from giving them any light upon the future respecting what he intended to do for the blessing of the world of mankind—the reconciliation of the world unto himself through Abraham's Seed. We see that the Divine purpose included them with all mankind in the redemption accomplished by Jesus and subsequently, that with the remainder of the world, will share in the resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust.

What a relief that brings to our heads and hearts! How we used to wonder that the God of Love could not only countenance the eternal torture of these millions, but more than that, foreknew it, predetermined it, and winked at it as though it were a joke, a trifling matter, anyway. Surely we love our Creator better in proportion as the eyes of our understanding open to the true teachings of his Word. And surely at the opening of a New Year all who through the Divine Word thus discern the Divine character to be just and loving will be influenced thereby to a rejoicing love, which will take pleasure in doing those things pleasing in his sight, and which will be grieved at anything that would displease him!

THE JUSTICE OF THE WINK.

The Almighty informs us that Justice is the very foundation of all of his dealings. He cannot be less than just, although through Christ he has provided to be more than just—that is loving and merciful. There must have been a justice in this winking mentioned by the Apostle. What was it?

The Apostle explains that owing to death sentence that was upon the world in general and no provision having as yet been made for the redemption from that death penalty and a resurrection deliverance, it would have been illogical for God to give laws to the world of mankind commanding repentance, etc. Why? Because they were already condemned to death, the extreme penalty of the Divine Law. No more could be done to them than destroy them, heavenly or bodily they lived. And nothing that they could do would make them deserving of eternal life. So long as the death sentence rested upon them and no prospect was offered even of release, God let them alone and mostly enough winked at their imperfection and did not lay it specially to their charge. He permitted them to go down to the tomb unenlightened respecting his gracious purposes of the future for them and for all men through Christ.

With the Jew it was different. God instructed that nation through the Law and the prophets and the chastisements for their wrong doings, and thus prepared them to be a "little flock" of Israelites indeed" ready for spiritual things. Additionally he wished to use them and their experiences as types or lessons for Spiritual Israel yet future. These types, under the guidance of the holy Spirit through the New Testament, have constituted very helpful lessons to the Church of this Gospel Age—Spiritual Israel. "For the Law Covenant was a shadow of good things coming after it."

But before having this dealing with Israel, God made a Covenant with them, promising them life eternal if they would obey. They failed to accept the proposition and strove to live righteously, strove to keep the Law. They did not attain eternal life under the Law because they could not keep it; not that the Law was in itself defective, but that they, like all other members of Adam's fallen race were imperfect. God knew of their weaknesses and allowed them to be disappointed in the outcome of their covenant, but nevertheless he made it a great blessing to them—a means of instruction, which, as we have seen, is ultimately prepared several thousand years to be of use to a condition of heart as to be ready for the Lord and to receive his disciples. The Jew then had the advantage over the Gentile up to that time. He had God's promises. He knew the Law of God. He was enabled by strivings to keep a commandment of keeping it perfectly. Had God not chosen the nation of Israel to bring them under the schooling processes of the Law Covenant (Gal. 3: 24) he would have "winked at" their ignorance, etc., as he did with the transgressions of other nations up to that time.

NOW COMMANDETH ALL MEN.

What is the secret of this change on God's part—from winking at the sins and imperfections of the world to commanding them to repent? If it is just to wink at their sins for thousands of years, why did not God continue to wink at them? The Apostle answers the question, telling us that this change in God's dealings with them sent forth the message that the world should repent was based upon the fact that his eternal purpose had by that time reached the stage of development which justified such a message. The Son of God had left the glory of the Father which he had with the world before was; he had humbled himself to become a man. As the man Christ Jesus he had been obedient to the Heavenly Father's will, and had laid down his life unwillingly—that is, he might have consecrated believers during the Gospel Age; secondly, that it might redeem them by way of ransoming from the penalty imposed upon father Adam. We now see that God merely refrained from giving them any light upon the future respecting what he intended to do for the blessing of the world of mankind—the reconciliation of the world unto himself through Abraham's Seed. We see that the Divine purpose included them with all mankind in the redemption accomplished by Jesus and subsequently, that with the remainder of the world, will share in the resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust.

What a relief that brings to our heads and hearts! How we used to wonder that the God of Love could not only countenance the eternal torture of these millions, but more than that foreknew it, predetermined it, and winked at it as though it were a joke, a trifling matter, anyway. Surely we love our Creator better in proportion as the eyes of our understanding open to the true teachings of his Word. And surely at the opening of a New Year all who through the Divine Word thus discern the Divine character to be just and loving will be influenced thereby to a rejoicing love, which will take pleasure in doing those things pleasing in his sight, and which will be grieved at anything that would displease him!

THE JUSTICE OF THE WINK.

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For a time these good things were confined to the Jewish nation, but three and a half years after the crucifixion the limit of the seven times respecting the message came to an end and then the good tidings of great joy were proclaimed to all the world, Jews and Gentiles on the same terms that the Jews enjoyed.

The Gospel or "good news" consists of the information that God in his Word has provided that a death sentence upon Adam and his race shall not be perpetual; that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust—that the provision for this has already been made in and through the death of the Redeemer. Is it required what advantages there would be in a resurrection of the dead if therewith all would be in a seed back again just where they are at present? The answer is that there would be no advantage in such a resurrection. If the Jew could not keep the Law, and if the very best-intentioned of the Gentiles have found themselves to be imperfect and their efforts to stand approved before God in the present life failures, what good could result from merely awakening them from the sleep of death? Would it not be wiser and better every way to let them perish like the brute beast?

We answer that God's Word reveals a very grand outcome to his Plan of Salvation. The word **resurrection**, as Scripturally used, signifies much more than to be merely resuscitated. It signifies awakening and more—uplifting all out of sin and death conditions, up up to perfection—to all that we lost by Father Adam and restored in the Calvary sacrifice.

"GOD HATH APPOINTED A DAY."

This, then, is the meaning of the Apostle's statement. By providing the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of the Church and the world, God has made possible a fresh trial or judgment for Adam and his race. Adam's first judgment or trial day was in Eden. There he lost everything by the disobedience and brought upon himself and all of his race Divine sentence to death. Christ has appeared that he might redeem Adam and his race, for the very purpose of giving them individually another full, fair trial or judgment for life everlasting or death everlasting.

That general judgment day mentioned by St. Paul in our text—whether a 24-hour day or a thousand-year hour day—it is the thousand-year day of Christ—the period of his mediatorial reign, in which Satan will be bound, all evil influences be removed, and the light of the knowledge of the glory of God be made to fill the whole earth. St. Peter reminds us, "Beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing: that one day with the Lord is a thousand years." (2 Pet. 3: 8.) This is in full accord with the expressions, "The day of Christ," "The day of judgment," etc. The Millennial day will be a day of judgment or trial in the sense that all mankind, the living and the dead, will be brought to full knowledge of God and to full opportunity for coming into harmony therewith, a reminder built from all weaknesses, imperfections, etc., which have resulted from our share in the sin and sin and our own weakness and ignorance. Sins to the extent that they were willful will to some extent be inexcusable and receive a just recompense of reward. (Heb. 2: 2.) Every good endeavor will be rewarded and every shortcoming will be punished.

Those who can clearly see the force of the Apostle's argument, that he has given us the right clue as to why every member of Adam's race another trial, another judgment to determine each and individually the worthiness or unworthiness of each, to have been "winked at" heretofore and give them all a surprise? Why did he send them the message of the love and revelation of his knowledge of his future dealings? Did he not know what his purposes were? Certainly he knew, namely, that few of mankind would have the "hearing ear," and that few of still fewer would be ready for new righteousness and so irate iniquity, as to receive the knowledge of the present life by espousing the Gospel message, regarding of sin, and so gradually to gain saints' life, its opposition and enlightenment?

Yes, we answer, it is written, "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world." And he knew that only since that time the measure of his grace would gener-ally fall upon earth's ears and hearts bearing. That we might know this he caused it to be written in the prophecies of Daniel that in the time would have the hearing ear for his message of love and mercy. Who then, did he send the message to? Evidently to those were two reasons for his so doing.

(1) He intended that a witness should be given so that those coming heading would have the benefit of a reformation of life. He wished all to have a fair opportunity in the present life to come into harmony with him, but could be proportionate to their knowledge of this fact of redemption. This principle is stated in the Scriptures by our Lord. He declares that he who knew his Lord's will and prepared not to be punished with fewer stripes and a lighter punishment for his transgressions than while those who knew better and sinned with deliberation will be beaten with many stripes in the next Millennial day. In other words, every violation of conscience sinks the sinner lower and lower, and makes the pathway of holiness to him the more difficult for him to enter upon during the Millennium. In accordance with his knowledge and right living in the present life will be the responsibilities and advantages of the life that is to come under the Mediatorial Kingdom of Messiah. Whoever seeks peace and righteousness now and finds them is blessed and on coming forth from the tomb will have a character proportionately like that of the "elect" class, the "elect" characters, whom he is seeking in the present time before the morn-

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—TOPICS—

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WHAT CONGREGATIONALISTS, PRESBYTERIANS AND METHODISTS MUST YIELD

JAN 23. *WHAT BAPTISTS AND DISCIPLES MUST YIELD*
JAN 30. *WHAT EPISCOPALIANS, CATHOLICS AND LUTHERANS MUST YIELD*
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Hoping that you may continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons and that God the Father be with you to sustain, strengthen and uphold you in your effort in assisting to publish the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.

Yours truly,
WM. GOODFELLOW.

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Editors National Labor Tribune:

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Hope you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, for it is because of those sermons that I am a subscriber to your paper. May God bless you for publishing these sermons.

Wishing you a very happy New Year, I am respectfully,
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I notice the date of my paper it is past due for renewal. I have just sent the price for the next year to the Watch Tower and Tract Society, and am sorry I was so negligent. I will try not to be slow again, for I don't want to miss a single one of Pastor Russell's sermons. It is such a nice, clean paper that I can see it. May God bless you for publishing these sermons.

Yours very truly,
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Editors National Labor Tribune:

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MRS. AMY ROUGH.

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Editors National Labor Tribune:

When Bro. J. A. Bohnet was at Fresno last summer he told you he had a chapel and asked you to send him some papers. I have been receiving them and have distributed them among the people. Please send me 100 copies of the issue containing the sermon, "Hell and the Bible." I will distribute them among my friends.

Yours truly,
MRS. E. P. NICHOLS.

Schuylkill, Co., Pa., Jan. 3.
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I desire to express my appreciation of your kind effort to serve the public with a fair, unprejudiced exposition of the labor situation all over the world, and read the same with appreciation but must say I am intensely interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, and trust that we may have them in some form indefinitely. Wishing you the best of success and a happy New Year, I remain, yours, etc.,

F. W. RANDALL.

Elida, N. M., Dec. 28.
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Yours truly,
P. A. BURKE.

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I highly appreciate your superior manner in which you publish the sermons of Brother Russell. We are confident that as long as you publish the sermons, for they are certainly going to and fro through the land, and the glad tidings of great joy to all who love the Lord come out of the way corner. So I am enclosing my renewal.

Thanking you for your zeal in publishing the truth, I am,

Your brother in Christ,
A. C. MORGAN.

Waynesburg, Pa., Jan. 2.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am enclosing two subscriptions to The Tribune. I have been reading the sermons of Pastor Russell for about a year through another source, but I now want it myself. I am highly pleased with the large type, bold, prominent headlines and the sermons in full. I have delayed the matter in hopes I might secure new names. May the good work go on.

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It is about time to renew my subscription to The Labor Tribune.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Convention of All Branches of Labor Movement Decide to Secure Promises from Parliamentary Candidates for an Amendment of Trade Union Acts--70,000 Northern Miners Strike and 200,000 South Wales Miners Hand In Three Months' Notices--Tinplate Trade Specially Busy.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1910.—In pursuance of the resolution passed at the convention of delegates of the Labor party, the General Federation of Trade Unionists, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress on the house of lords' judgment on the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants versus Osborne case, the joint board representing those three organizations have issued a manifesto, which will be sent to the secretaries of kindred societies throughout the United Kingdom. It is signed by W. C. Steadman, M. P., W. A. Appleton and J. R. Macdonald, M. P., the secretaries of the organizations which held that conference, and asks that the following question be put to all candidates at the coming election:

"Will you support an amendment to the trade union acts (1871-1876), which will enable unions to continue the political activities in which they have been engaged since 1868?"

The manifesto explains that the decision of the law lords will probably be held in other courts to mean that local trades council's cannot be supported (such is the advice already given to branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants), and it is doubtful if any expenditure in connection with political deputations and the annual trades union congress (so far as it deals with politics) is now quite legal. It is, therefore, trade unionism, and not merely labor representation, that is hit by the recent decision.

No new powers or alteration of the present status of unions are asked for. It was stated by one of the judges that trade unions never contemplated political action in 1871. That, says the manifesto, is not the case. By 1871 trade union candidates were actually in the field, the miners' unions being specially active. At the election of 1874 fourteen candidates promoted by trade unions contested seats; of those, Thomas Burt and Alexander McDonald were successful. Therefore, for years before the act finally defining a trade union was passed, the activities of trade unionism were before parliament. George Howell, who was secretary to the parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress during the time the trade union acts were being passed, speaking during the Birmingham congress week in 1869, said: "It was now about ten years ago when they first adopted politics, and during that period they had made more progress than during any previous ten years. He did not wish to turn the societies from their original purposes, but he wished that they should associate with those objects political power and political influence." And in 1875—a year prior to the 1876 act—Mr. Broadhurst moved at the Trade Union Congress and it was carried unanimously, "That in the opinion of this congress it is the duty of the trade unionists and other bodies of working men to miss no opportunity of returning to parliament men of their own order, and for this purpose recommends the dele-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE EFFECT OF PRICES ON WAGES.

Influential Enployers Join in Discussion of Country's Economic Situation.

Behind the present demands of the railroad workers throughout the country for higher wages looms as a cause the disquieting fact that the country's growing prosperity is increasing rather than lightening the burden of the "ultimate consumer." It is on the acknowledged fact that food, shelter and clothing have increased in cost during the past year that the trainmen base their demands for wage increases ranging from 5 to 40 per cent. West of Chicago the matter has already resulted in a strike, but on the Eastern lines a peaceful solution of the problem is looked for. "The whole matter," says President W. C. Brown of the New York Central, as quoted in the New York Evening Mail, "hinges on the one question as to whether there has been, since the last increase in wages, a material increase in the cost of living." Since the pinch of climbing prices is felt by all classes of wage earners, demands for higher wages are now the order of the day throughout the whole industrial field. "Wages have not kept pace with prices," declares Mr. Alexander MacDonald, a Standard Oil millionaire whose testimony on the side of the wage earner must be accepted as at least disinterested. In a Cincinnati dispatch to the New York American Mr. MacDonald is further quoted as follows:

"It is becoming impossible for the wage worker to make both ends meet. I do not recall when the cost of living was so high. We will have to have a readjustment somewhere.

"It is not good that the mass of our people should be forced to live a hand-to-mouth existence. There is no incentive in work that produces nothing for the future. The saving ability of our people must not be curtailed.

"I can not see how the clerk who must pay the present high prices can support a family and save at the same time. The results of such a condition can not be anything but bad. It discourages marriage, among other things, and those who have means are living too extravagantly."

Some pessimistic observers see in the demands of the railroad workers only the beginning of a vicious circle which at each revolution will levy fresh toll on the pocket of the average citizen. Mr. Frank Fayant states this view concisely in the New York Times.

"Railroad wages will be raised. Freight rates will be raised. The $100,000,000 increased yearly distribution to the 1,200,000 workers on the railroads will be added to the cost of commodities, and will be paid by the consumers of commodities."

President Brown, however, does not share the opinion that an increase in the wages of railroad employes would mean an endless chain of increases at the expense of the consumer. He says:

"It does not figure out in circles. A 10 per cent increase in the wages of the average conductor, engineer, yardman and the like would be, approximately, $100 per annum. An increase of 10 per cent in freight rates on everything his family uses in a year would be less than $1. The situation for the employe, therefore, would be much better."

Census estimates place the average income of all American families of five persons at $750. According to Mr. Fayant a 10 per cent increase in freight rates would add a dollar a year to the cost of things consumed by such a family—that is to say, it would add 20 cents to the living expenses of each member.

So rapid has been the increase in the cost of living in the United States, particularly in the cost of the necessaries of life, that many see in it a political as well as an economic problem of the first importance. Representative Howland (Rep.) of Ohio wants to make it the subject of a congressional investigation, and has introduced a resolution in the house to that end. "No subject since the free-silver agitation in 1896," declares the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, "has attracted so much public attention." In spite of bountiful harvests the prices of farm products have steadily advanced until the price of corn is 112 per cent higher than in 1896, while in the same period wheat has advanced 94 per cent and potatoes 100 per cent. Sheep and swine have increased in value 100 per cent, while lard has gone up 226 per cent and pork 210 per cent. This list of soaring commodities, we are told, might be extended to embrace almost everything grown or manufactured. Bradstreet's "index number" shows that 29 [illegible] had the same purchasing power on December 1, 1909, that $2.42 had in July of 1896. Among the varied explanations advanced are the increased production of gold, the failure of our agricultural output to keep pace with our increasing population, the high tariff, the trusts, and the national spirit of extravagance. Discussing with a representative of the New York World the relation between the world's increased gold production and the higher cost of living President Brown, whom we have already quoted, says:

"In the Presidential campaign of 1896 the American people decided definitely and finally that gold should be the future measure of all values in this country. Since that time one country after another has followed the wise precedent thus established, and it may be said truthfully that today gold is the measure of value the world over.

"Economists agree that there is a direct relation between the quantity of the metal that is the basis of value and the general industrial condition; that, as the basic metal increases in quantity—and as a consequence decreases in purchasing power—the value, the price of everything measured by and paid for with that metal, is invariably enhanced in value.

"The total gold production of the world in 1896 was approximately $202,251,000. In 1908 it was $435,000,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent in thirteen years. It is confidently predicted that by the end of the first decade of this new century the annual production will approximate $500,000,000. * * * * *

"The gold produced year after year piles up, is accumulated, and as it augments and accumulates it becomes cheaper—that is, as measured by the things for which it is exchanged. As it accumulates it takes more gold to buy a bushel of wheat, a suit of clothes, a pound of beefsteak, a sack of flour, or any of the other necessities of life.

"For this reason the pay of labor has steadily advanced and must continue to advance in some fair ratio with the increase in the cost of the things that labor must buy. To put it in another way, wages must go up in about the same proportion that the purchasing power of the money the laborer earns goes down."

The cost of bread in this country is a puzzling item to Mr. G. R. Cahill, an investigator for the London Board of Trade. He is quoted as saying in a Chicago interview:

"I can't understand how we can buy bread in England for one-third the price you pay in Chicago when you send us your wheat. You have to pay 5 cents for fourteen ounces of bread, while we get a loaf weighing sixty-four ounces for 10 cents. Our four-pound loaf never costs more than 12 cents, and usually only 10 cents. I confess I can't understand it."

To Gifford Pinchot the higher cost of living is a phase of the conservation problem. In his address of last week, which we discuss at greater length on another page, he says:

"The income of the average family in the United States is less than $600 a year. To increase the cost of living to such a family beyond the reasonable profits of legitimate business is wrong. It is not merely a question of a few cents more a day for the necessaries of life, or of a few cents less a day for wages.

"Far more is at stake—the health or sickness of little babies, the education or ignorance of children, virtue or vice in young daughters, honesty or criminality in young sons, the working power of bread-winners, the integrity of families, the provision for old age—in a word, the welfare and happiness or the misery and degradation of the plain people are involved in the cost of living.

"To the special interests an unjust rise in the cost of living means simply higher profit, but to those who pay it, that profit is measured in schooling, warm clothing, a reserve to meet emergencies, a fair chance to make the fight for comfort, decency and right living."

MINE INSPECTOR ON MINE DISASTERS.

A Careful and Suggestive Discussion of Their Causes and the Means of Their Prevention—Many Defects in Present System: Lack of Attention to Ventilation Perhaps the Greatest.

By J. I. Pratt, Mine Inspector Seventeenth District.

The subject of accidents in coal mines is one that has engaged the attention and best thought of the ablest scientific and practical mining men; but at no time in the history of of coal mining in the country has there been so much interest manifested on this subject as at the present time, owing to the enormous loss of life and destruction of property that has come to us and our neighbors, from explosions in our mines. Those casualties have so aroused the public that there is now an effort being made to have congress enact some legislation on coal mining, whereby the Federal government law can investigate our methods of mining, and the causes leading to such disasters.

We must consider that the coal that was easy of access in this section, and could be operated by drift or slope, is nearly exhausted and as we penetrate to a greater depth for our coal, we will still encounter still greater dangers. Marsh gas that is found occluded in the coal seams, and under increased pressure owing to a greater depth of cover over it, will become menace to life and property. The use of machinery for cutting the coal means increased danger from the dust produced, which is the most dangerous element, and the least understood, and therefore the most difficult to control. With the use of electric locomotives for the transportation of our coal at rapid rates of speed over miles of mine tracks, and the wire charged at a high voltage hanging about our heads, the use of inflammable powder for blasting down the coal and other material, and the open torch, if continued, these casualties will still occur frequently unless we enforce the proper safe guards to prevent them.

We must not allow ourselves to be carried away and our judgment to become beclouded by concentrating our attention on the one form of accidents that occur during and through mining operations; we must consider all but not in the same degree. With due regard to the feelings of those so sadly bereaved by what we are so prome to consider the monster evil of the mines—accidents by explosions—we must not allow our attention to be engrossed by spectacular incidents. It is not my intention to tire you with statistical matter, but to confine myself to the practical end of the subject; but in order that I may call your attention to the loss of lives or the number of persons killed in the bituminous mines for a period of ten years, 1899 to 1908 inclusive; the number was 4,334. The statistic shows that 55.05 percent were killed by falls, 13.59 percent by cars, 20.01 percent by explosions of gas and dust, 11.05 percent by miscellaneous causes. It appears that in 1899 when the production was 73,006,945 tons, 250 lives were lost inside the mines, or 292,263 tons were produced per life lost; in 1908 when the production was 114,937,375 tons, 550 lives were lost inside the mines, or 208,977 tons were produced per life lost. This classification shows that explosions are not as great as by falls and still more so in those casualties that do not result fatally. If such be the case we shall find much food for reflection and a wide field for action. Many of our mines have within them all the elements running until they got outlets that are necessary to make them as dangerous as any in the world if not properly cared for. We have very unintelligent and impractical class of workmen to control and govern as a rule; men that do not understand our language, and unfamiliar with the dangers in the mining of coal, but they are needed and we cannot get along without them. The result is an ever increasing death rate. This increase in fatalities has caused the impression to prevail that we are not keeping abreast of the time in our methods of mining.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

POINTED REPLY TO JAMES KIRBY.

President Samuel Gompers of American Federation of Labor Retorts Sharply to Kirby's Criticism of the National Civic Federation for Its Encouragement of Trade Unions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—"When a red flag is waved in front of a wild bull it is said to infuriate him the more. When water is offered an animal suffering with rabies, it is said to intensify his madness. When anything affecting the interests of the laboring man of this country is presented to James Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, it is apt to increase and intensify his madness and set him altogether wild."

It was in the foregoing language that Samuel Gompers referred to Mr. Kirby when his attention was called to a letter recently written by Mr. Kirby to Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, in reply to an invitation to have his association represented at the meeting of the federation, which is meeting this week in this city.

Referring to the invitation and to the thought and time being devoted by the Civic Federation to the question of uniform laws, Mr. Kirby's letter stated as follows:

"While the National Association of Manufacturers is deeply interested in the question of uniform legislation, having a committee which is devoting much time and thought to the subject and working in conjunction with the 'uniform state laws commissioners,' it would naturally wish to co-operate in the proposed conference, yet I am conscious of the fact that any earnest movement looking to the promotion of uniform state laws should be conducted solely by men having sincere motives, and who will obey our laws and respect the decision of our courts, and that men who openly declare they will do neither of these things, except at their pleasure, should have no voice in any conference respecting legislation intended to apply to all citizens irrespective of classes, whether such legislation be proposed as uniform throughout the states or otherwise."

It then proceeds to refer to Mr. Gompers and John Mitchell as not only participants but moving spirits in the movement as well as officers in good standing in the federation, and declares that these facts are irreconcilable in his mind.

"I cannot find it in my conscience to wink at the great danger to the best interest of our common coun-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FIRST-AID-TO-THE-INJURED AT TOMS RUN.

The meeting of the first-aid-to-the-injured held in K. of P. Hall, Toms Run, on Friday evening, proved an overwhelming success and the indications are that the mines in this section will have organized several corps that will be second to none in the Pittsburg district.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and everyone present seemed to be anxious either to address the meeting or take some part in the program, a portion of which had been prearranged while considerable more was added by calling on those present.

The meeting was called to order by James M. Sloan, superintendent of the mines, who in a brief address stated the objects of the meeting. He spoke of the necessity of first-aid-work and expressed an appreciation for those who were foremost in the movement. "When a man is injured we are all more or less affected on hearing the news, and when several are injured as a result of something going wrong the matter arouses the entire community and not only that, but the sympathies of others are enlisted. It is therefore our duty to do all we can to relieve the sufferings of those injured as well as those dependent upon the injured and further to do all in our power to prevent an injury. Nothing will accomplish this purpose nor arouse our interest more than to take a personal interest in the injury of each and when one is injured to be able at once to relieve the suffering by prompt assistance with ability and experience taught by those competent to instruct.

Superintendent Sloan promised that Tom's Run should have a corps of which the district would be proud of and at the first opportunity they would be entered in a competitive drill. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Sloan introduced J. E. McDonald, secretary of the Employes' Relief Association, who is deeply interested and one of the chief instigators of first-aid movement now sweeping over the country.

Mr. McDonald spoke of the absolute necessity of first aid work. He said the object in case of injury to any employe was to get to the scene as quickly as possible and to be able to do something that might relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate victim. Not only in the operations of coal mines are men injured but they are injured in every walk of life. In mill, factory, shop, upon the streets, and how sad indeed it is when men are injured to be unable to offer any relief until a physician can be found or an ambulance arrives upon the scene. The purpose then is to have employes so deeply interested in this kind of work that when a fellow workmen is injured he may be able to give immediate assistance while others are lending aid in other directions. It is hoped that within a short time the Pittsburg Coal Company will have eighteen thousand employes with sufficient knowledge to give assistance in a moment of distress. The work is being carried out energetically and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. We are, therefore, asking the men to interest themselves in the work and nothing then can interfere with an overwhelming success.

J. H. Vitchestain, a representative of The Tribune, spoke at length on the necessity of the work and the great interest manifested by those who have attended the meetings in first aid work during the past month. He related the great benefits to be derived and the importance of the work mapped out by Mr. McDonald. Dr. Rhys Williams gave a practical talk on first aid work and lightly touched upon the course of lectures which he has mapped out beginning with the next meeting of the first-aid-corps in Tom's Run. The doctor is determined, so far as in his power, to have the first-aid-corps of this section the most efficient in the district. The social feature of the program was exceptionally entertaining and the German as well as the Hungarian orchestra deserved considerable for the musical entertainment given by them. The songs sung by Adam Perrie kept those present in good humor while the violin solo by Henry Tommie was greatly enjoyed. William Jones and Joe Kitchener gave the pleasure another boost by their humorous selections. There were song and dancemen there as well as those who could recite and a regular vaudeville show was pulled off to the delight of all.

Among those present were Mine Foreman James Andrews who took a important part in the work. Mine Foreman William Cadiz was also giving valuable assistance and Mine Foreman Robert Smith did all he could to make the occasion a success. Thomas Parks was there and Alexander Adamson seeing that everyone was comfortably provided, while Daniel Quinn, John Downs, Earnest Carns, Frank Furlan and James Yardley were doing all in their power to see that none were overlooked. Tommie Dean known to everybody throughout the Run was taking the occasion as a farewell meeting to him, before he left for the National Convention at Indianapolis in which he is a delegate.

In every way the meeting proved a wonderful success and within a month another meeting will be held at the same hall at which prominent speakers will be present to address the meeting and papers will be read in connection with the work.

This meeting will be followed by the organization of a mining institute which promises considerable for those in that section.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

National Capital Full of State Executives and National Civic Federation Delegates to Consider Matters Affecting Welfare of Labor and Other Classes---President Taft Addresses Opening Session.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—With an opening address by President Taft, complimenting the organization on the work it had done in the past and referring to some of the important questions of national moment to which it could yet lend its aid, the National Civic Federation yesterday began a three-day conference here.

Present at the opening session Monday, which was presided over by Seth Low, president of the body, were a number of state governors, here to attend a conference of their own which will begin today, and delegates from all parts of the United States, representing various commercial, labor and social associations.

Other speakers at the opening session were Judge Alton B. Parker, former president of the American Bar Association, and Gov. Wilson of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the conference of governors.

Flanked by Seth Low and Judge Alton B. Parker, President Taft led a distinguished body of men to the stage of the theater, at the opening session of the conference. In addition to those named there were upon the stage Samuel Gompers, ex-Justice Brown, ex-Senator Dryden of New Jersey, Senator Root of New York, Commissioner MacFarland, District of Columbia; John Hayes Hammond, Gov. Willson of Kentucky, John Mitchell and William R. Willcox.

Felicitating the Civic Federation for their good sense in meeting in Washington, especially at the same time as the meeting of governors, President Taft said that from Washington everything radiated to the fathermost parts of the country. "And you are not the only citizens of the United States looking in the direction of Washington, there are others," which statement was met with a round of hearty applause.

In discussing the movement started by the Civic Federation for uniformity in state laws, President Taft said that

(Continued on Page Five.)

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE COST OF CHURCH FEDERATION TO CONGREGATIONALISTS, PRESBYTERIANS, METHODISTS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Today began a series of Christian mass meetings, which are to continue during four successive Sunday afternoons in the largest auditorium of Brooklyn, the Academy of Music, under the auspices of "People's Pulpit Association." The topic for the day was: **"What Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Methodists must surrender in the interest of Church Federation."**

Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle delivered the address. The spacious and elegant auditorium was crowded so that an overflow meeting with another speaker was deemed advisable. On the platform behind the speaker were several hundred men, including a number of ministers. The audience as a whole was a very intelligent one. The Honorable J. F. Rutherford, attorney-at-law, introduced Pastor Russell, who said:

I take for my text the Word of the Lord through the Prophet, "Say ye not, a Confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, a Confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid."—Isaiah 8: 12.

The desirableness of oneness in the Church of Christ is beyond dispute. The impropriety of sectarianism or division is now generally conceded, although twenty years ago many defended the divided condition of the Church as being helpful. They pointed to our Lord's word, I am the Vine, and ye are the branches; every branch in me that beareth not fruit my Father, the Husbandman, taketh away. And every branch that beareth fruit he pruneth, that it may bring forth more fruit. (John 15: 1-5.) They claimed that the denominations were the branches. The evident teaching of the Master here is that his people are related to him in an individual sense and not as parties, sects or denominations, and that they are dealt with from the individual standpoint as one Church and not many.

St. Paul enunciated the same great truth (1 Cor. 12: 13), declaring that the Lord Jesus is the Head of the Church, which is his Body, and that as the human body has many members under the full control of the head, except when diseased, so the Church, as members in particular of the Body of Christ, are all to be subject to the Lord as their Head. They are all to be so connected with their Head, and thus with each other, that when one suffers, all suffer with it, and when one rejoices, all rejoice with it, because they all have fellowship in the one spirit of the Head. Hence the eye cannot say to the hand, nor the hand to the foot, I have no need of you, for every member is necessary to the prosperity of the body as a whole. And as the joint supports and strengthens the other limb and is joined thereto by sinews, etc., so individually God's people are united to each other in the bonds of grace and truth and love. And in proportion as these bonds are acknowledged is the measure of spiritual health and strength, individually and collectively.

It must be conceded that Church Federation of Confederacy is in many respects quite a different thing from the Church's oneness illustrated by our Lord's parable of the vine, and the Apostle's illustration of the human body. Nevertheless since a Federation is proposed as the nearest possible approach to the spiritual enjoined Union, it is proper that we and all Christians everywhere should enquire carefully the **cost** and the **gain** implied in the Federation movement. As the program shows, this series of meetings will consider impartially the cost of Federation to the creeds of the most prominent denominations. First in the list today we consider the sacrifices of Congregationalism, Presbyterianism and Methodism.

(1) As to Church government very slight concessions will be required of any of the federating denominations. Denominational liberties as respects forms of worship and methods of government and discipline are to be permitted very loose rein. The Federation proposes chiefly the regulation of home and foreign mission work and a general watch care over the interests of the federated systems along the lines of political influence. The expectation is that the political power of the Federation will have considerable to do with moulding of legislation favorable to the Federation, and later on, unfavorable to the smaller denominations not associated in the Federation.

(2) It is along doctrinal lines that the sacrificing in the interest of Federation will be chiefly demanded.

Doctrinal Congregationalists and Presbyterians are one; hence we may consider their sacrifices of doctrine in the interests of Federation as the same. They both accept the Westminster Confession of Faith with its Calvinistic foundation—that God, before the foundation of the world, foreordained whatsoever comes to pass; that he predestinated an elect, saintly few to heavenly glory, and equally foreordained that the remainder of thousands of millions of non-elect should be maintained in eternal life to all eternity, in order that they might suffer excruciating pains, both mental and physical, never-ending, as a part of the supposed penalty of the "Original sin" committed by our first parents in Eden.

Evidently there will be few people in these highly intelligent Christian bodies ready to insist, as our forefathers did, that this element of faith is essential to salvation. Few of us would agree with Brother John Calvin, the great architect of this creed, that fellow-Christians rejecting this doctrine should be burned at the stake, as Brother Calvin decided in respect to Brother Servitus. No, thank God! We have outgrown some of the narrowness which so terribly fettered some of our brethren during the dark ages.

Few any longer believe that there are "infants in hell not a span long," because nonelect. Even where the doctrine of Election is still blindly held, few have the temerity to state their belief that any innocent infant was predestinated to everlasting torture. But Brother Calvin's contentions expressed in the Westminster Confession is that there are no **innocent** infants that the condemnation of Original Sin was to eternal torture and that Adam's children, "born in sin and shapen in iniquity," were therefore not innocent, but guilty—born under the sentence of eternal torment and salvable from it only through membership in the Church of Christ. Indeed we may say that this theory was still older than Calvin, for did not St. Augustine first declare the danger of infants to eternal torture and the necessity of their being brought into the Church of Christ by baptism in order to escape eternal torture? And is not the force of this teaching still manifest amongst both Protestants and Catholics, as evidenced by their fear to have an infant die unbaptized—so that some, in extreme cases, even practice "baptism in utero?"

However, some logical minds will still reason that if the salvation or damnation of a man of sixty was foreordained before the foundation of the world, his foreordination, good or bad, must have been equally foreordained when an infant sixty seconds old. Such will also have in mind that many Scriptures refer to the Church as "the elect," "His elect," "God's elect." It will be difficult for these to wholly ignore the doctrine of Election and to concede the correctness of the Methodist doctrine to the contrary—that there is no election whatever, but that Divine grace is free and alike to everybody. We will, however, have some suggestions to offer before we conclude which will, we trust, be helpful to these brethren—an election along different lines.

Doctrinally Methodism is indirectly opposed to Calvinism in every sense of the word. Possibly Methodists will have less to concede than Calvinists, because, although in Wesley's day the doctrine of Free Grace now combatted on every hand, it is now the tacit faith of the vast majority of Christendom. The doctrine that God had premeditated and irrevocably foreordained the eternal torture of our race except a handful of the Elect was too horrible a one to stand. So the Methodist doctrine of Divine Love for all and Free Grace as respects salvation has appealed more and more to the growing intelligence of mankind. Nevertheless we cannot do otherwise than concede that it will matter little to the thousands of millions which all "orthodox" creeds consign to eternal torture whether they shall suffer eternal agonies as a result of Divine lovelessness in foreordaining their sufferings or to Divine inability to outwork for their benefit the supposed advantage of Free Grace arranged for them by Divine Love.

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY

Our suggestion is that now, in the lapping time of this Gospel Age with the oncoming Millennial Age, as the arc electric light casts the candle of the past into the shadow, so the clearer light now shining from the pages of God's Word casts into the shadow all the doctrines of the "dark ages," relieving us of the horrible nightmare which once beclouded our hearts and lives and made us fearful of our Creator as of an all-powerful, but merciless sovereign. In this blessed light now shining from God's Book have we not a basis for Christian union? Let us see! If we can find in God's Word that the doctrine of Election and the doctrine of Free Grace are both true, both Biblical, but that one belongs to the Church in this Gospel Age and the other to mankind in general in the coming Millennial Age, will not this solve our problem and give us doctrinal union instead of a mere **federation** based upon the ignoring of doctrine? We can all assent to this, therefore let us examine the facts.

The Bible assuredly declares a Divine election according to a Divine purpose foreordained—but not such an election as Brother Calvin outlined. God foreordained the selection of a Church, predestinating the number who would constitute its membership and the character of each one who would be acceptable as a member. He foreordained tests of the worthiness of these members and the glorious reward that should be theirs and a great work which they shall be privileged to do for mankind—limitedly now, fully during the Millennium. Accustomed to the election of fellow-citizens to the Presidency, to Congress, etc., where they will have the opportunity for blessing the non-elect, we should have carried this same thought to the Divine election of the Church. We should have discerned that the elect Church, the "Seed of Abraham" (Gal. 3: 29), is specially intended to be the channel of Divine blessing to "all the families of the earth."—Gen. 28. 14.

How strange that we overlooked this and the assurance that with the completion of the Church Messiah would exalt her in the "First Resurrection" to be his Bride and joint-heir in his Millennial Kingdom, to be established for the blessing of all mankind! How strange that we did not notice that every text of Scripture used by our Methodist brethren to substantiate their doctrine of Free Grace belongs to the Millennial Kingdom! As for instance, the Bible, after telling us of the completion of the Church now espoused to the Lord and after her marriage or union with him at his Second Coming, as "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife," tells that then "the Spirit and the Bride shall say, Come and whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely."—Rev. 22: 17.

Ah, yes, we failed disastrously to keep the Apostle's command, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of Truth." (2 Tim. 2. 15.) We failed to thus divide the Truth and to note the **portion** applicable now and the other portion applicable during the Millennium. Thank God, we are not yet too old to learn. We surely have been thoroughly sickened by our mistaken interpretations of the past, which made nonsense of both the doctrines—Election and Free Grace—and worse than this, defamed and villied our Heavenly Father, the "God of all Grace."

In the light now shining we may see that the terms of the Divine election of the Church are in every sense of the word without partiality, except as regards character and faithfulness. Those now called with the heavenly calling to be of "the elect" are indeed invited to eternal life on the spirit plane, to be like unto the angels, but more exalted, while the opportunities to be granted to the world in general during the Millennium will be inferior, earthly, restitutionary—yet grand. (Acts 3: 19-21.) But this difference of reward is counterbalanced by the severe trials and testings of those now called to be of the elect. They must walk by faith and not by sight. They must take up their cross and follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. They must count their lives not dear unto them, but willingly sacrifice their earthly interests that they may be participators with their Redeemer in glory, honor and immortality, and in his great work of the Millennium—the blessing of the world of mankind with a mental, moral, social and physical uplift.

These are urged to present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God and their reasonable service. (Rom. 12: 1.) These have the promise that if they suffer with Christ in the service of righteousness in this evil time, when faith and obedience are at a premium, they shall also reign with him in the day of his glorious Revelation for the blessing of the world. As St. Paul expresses it, These now have fellowship with Christ's sufferings, that they may have part in his resurrection—the First Resurrection—to spirit nature and glory.—Phil. 3: 10.

Cannot we all, Congregationists, Presbyterians and Methodists, and all others of God's people, unite as **one body** upon this Scriptural hypothesis? Are we not satisfied with the terms of this election—that they are sufficiently stringent to exclude all except the saintly? Hearken to the Apostle's declaration, which we once so grievously misunderstood: He says of God's election, "Whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son." In other words, when our Heavenly Father foreknew and predetermined to gather an elect Church as the Bride of Christ, he also predetermined that none could be members of it unless they attained through faith and obedience in the School of Christ character-likeness of Jesus—heart likeness to him—hence, as nearly as possible, an obedience of the flesh to his Law.

Surely no one will claim that any but a little flock has ever attained to this honored condition; hence our former ideas respecting the non-elect would consign the majority of our families, neighbors, friends and all the heathen to endless woe. But now how differently we see in God's Word that the elect class is selected in advance, that it in God's due time, with the Redeemer, it may bless every creature with fullest opportunity to return to human perfection in a Paradise regained—restored during the Millennium. This proposition of the Scriptures includes those who have gone down to the prison-house of death—in **Sheol**, into **Hades**, both the evil and the good. All shall then know, from the least to the greatest, that "Jesus Christ by the grace of God, tasted death for every man." They shall know that the redeeming blood was not shed in vain, but will secure to each member of Adam's race, not eternal life, but an opportunity to attain eternal life—either on the heavenly plane during this Age or on the earthly plane during the Millennium.

I address you, dear friends, not from a sectarian standpoint, but from a Federation standpoint; yet, more than this, from the standpoint of those who desire to be doctrinally, as well as outwardly in agreement with the Lord and with each other. Have we not, in this beautiful election of the Bible the basis for the grandest of all hopes, the highest of all ambitions—to be "heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ our Lord?" Can we want more than this for ourselves? And does it not enhance the glory of this prize to have the prospect of conquering the world for Jesus and for the Father during the Millennium, in the only way in which it ever can be conquered—God's way.

Is it not for this Kingdom that our Redeemer taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come: thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven?" Is it not for this Kingdom that he taught us to wait, saying, "Fear not, little flock; it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom?" (Luke 12: 32.) Is it not for this Kingdom that the world waits? "Unto him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess." "The knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth." "All shall know him, from the least to the greatest." "And it shall come to pass that every soul which will not hear that Prophet shall be destroyed from amongst the peole." (Acts 3: 23.) Shall we, then, stop merely with an outward federation of confederacy? Shall we not rather unite our hearts and heads and hands along the lines of the Divine promise given to us—"In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed?"—Gal. 3: 29.

IN THE CROSS OF CHRIST WE GLORY

LUTHERANS, BAPTISTS, CATHOLICS, EPISCOPALIANS, CONGREGATIONALISTS, PRESBYTERIANS, METHODISTS, DISCIPLES AND EVERY PERSON BELIEVING IN THE CROSS OF CHRIST SHOULD INFORM HIMSELF REGARDING POINTS YIELDED IN GREAT CHURCH FEDERATION

CHURCH FEDERATION DISCOURSES BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FOUR SUNDAY AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

JAN 16TH 3 P.M. — JAN. 23RD 3 P.M. — JAN. 30TH 3 P.M. — FEB. 6TH 3 P.M.

TOPIC FOR SUNDAY JAN. 23 WHAT BAPTISTS AND DISCIPLES MUST YIELD.

COMPLETE REPORT OF THIS DISCOURSE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN **THIS PAPER** WHEN DELIVERED. THE PASTOR RUSSELL SERMONS NOW REACH APPROXIMATELY TEN MILLION HOMES WEEKLY.

Every family receiving and reading weekly a wholesome, uplifting and helpful, unsectarian sermon treating exclusively Biblical topics, soon finds itself in possession of much valuable knowledge of God's revelation of his purposes toward and for mankind. Pastor Russell's sermons are published in high class papers in hundreds of cities. Political, financial, social and religious problems peculiar to each city are not discussed in the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons, Pastor Russell leaving the discussion of all such matters exclusively to the local clergy.

Every family in this section should read the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons appearing regularly each week in this paper. Pastor Russell's life endeavor is to help every Christian to a better knowledge of God's Word so that his every effort in serving the Lord may be the more effective, no matter to what denomination he may belong.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Haverhill, Mass., January 12.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to add my appreciation to the list with others, of the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, in such clear type and in full. I also like the heading.

Wishing you prosperity through an ever increasing subscription list, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
H. H. GOLDTHWAITE.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 6.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

We subscribe for your journal for the sole purpose of getting Pastor Russell's sermons. We find it a change from most papers. As long as you continue to print the sermons it will be a welcome visitor to our home, for its large type and clean reading. You will be rewarded for your part in spreading the glad tidings of great joy, spoken by the mouth of holy men of God. I will endeavor to get new subscribers for you. Yours in his name.

MRS. C. R. ZEH.

Westwood, Mass., January 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to write you expressing our appreciation of the weekly visits of your paper into our home. We subscribe for it because you publish in it Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons. We receive, weekly, several papers that publish Pastor Russell's sermons, they are not kept by us, but your paper is filed away for reference to the sermons at any time we wish to look it up.

Very respectfully yours,
INGRAM I. MARGESON.

Big Sandy, Tex., January 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change the address of my paper from Dallas to Big Sandy, Texas. I appreciate it so much that I don't want to miss a copy. It so nicely gives Pastor Russell's sermons.

Respectfully,
D. A. MACKEY.

Lawrence, Mass., January 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Granting us a moment to personally address you,
About the paper in hand, with type so grand,
Is why we wish to bless you.
While it is true all we had in view,
When we sent our name for the paper,
Because Brother Russell's sermons are always new,
And only one week later than delivered;
But now as we hear from our friend so dear,
Through the letters that you print us, ;it's only right
To express our delight, in the kindly way you treat us.

And then again the papers we've loaned to our friends,
Many have shown such deep appreciation.
We think it true, in the course we pursue,
You will soon get their subscription.
And as far as we know,
And the discourses grew so interesting to us that receive it,
May they each week appear, which to us are so dear;
And as long as you print them we'll take it.
When you kindly have read the little we've said,
You won't think strange that we ask it.

MRS. A. M. BLANCHARD.

Chicago, January 11.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have sent my subscription to your valuable paper through the Bible House, this year, as I am getting the Watch Tower also. I wish to express my appreciation for the manner in which you present Pastor Russell's sermons. I do enjoy them so much. Hoping you will continue to publish these sermons, may the dear Lord bless you in the work.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. L. C. DICKER.

Bay City, Mich., January 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

When J. A. Bohuet of our city was here a number of weeks ago we received a sample copy of your paper, containing Pastor Russell's sermon in such large, clear type, that I prefer your paper to any other I have seen which publish the sermons. According to Mr. Bohuet's instructions I am sending you my subscription for a year to your valuable paper.

Wishing you success and God speed in your good work of circulating the truth, I am

Yours very sincerely,
E. MARTINDALE.

Iowa City, Iowa, January 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune.

My subscription expires this month, so please find enclosed express money order for renewal for another year. I could not get along without Pastor Russell's sermons and then it is such a satisfaction to have one paper that when you open it to read the first thing your eyes rest upon is murder and suicide and every vile thing that is abroad in the world today. Your paper is clean and free from all such matter and the fine print and no higher in price than papers that are not fit to be in any house where there are children and young people to pick them up and read them. May God's blessing rest upon you and your work for another year is my wish. I am

Sincerely yours,
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOOLF.

Everett, Mass., January 12.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for your valuable paper, made doubly so by your kindness in printing Pastor Russell's sermons in such good type. Have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

Trusting that you may receive great blessings for the noble work you are thus doing, I am

Sincerely yours,
J. M. WOODRUFF.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Wm. H. Woolf, Iowa City.
Miss E. Coffman, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Henry Niurt, Toledo.
Mrs. M. L. Boodry, Everett.
Mrs. Roberta Brunig, Kansas City.
L. A. Burnett, Garrettsville.
William A. Cambbell, Darlington.
Kit Carson, Netawake.
C. E. Cobb, East Denmark.
N. Coon, Denver.
Mrs. H. M. Cresvell, Lafayette.
John L. Cronhardt, Baltimore.
J. M. Dukin, San Pablo.
George M. Fisk, Binghampton.
George S. Greenlees, Ossining.
Miss A. J. Hennessey, Highland Village.
R. H. Sanner, Minersville.
Mrs. B. Seaman, Buffalo.
Mrs. Ray G. Scott, Waynesburg.
Mrs. J. Stout, Kansas City.
W. O. Warden, Glasgow, Scotland.
Ella M. Wilcox, Philadelphia.
George Winter, Buffalo.
S. M. Wise, Coraopolis.
Mrs. M. J. Woodruff, New York city.
Miss Malinda Zook, Shreveport.
Mrs. Sadie M. Hill, Lovelock.
Henry Howard, Roaring Branch.
Nannie P. Johnson, Hardin.
C. C. Larson, Lovelock.
William A. Larson, Fallon.
Mrs. Ann McElvy, Rosenburg.
R. H. McElvy, Wharton.
Mrs. A. C. McKenny, Ogden.
Mary J. Marven, Ogden.
Mrs. S. J. Miles, Natick.
Mrs. Miller, Tayport, Scotland.
Mrs. L. A. Munk, Lovelock.
William P. Porter, Curlew.
Frank Pulsifer, Natick.
W. E. Richards, Mansfield.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 9. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Juvenile Labor Question--Labor in the Election--Curious Color Scheme for the Labor Exchanges--Northern Coal Trouble Still Pressing--The Tin Plate, Metal and Coal Markets.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1910.—A growing feature of industrial thought and industrial legislation in this country, is the interest devoted to the care and protection of children and young people in industrial life. There is already a recognition more or less general, that children should be healthy and strong. The state has by legislation empowered the proper authority to see that children who are underfed shall be given meals. In administration the act is faulty but it is a commencement. At the age of 14 its provisions cease to operate. The lord mayor of London's scheme for a modern apprenticeship system springs from the working of the same principle, but as I have before pointed out, can never be applied on so sufficiently wide a scale as to meet the difficulty. What is required in this direction is being and will be supplied by the various local polytechnics and by such voluntary bodies as the National Industrial Educational league, founded as far back as 1865, to always press forward the wisdom of technical education.

The voting in the present general selection commenced here day before yesterday, January 15th, and will proceed for some weeks. The first labor polling takes place today. Altogether seventy-eight seats are to be contested by the Labor party and of these twenty-six are fought by miners' candidates.

The first labor exchange is expected to be opened on February 1st, and it is alleged that wherever they are erected they are to be painted green, so that they can be readily recognized. Richard Bell's post will be in connection with the Central exchange in London, where, I presume, his work will be mostly consultative. He is splendidly equipped with that kind of knowledge and experience which would go to secure the maximum benefit for these home exchanges, which are established to help—namely, unemployed of both sections.

Optimistic views that the coal trouble in Durham and Northumberland over the inauguration on January 1st of the mines' eight hours act, would be settled by the end of last week, have been disappointed. Several collieries have made arrangements whereby the miners re-start on the second shift and third shift systems, to give them a trial for three weeks. At other collieries the coal owners have agreed to give four cents per score extra to the putters, who also have resumed work. A great number of miners are, however, still out.

The Northumberland miners' council on January 13th recommended that the owners be asked for a further meeting to discuss the stoppages caused by the eight hours agreement and the meeting will be held on January 15th. All the men have refused to follow their leaders in this matter, the question of strike allowance is under discussion, whether or not it will be paid will not be decided until January 18th.

The Blastfurnacemen's Society reports increased employment. Last month the proportion of unemployed members fell from 9 per cent to under 3 per cent, showing that there is an under current of increased activity in the iron and steel trades. The iron

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MINERS OF AMERICA IN ANNUAL SESSION.

The Re-Election of National President T. L. Lewis One of the Features of the Annual Convention--Some Exciting Personal Controversies--The Convention Certain to Adopt a Resolution Introduced by Mr. Lewis Demanding Higher Wages.

Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—It has been a week of exciting personal wrangles in the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, culminating in the re-election of National President T. L. Lewis and decision to demand an increase of probably ten per cent in coal miners' wages. In accepting re-election as president at last Friday's session, President Lewis declared that his enemies within the organization are only supplying ammunition to the operators, whom the bituminous coal miners were to meet on February 1 to negotiate a new wage contract.

The "obstructionists," he said, by delaying the proceedings, were piling useless expense on the local unions which supported the delegates in the convention.

President Lewis opposed a motion put by his defeated rival for the presidency, William Green, of Coshocton, O., that the operators of the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, should be invited to come to Indianapolis for the tri-state convention conference with the miners, instead of meeting them at Toledo, as arranged.

He said he feared the operators might take advantage of the proposition to break the agreement for the conference on the ground that it originally named Toledo as the meeting place.

Green replied that if the operators declined to come to Indianapolis the miners would yield and meet them at Toledo. His motion was then carried.

The international officers and the presidents of the districts included in the tri-state agreement with the addition of the Illinois district were appointed a committee to ask the operators to change the meeting place to Indianapolis. The Illinois operators, it is said, will not participate in the conference.

Thomas L. Lewis of Ohio was re-elected president over William Green of Ohio, his only opponent, by 23,587 majority.

Frank J. Hayes of Illinois was elected vice president by a majority of 33,237 to succeed E. S. McCullough of Michigan.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BRADSTREET'S ON HIGH PRICES

Bradstreet's has compiled a record of prices on ninety-six commodities that enter into daily and direct consumption by the people, and the result shows that the cost of living has now reached an absolutely high record, exceeding even that of March 1, 1907, when prices went soaring. The figures for December 1 last were below the previous high record of 1907, but the continuous skyward movement of prices in the last month of 1909 had established a new high water mark by January 1.

The figures compiled by Bradstreet's are known as "index numbers." They are based on actual wholesale quotations per pound for the commodities in question, which, to make them comprehensive, are averaged over a wide area of markets. When it is said that the index number for January 1, 1910, was $9.2310 it means that a man buying at wholesale one pound each of the ninety-six commodities on that date would have to pay that sum as a total. No attempt is made to compute retail prices, because of the wide fluctuations.

Previous Records Surpassed.

The new "number" surpasses the previous high record of March 1, 1907—$9.1293 by 1.1 per cent. This ratio also measures the advance that was made on the ninety-six commodities in the month of December last. At the same time the present index number reflects a gain of 11.7 over January 1, 1909, which means that the prices of the ninety-six articles rose approximately 97 cents within a year's time. The lowest point for commodity prices for which Bradstreet's has any record was touched July 1, 1896, when the index number was $5.7019. The latest figure shows a gain of more than 61 per cent over this number, indicating, of course, that for every dollar you spent then for living expenses you are spending $1.61 now.

The new index number mirrors an increase of 19.5 per cent over the comparatively low point reached June 1, 1908, but it is only 3.5 per cent over January 1, 1907, also a time of ascending prices foreshadowing the panic. The gain over January 1, 1906, is 10.8 per cent while the rise over the same date in 1905 is 14.2 per cent, and increase over January, 1904, is 15.5 per cent.

The Important Swings.

Here is a table showing the important swings of the index number on the ninety-six commodities since January 1, 1892.

High	Jan.	1, 1892	$8.1382
High	Feb.	1, 1900	8.2307
Low	June	1, 1901	7.4181
High	Dec.	1, 1902	8.1411
Low	July	1, 1904	7.6318
High	March	1, 1907	9.1293
Low	June	1, 1908	7.7227
High	Jan.	1, 1910	9.2310

The ninety-six commodities included in the tabulation are divided into thirteen general groups—breadstuffs, livestock, provisions, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils, naval stores, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous. While all of these enter into the cost of living to a greater or less extent, the higher cost is more pronounced when the groups are selected that enter directly into personal consumption.

Seven Groups Compiled.

Take these seven groups, embracing fifty-nine commodities:

	July 1, 1906.	March 1, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1910.
Breadstuffs	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.1050
Live stock	0.1855	0.3315	0.4016
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	2.3577
Hides & leather	0.8250	1.1975	1.2850
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.7333
Coal and coke	0.0048	0.0081	0.0069
Oils	0.2082	0.3428	0.3728
Total	$4.2177	$6.8033	$7.2617

In other words, the man who would buy a pound each of the commodities embraced in this list would have paid $4.2177 July 1, 1896, $6.8033 March 1, 1907, the former high record date, and $7.2617 January 1 of the present year.

Declines in general prices as between the high of 1907 and that of January 1 last have occurred in the items of fruits, which are more or less of a luxury, chemicals and drugs, building materials and naval stores.

MINERS' WAGES ARE REDUCED

The announcement comes from Greensburg, Pa., that on Saturday of last week the Keystone Coal & Coke Company announced a general advance of about ten per cent in the wages of all its men employed in the Greensburg district. This advance became effective on Monday, January 17, and applied to about 3,500 employes. George F. Huff is the president of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company.

T. L. LEWIS.

Re-Elected President of the U. M. W. of A.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Who defended Civic Federation at Miners' Convention.

BUREAU OF MINES BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—The Huff bill for the creation of a Bureau of Mines and Mining in the Interior Department passed the House yesterday evening, after a session of sharp debate. As amended the measure will not go into effect before July 1, 1910. It directs the Secretary of the Interior "to foster, promote and develop the mining industries of the United States and to investigate methods of mining and possible improvements for carrying on mining operations."

Representative Barchfeld in support of the bill said the time has arrived when an industry employing 700,000 workers in this most hazardous of all human occupations should receive at the hands of Congress such consideration as will reduce the mortality from mine accidents and mine explosions to a minimum. Mr. Barchfeld presented a letter he had received from S. A. Taylor, secretary of the Pittsburg Coal Operators Association, urging him to support the bill.

INDICTED FOR MINER'S MURDER

MERCER, Pa., Jan. 24.—A true bill has been found by the grand jury against Patsy Ross now in jail on the charge of murdering Joe Ross at Mine No. 5, near Leesburg, several months ago. This is included in a partial report of the grand jury which was made to the court the other morning. The accused will come up for trial some time this week and the commonwealth is said to have strong evidence against the man.

The complete report of the grand jury will not be filed until the latter part of the week. The case of the three South Sharon men, Thomas Thomas, George Nurse and Edward Ready, accused of being connected with the murder of Lynn Morris, has not yet come before the body.

The international executive board of the steam engineers has heartily approved the request of the Massachusetts state unions that a memorial be erected over the grave at Forest Mills cemetery of Frank H. Monaghan of Boston, who was a former international president, an international counselor and at the time of his death last summer, editor of the international union's journal.

International president of retail clerks reports that letters received from different parts of the national jurisdiction show that there has been a great deal of activity in all the subordinate unions, and that membership and finances are increasing at a rate that has not been known in the last five years.

MEAT BOYCOTT SWEEPS COUNTRY

A spread of the meat boycott in order to reduce high prices is reported from nearly every city in the United States.

Among the new points where the movement is reported as either advancing actively or as projected are New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Los Angeles, Spokane and Bellingham, Wash.; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, Mich.; Macon and Augusta, Ga.; Hagerstown and other points in Maryland, Terre Haute, Ind., Lincoln, Neb., and Morgantown, W. Va.

Features of the boycott last Sunday were attacks on the persons responsible for the prevailing high prices by clergymen in Pittsburg, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Thus far the movement, which first took form in an actual boycott at Cleveland, (see the illustrated article on our seventh page), has met with most success in the west. The east has been slower to follow, influenced perhaps by a wide-spread feeling among small dealers and in the labor unions that a universal boycott, though effective as a protest, would actually play into the hands of the packers.

The movement, which has never been paralleled in this country, is now in the following condition at the leading cities:

NEW YORK.—New York is in the thick of the fray for a reduction in the cost of living. A grand jury investigation into the meat question is pending, a prosecutor's inquiry into the cold storage situation has been begun, meetings in protest against high prices for food products have been called and pledges of abstention from meat are being numerously signed. The city thus gives ample evidences of deep-seated interest in helping to find some solution of the problem which has aroused practically the entire country to action.

The move to refrain from meat eating, while playing a considerable part in the local campaign, is not deemed so important in many quarters as some other phases of the movement against high prices. Considerable stress is being laid upon the investigation of the relation of the cold storage to increased cost of food products to the consumer, while probing into the alleged meat combine is expected to develop interesting and probably helpful data for remedial action.

Inquiry to determine whether New Yorkers are paying 9 cents a quart for milk because the price was arbitrarily fixed at that figure by a combine greed for bigger profits was begun by the grand jury today. In addition, there have been recent complaints that a quart milk bottle is that in name only and not in fact, in many instances. This is expected to play a considerable part in the inquiry now beginning.

CHICAGO.—The work of preparing the case of the government against the big meat packing concerns of this city, to ascertain whether they have operated to control the prices of fresh meats, was begun in earnest in the United States district court Monday before Judge K. M. Landis. A special venire of jurors appeared before Judge Landis and twenty-three men were chosen to compose the grand jury that is to hear the evidence and decide whether indictments shall be returned against the packers.

The firms against which the government will proceed are Swift & Company, Armour & Company and Morris & Company, who, it is alleged, control the National Packing Company for their common benefit.

Early Monday deputy United States marshals were started out with more than a score of subpoenas, and were expected to bring before the grand jury employes of the firms involved.

The investigation was temporarily halted when it was announced that routine matters will be disposed of first. It was explained that the change had been made because the cases against the packers are of such grave importance, it was deemed best that the jurors should familiarize themselves with grand jury procedure before considering the evidence.

PITTSBURG.—More than 100 different labor organizations and trades unions throughout the city and county have decided to boycott the meat trust by joining the movement to abstain for thirty days from the use of meat sold by its representatives. The movement, which started here several days ago, has now assumed such tremendous proportions that a large number of the retailers and jobbers are contemplating the suspension of their business unless concessions are made immediately by the western packers who supply the local markets.

This is the situation in a nutshell so far as the campaign against the exorbitant prices of meat is concerned. Yesterday was the monthly meeting date for a majority of the trades organizations, and all attacked the meat trust. The organizations that took action embodied almost every branch of labor and skilled mechanics

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MINE DISASTERS AND THEIR PREVENTION.

A Well-Known Miner Discusses the Problem Now Foremost in the Minds of All Mining Authorities--Rapid Development of the Industry Has Outrun the Provision of Improved Methods and Ventilation.

By George Waugh, Assistant Mine Boss Nottingham Mine.

The recent mine disasters that have occurred, attended as they have been by such a fearful loss of life, is enough to make all of us think seriously as to their probable cause, and so also in a greater measure to their possible prevention. In arriving at conclusions relative to such, I do not think that our so-called expert testimony or still further the theories advanced by such experts should be allowed to take the place of good commonsense, nor yet when an explosion occurs that we need to be made believe that it is an altogether unfathomable mystery. The fact is that instead of being so it is usually a case of "Coming events cast their shadows before," and that the evolution of the mining industry tending towards more rapid development and greatly increased outputs has not been followed as closely as it might have been by a more careful and systematic form of inspection nor by the introduction of improved methods of ventilation or of working. It seems to me that coal dust as an element in our explosions has been altogether too much overrated until it has become almost nauseating to hear every explosion, more or less, attributed to it. There is no doubt that under certain conditions dust is a very dangerous factor in mining; in fact so dangerous that it should receive the best possible attention. Laying aside the more pronounced theoretical experiments which have under certain conditions demonstrated its explosibility, I believe I am voicing the sentiments of many mining men when I state that the chief dangers due to dust lie in its exposure to the flame and concussion of an initiatory explosion or blown-out shot. If then these are the two most dangerous conditions confronting us relating to dust they should by all means be the most carefully guarded against. But strange to say they are not. Take the case of small pockets of gas or where was is evolving from the strata in such a manner as does not effect but only a limited working area and I will venture to say that there has been more antipathy shown towards fire bosses for conscientiously reporting the same than most of us are willing to admit. The reasons are self evident and any one acquainted with the law relating to the application and transmission of electricity need hardly wonder as to why such interference has been carried by men who thought more of other things than they did of safety. Personally, I have known men complimented by those in authority not for rightly obeying the law and having a due appreciation of the dangers due to gas but rather for being foolhardy enough to disregard the same. But these remarks I do not mean to

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Arbitration Agreed Upon for Settlement of the Trouble Between the Western Railroads and Their Switchmen--An Arbitration Organization Formed by State Labor Bureaus of the Country--The Food Boycott Finds Hearty Support.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Arbitration is to be the solution of the controversy between the Chicago railroads and their switchmen.

This was announced last Friday by the mediators, both sides having agreed to refer the matters at issue to arbitration. The meetings of the arbitrators will begin in Chicago this week.

The conclusion was reached after a week of conference between the mediators under the Erdman act, Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, and Dr. Neill, commissioner of labor, with representatives of the railways and the switchmen's union.

An agreement was signed naming S. E. Keberling, first vice president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, as the arbitrator for the switchmen, and C. R. Gray, vice president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad for the railroads.

When the two arbitrators meet in Chicago they will endeavor to agree upon a third arbitrator. If they should be unable to agree, the selection will be referred, under the law, to the mediators, Chairman Knapp and Dr. Neill. They will name the third arbitrator at their convenience, and within ten days after he is named the board of arbitration must meet, and by provision of the law must return its findings within thirty days.

The effect of the findings of this board on the strike of the switchmen on the Northwestern railroads will be effective immediately. Both the Northwestern switchmen and the Chicago switchmen who are interested in the arbitration are members of the same union. Eight of the Chicago railroads are involved in the present mediation proceedings. The other railroads employ switchmen who are members of the Order of Railway Trainmen.

The International Association of Governmental Agencies dealing with industrial disputes was organized here last Thursday by members of state boards of mediation and arbitration representing more than half the states in the union.

Next year's meeting will be an international conference of arbitration between capital and labor to which representatives of both classes will be invited. Frederick Klump, chair-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE COST OF CHURCH FEDERATION TO BAPTISTS, ADVENTISTS AND DISCIPLES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Pastor C. T. Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle delivered a sermon on the following text today: **"Say ye not, a Confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, a Confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid."**—Isaiah 8: 12.

Numerically Baptists, Adventists and Disciples represent more than one-third of the Protestants of the United States. What they must yield for Church Federation is therefore an important question. All three of these systems are built upon the Congregational platform, which recognizes as Scriptural the independence of each congregation as to its own creed in all matters of faith and Church order. These bodies of Christians, therefore, could not join the Federation as denominations. The only method by which they could give adherence would be either by abandoning their principles of independence for which they have so long contended, or else by remaining quiescent while their ministers through Councils and Conferences essay to act for them. And here it should be noted that the membership of these large Christian bodies have more and more during the past thirty-five years shown their willingness to have their ministers regulate their affairs, even though contrary to their avowed principles of Church Government.

But it is from the standpoint of doctrines rather than Church government that we shall examine our subject. As we progress we shall find that some of the doctrines once considered all-important ran in the light of our day be laid aside as obsolete—as hindrances in every sense of the word. Caution, however, would suggest that for everything discarded as unscriptural the truthful substitute should be found—otherwise our progress would be toward the destruction, not only of the bad of our creeds of the past, but destruction also of their good features.

DOCTRINAL SURRENDER OF BAPTISTS

Baptists will find little to dispute with their co-religionists of the Federation along general doctrinal lines; their chief difficulty will be in the matter of what constitutes Christian baptism—the necessity of water immersion to admission to Church membership. For years this doctrine has been even more tenaciously held than is generally realized. Our Baptist brethren hold to justification by faith as a first or preliminary step which the sinner must take. But they equally hold that this is not the final step—that the step of sacrifice, the step of regeneration must follow in order to salvation. And a baptism in water they recognize as an indispensable outward indication of this regeneration. Hence it is standard Baptist doctrine, both North and South in all Baptist Churches with rare exceptions, that no unimmersed person should be esteemed a member of Christ's Church.

In a word, faith and reformation are steps of justification, but water immersion is the door into Christ. Only those who pass through this door are members of the Church of Christ from this viewpoint; hence, consistently, none others are invited to partake of the Eucharist—the Lord's Supper. The argument is that this Supper, symbolizing death with Christ, was offered only to the consecrated and accepted members of Christ's Church. Hence to invite others than those immersed in water would be a violation of the letter and the spirit of the Divine Word and a countenancing of false doctrine. The argument is that all of "the elect" will be guided of the Lord so that their hearts and heads will become amenable to these teachings. Obedience thereto will be shown by submission to water immersion—the door into the Church of Christ.

Like the rest of us, our Baptist friends have been in the past rather illogical in all matters religious and doctrinal; so much so that many of them have never realized the full meaning of their doctrine. The meaning was grasped in the long ago, but has generally been lost sight of within the last fifty years. It is this: Since water immersion is the evidence of obedience to Divine instruction and since all of "the elect" are not only instructed of God but obedient to him, therefore those not baptized in water are not of God's elect—are not members in his Church. And this in turn, according to Baptist doctrine, implies that all not immersed in water are outside of the Church—outside of the number of "the elect"—outside of God's favor—outside of the salvation provided in Christ—and therefore inside the damnation and eternal torment which Baptist doctrines imply have been foreordained for the eternal torture of all the non-elect.

Do our Baptist friends who meet unimmersed Christians of other denominations in the walks of life from day to day really believe that the latter are on their way to an eternity of torture? Most assuredly they do not! But this is merely because they are illogical, like the rest of us. They are as illogical as the brethren of other denominations. They have outgrown at least this feature of the teachings of the "dark ages" handed down to them by well-meaning but less enlightened forefathers.

One glance at the matter will suffice to show our Baptist brethren that the very strongest feature of their teaching needs some revision. However fundamental may be the doctrine of baptism, some of their conclusions respecting it will be greatly advantaged by a liberal pruning. But caution should be used. The Bible should be consulted. We offer the suggestion that too hasty a rejection of water immersion would be a mistake—that the proper course for our Baptist friends is to study the Scriptures afresh on this subject. What wonderful advantages are now at the command of all Bible students! They have marginal references by which one passage throws light upon another. They have also concordances, glossaries, indexes, and all manner of helps for Bible study. Our forefathers before the Reformation were generally illiterate. And even had they possessed education the penwritten Bibles were expensive and obtainable only in the Latin language. Indeed it is within only the last few years that Bibles have become cheap and plentiful and the masses able to read them.

WHAT MUST ADVENTISTS CONCEDE?

The doctrine of the Second Advent of Christ is common to all denominations. And the Adventist belief that at that time the earth will be burned up is also a feature of all the various creeds. Many Adventists have abandoned the thought that the Savior's second appearing is at hand. And many more are abandoning the thought that when he appears Adventists alone will be saved and all the remainder of mankind will participate in the destruction and burning which shall then engulf the earth. It should not be difficult for them to realize that there is no great necessity for controversy along the lines of the time of Christ's coming, since they acknowledge themselves completely in the dark on that subject. Neither can we suppose that after thoughtful consideration they should feel justified in assuming that they alone are "the elect." Let us hope that with broadening sentiment they are more and more realizing that there are saints and sinners in their own number, as well as in all denominations and as well as in the world; and that "the Lord knoweth them that are his" and will care for them, regardless of denominational lines. But for that portion of Adventists which considers the keeping of the Seventh Day of the week the all-important part of Christianity we see no ground for Federation, unless, indeed, they may choose to get about the difficulty by counting the calendar the other way around the world. Thus they might bring their Seventh Day into harmony with what others term the First Day. Or, by counting the calendar in the opposite direction they may still keep their Seventh Day and realize that others are keeping the same day, though calling it the First Day.

DISCIPLE DOCTRINES TO BE VOIDED

Undoubtedly Alexander Campbell was a good man with a great head. And undoubtedly many of a similar class following his lead are today known as Disciples or Christians. Undoubtedly these are following closely to apostolic customs in the matter of Church organization, which in many respects is beautiful in its simplicity. Doctrinally they claim most faithfully to stand by the Word of God alone. One of their familiar declarations is, "When the Word of God speaketh we speak; when the Word of God is silent we are silent." But this beautiful simplicity of theory our Disciple friends have found difficult to work out in practice. Hence we find them as strongly intrenched behind unwritten creeds as are others behind elaborated creeds. These are inculcated through the writings of their standard authorities including the editors of their leading journals. "Disciples" hold most tenaciously as the Bible teaching that baptism in water is indispensable to the remission of sins. This doctrine is supported by several Bible texts which declare, "Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins;" "Baptism unto repentance and remission of sins," etc.

Before pointing out their misapplications of these texts let us note the facts that according to their theory all others of mankind, Christians, Jews and heathen, who have not been immersed have not had their sins washed away. Consequently such are yet in their sins. Consequently such are lost. And lost according to the general understanding of Disciples and other Christians signifies shut out of heaven—shut out of Paradise—shut into hell and its eternal torment.

Do our Disciple friends act as though they believed this teaching? Do they spend all of their time and energy and money in seeking to bring fellow-Christians into water baptism for the remission of sins and escape from eternal torture? Assuredly they do not. Hence we are justified in supposing that like our Baptist friends they have not taken seriously and logically their own doctrines. Rather they have assented to them thoughtlessly. It would appear to us, therefore, that doctrinally our Disciple friends might easily be prevailed upon to abandon their peculiar tenet to the extent that it would not hinder them from losing their identity as advocates of "baptism for the remission of sins" and merging themselves or federating with others.

To assist them out of their difficulty we remind them that all the Scripture they cite in support of immersion for the remission of sins belonged to the Jews and none of it to Gentiles. The Jews were exhorted by John the Baptist and others to renounce sin, to return to harmony with Moses' Law, and to show this change of character by water immersion. But those Ephesians who believed in Christ and whom Apollos baptized for the remission of sins did not receive the holy Spirit. St. Paul explained to them that their baptism was an improper one—that they as Gentiles required an immersion into Christ.—Acts 19: 1-7; Romans 6: 3.

BAPTIST UNION NOT FEDERATION

As a week ago was suggested to Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists a union of heart and head as better than federation, so now we suggest to the denominations whose doctrines we are considering today. What we shall suggest respecting baptism will apply to all Christians.

All Christians agree that Jesus and his apostles taught baptism and that there is but "one Lord, one faith and one baptism." (Eph. 4: 5.) We cannot here elaborate, but merely suggest that nowhere in the Scriptures is infant baptism commanded or urged. The expression, "Believe and be baptized," implies a mental development capable of belief beyond that which infants possess. The original pretext for introducing infant baptism was set forth by St. Augustine, who urged that as all mankind were going to eternal torture except the Church, it was necessary to get infants into the Church and baptism was set forth as the doorway. All parents, of course, were anxious that their children should be immersed into the Church and saved from eternal torture. And those good wishes were certainly commendable, even if unnecessary.

Subsequently immersion was declared to be unnecessary and sprinkling became its substitute with all. The thought of preservation from eternal torment thereafter attached to the sprinkling. Although our minds have broadened, so that comparatively few believe St. Augustine's presentation, nevertheless the custom of infant sprinkling continues with more or less of fear to abandon it for the child's sake.

As our minds become freed from the nightmare of eternal torture and Purgatory we are assisted to more sane interpretations of God's Word. We suggest that a proper understanding of the Bible's teaching respecting the immersion of believers furnishes a ground for common union amongst all of God's consecrated people. Let us examine it.

Who will dispute that St. Paul's words of Romans 6: 3-5, are the clearest presentation of the import of baptism furnished us in the Bible? The passage is cited in proof of every theory of baptism, yet it supports only one—the true one. Notice that it does not say, as many suppose, So many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into water. It does say, "So many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death." Is there not a difference? That difference is the explanation of all of our difficulty on this subject. The clearing of it away furnishes the foundation for harmony between all; and not merely for harmony, but for union amongst all classes of consecrated Christians.

Consider the passage critically. First, immersion into Christ signifies to the justified believer his immersion into his burial into, the Body of Christ as a member of "the Church which is his Body." (Eph. 1: 22, 23.) The Apostle sets forth clearly a distinction between the Church and the world and between the salvation of the Church and the salvation of the world. The Church are "the elect" of the Lord, called and chosen; and if faithful, they will be members of the glorious Church beyond the veil. It, as the Bride of Christ, will be his companion and Queen during the Millennial reign of glory for the blessing of the world—for the blessing of the non-elect, considered last Sunday.

Our immersion into Christ as members of his Body, members of his elect Church, signifies that thenceforth we are dead from the human and the individual standpoint but alive toward God as members of Christ, in whom alone thenceforth we have a standing and a hope.

St. Paul not only tells us of our need to be thus immersed into membership in the Body of Christ, but he proceeds to tell us **how** that membership can be brought about. The words, "Baptism into his death" explain the matter. How strange that we ever thought these words signified water immersion! Our eyes are now opened! Plainly, now, we see that "into his death" signifies our participation with our Lord Jesus in suffering for righteousness, in self-denials, self-sacrificings of the same character as those endured by the Master. It is true indeed that he whole world suffers pain, sorrow, disappointment, etc., yet our Lord suffered differently from all others, and our dying must correspond to his. He suffered, the Just for the unjust. The holy, harmless, undefiled One laid down his life sacrificially, voluntarily, joyfully. And we, to share in his death, to be "baptized into his death," must do the saice.
sacrificially, voluntarily, joyfully, to be "baptized into his death," must do the same.

True, Jesus was spotless, while we are members of the fallen race. But we are justified through faith in his blood. And hence we have in the Divine sight through him a standing of human perfection or justification. This standing is granted to us or imputed to us for the very purpose of permitting us to sacrifice our human rights and earthly interests as he sacrificed his. The "elect" are to be dead with him, that in the resurrection they may live with him and be like him and share his glory, honor and immortality. By consecration we present our bodies living sacrifices holy and acceptable to God, as the Apostle declares (Rom. 12: 1.) Thus we are "immersed into his death" and thus we become **members** of his Body.

Whoever fails to be thus immersed into Christ's death will fail of the membership in his Body—will fail to be of his elect Church, his Bride. The difference between being dead with Adam and being dead with Christ is very great. By nature we are all dead with Adam. He was a sinner, condemned. We as his offspring are the same. It was necessary therefore that we should by faith be lifted out of this condition of death with Adam, in order that by consecration of all earthly interests we might become dead with Christ. Thus we share with him his sacrificial death and, by participation in "his resurrection," also become sharers of his Kingdom glory.

Ridding ourselves, then, of the unscriptural theory of an eternal torment awaiting the non-elect, may not all Christians perceive the reasonableness of the Divine proposition to bless them through the elect? As Jesus by his sacrifice was made Head of the Church, so all who will be his **members** must share his spirit of self-sacrifice—death to the world and earthly interest. Only such may share with him in his Millennial Kingdom work of blessing, uplifting, instructing, assisting all of the non-elect. Many of the non-elect under the fuller light and better opportunities of the Millennium will turn from sin to righteousness, from death to life eternal. This "baptism into death" with its blessed reward excludes no denominational lines. It includes in the Church of the elect those of every denomination and of no denomination who comply with its conditions of faith and obedience and consecration unto death.

Was not this our Lord's baptism as he described it? Just before the crucifixion he said, "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how I am straitened (troubled) until it be accomplished!" His baptism dated from his consecration at Jordan, but it was not fully **"accomplished"** until on the cross he cried, "It is finished"—his baptism into death was finished. Was not this baptism into death what he referred to when speaking to his disciples? James and John requested that they might sit on his right hand and left hand in the Kingdom. In reply Jesus said, "Are ye able to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" Surely he did not refer to a water immersion! Surely he did refer to his baptism into death, and meant his apostles to understand that only by sharing in his baptism into death could they hope to sit with him in his Throne.—Mark 10: 37.

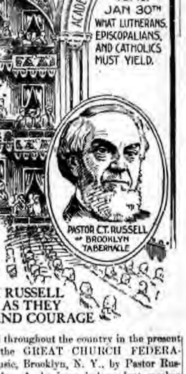
With this reasonable, logical, Scriptural view of baptism before our minds which of us would be inclined to dispute over the form of the symbol or in respect to the class of persons who should properly use the symbol? Surely none would claim that infants could thus believe and thus consecrate to death! Surely all would agree that a symbolical immersion into water such as was practiced by the early Church according to all the records would be the most reasonable, most beautiful, most appropriate method of symbolizing the real baptism into Christ—into his death. Let us then, dear friends, not be content merely to federate! Let us unite our hearts and heads and hands as members of the Body of Christ, let us be baptized with his baptism into his death!

PUBLIC DISCUSSION of CHURCH FEDERATION

FROM AN INDEPENDENT VIEWPOINT

THIRD PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF THIS SUBJECT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC BROOKLYN, N.Y.

TOPIC, JAN 30TH WHAT LUTHERANS, EPISCOPALIANS, AND CATHOLICS MUST YIELD.



CHRISTIANS OF EVERY DENOMINATION GREATLY HELPED BY READING THE FULL REPORT OF THESE DISCOURSES WHICH ARE BEING PUBLISHED EACH WEEK IN THIS PAPER

READ THE PASTOR RUSSELL SERMONS WEEKLY AS THEY WILL GIVE HOPE AND COURAGE

Great interest is manifested throughout the country in the present series of Four Discourses on the GREAT CHURCH FEDERATION, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. As he is an independent speaker he treats the subject from all sides in his own peculiarly fascinating way, which has in the past proven to be very helpful to Christians of all denominations, as well as to thousands outside the churches. Pastor Russell has the reputation of bringing many infidels to a full acknowledgment of the Bible as being God's inspired revelation to man. He has spent over thirty years upon the platform as a Preacher, Lecturer, Debater, having as his object the betterment of his fellow man. He is a thorough believer in the doctrine of the Ransom, and delights in the fellowship of all consecrated believers in the Atonement, no matter the denomination. **Every family can** secure his sermons weekly by subscribing for this paper.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Bird-in Hand, Pa., January 11.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Will you please send the January 6th, 1910, copy of National Labor Tribune, as I did not get the above issue. I suppose it went astray. I am taking your paper exclusively to get Brother Russell's sermons, as they are meat in due season. And such good paper, large type makes it easy to read.

Truly yours,
C. R. EBERSOL.

Greenwood, S. C., January 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the pleasure and profit derived from reading Pastor Russell's sermons, as published in the Tribune. I would aid you in spreading the truth which will cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Enclosed find money order to pay for 24 extra copies containing Pastor Russell's discourses on church federation; six extra copies of each of the four discourses mentioned in Tribune of January 13. Best wishes,

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Houston, Tex., January 14.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I enjoy very much the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons, and thank you for the great work that you are doing in publishing them.

Ever wishing you success,
Respectfully,
J. L. PRICE.

Providence, R. I., January 14.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I write these few lines to let you know that I especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons as presented in your paper. The other parts that I have the opportunity to read I can assure you are presented in a most acceptable style, but my interest centers most in the sermons.

Before I close I want to tell you that the ad you have in this issue, setting forth the dates for the coming discourses in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the federation of the churches, deserves special notice and thanks from all lovers of the truth. Again thanking you for the good service you have given me for the last two years, I am

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES SOBEY.

Washington, D. C., January 14.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find stamps, for which please mail to me one each of the addresses to be given by Pastor Russell on "Church Federation." I want to tell you how much I appreciate the very attractive way in which you present Pastor Russell's sermons. I first subscribed to your paper in order to have the sermons, some years ago, and after a year's subscription was obliged to give it up for a time. I missed it so much that I was very glad, some months ago, to take advantage of the clubbing rate with the Watch Tower and People' Pulpit, and now once more have the satisfaction of reading the discourses in your paper. I have some of the sermons cut out and folded (they fit very nicely into an ordinary envelope) and enclosed in envelopes with some of the "Sweet Brier Rose" booklet, ready to hand out on suitable occasions.

You are doing a good work in presenting these sermons to the public. With best wishes, I am

Yours in the Master's service,
MARGARET SMITH.

Randolph, Vt., January 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am sending stamps for which please send me the following issues, when published: Three each of January 20 and 27 and February 3 and 10, respectively, which I believe are to contain our beloved Brother Russell's addresses relative to "Church Federation," to be given in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Am looking forward with much pleasure to the reading of these special discourses by our dear pastor. And the fact that they will be printed in your paper, just as delivered, nothing cut out or modified, and in such clear, readable type, will, I am sure, commend itself to the thorough appreciation of the many members of the Lord's dear flock, who are permitted to read them from the Tribune, which we believe ranks among the best of the 400 or more papers publishing these good tidings, which are soon to be to all people.

God bless you for the part you are taking in extending the harvest message. Yours in the love of these precious truths and of the dear present Lord and King.

MRS. GEO. E. BROOKS.

Tompkinsville, Ga., January 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am sorry I have neglected to send you my renewal for so long, but I have remitted the money to the Watch Tower now and you will receive it shortly including my renewal for this year. I am very thankful to you for keeping it up, for I appreciate it very much on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and also for labor news which is also interesting.

Respectfully yours,
M. J. ROSSIER.

San Antonio, Tex., January 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the manner in which you print Brother Russell's sermons. We all enjoy them so much and will continue to be a subscriber as long as you publish them.

Again thanking you most heartily,
MRS. IVA M'CONOGHY.

New Liskeard, Ont., January 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please renew my subscription for one year, from January 10, 1910, expiration of last subscription. Unfortunately the due date escaped my notice, but I trust you will see that I do not miss any numbers of paper, which I take on account of the excellent way in which you print Brother Russell's sermons.

Yours truly,
JAMES L. BROWN.

Kansas City, Mo., January 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my appreciation of your valuable paper, indeed valuable to me on account of the good news in Pastor Russell's sermons, and I hope to be a subscriber as long as you print these wonderful words of life. May the dear Lord bless you for this service.

Respectfully,
MRS. C. B. RHODES.

Watervliet, N. Y., January 17.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Will you please send to the following addresses the four great discourses on church federation, with January 16 up until February 6th. I enclose money order for same. I enjoy the weekly visits of your valuable paper. It is the nicest of any I receive. Brother Russell's sermons are printed in such wholesome style, which I know is appreciated by every one, myself included. I remain

Yours,
H. J. NIGHTINGALE.

Victoria, B. C., January 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Having had the privilege of work at many reading room tables have never found one paper from any part of the entire earth publishing a more heart and head satisfying sermon than that of Pastor C. T. Russell's, which I am pleased to see you publish every week. May you long continue to do the same for "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth!"

Most respectfully,
VIOLA HALEY M'GARY.

Englewood, N. J., Jan. 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I sent my subscription fee to Brooklyn Tabernacle for the Tribune and Watch Tower for another year. Your paper is very good print and all Pastor Russell's Sunday sermons, which make it very attractive. I wish you good luck for the coming year.

Yours truly,
A. A. NEWKIRK.

Canton, O., January 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am now far in my third year as a reader of your valuable paper. It is a source of refreshing to me every week, when Thursday comes, the day I receive the Tribune, to think what a feast I can enjoy that evening in reading Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, especially this evening, seeing the names of forty-one new subscribers in the issue of January 20th to your paper. It makes my heart rejoice more than ever to see the valuable work you are helping to do in spreading the glad tidings, which shall eventually be brought to all people. There is so much I should like to say, so if my letter should get a little lengthy you will please excuse me, Mr. Editor, I am certainly thankful to God that he has raised up a man through whom he is clearifying the Scriptures, which so long have been hid because there was no one to solve their mystery and now, through this especially chosen servant, they are made so clear and simple and reasonable while heretofore they were shrouded in mystery. The Bible indeed has become a new book to all those whose minds have not been prejudiced against our dear brother and fellow servant in the spreading of God's glorious plan of salvation for the whole race of mankind. Now, dear editor, I must hasten to bring my letter to a close, wishing to thank you many times for the space you are giving in your valuable paper for these sermons. So long as you continue to publish them I shall hope to be able to be a subscriber for your paper, for that is the principal reason I am a subscriber now. Although I enjoy the labor news as well, as I am a laboring man myself, as you will, no doubt, clearly see by this letter. Now, dear editor, you are personally a stranger to me, but I feel as though every one is a brother of mine who is helping to spread those grand truths which Pastor Russell preaches, therefore, I wish you God speed in your good work and 41 new subscribers every week, so long as the good work is going on. I am

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM HERRICK.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

D. Borts, Iowa City.
Miss Ella Smallwood, City.
J. J. Sellar, City.
J. S. Campbell, City.
Mrs. D. A. Vosburg, Rensselaer.
John O. Shearer, Mount Holly Spgs.
Mrs. H. Aldrick, Valencia.
Mrs. J. P. Allen, Cumberland.
Mrs. E. J. Anderson, Cambrige.
John W. Barney, Waynesburg.
Ben Bauman, Fremont.
William V. Beeler, Cleveland.
Mrs. L. C. Decker, Chicago.
Benjamin Firk, Madison.
Joseph Greig, Detroit.
Gen. W. P. Hall, Washington.
R. D. Schofield, Stamford.
Mack Hess, Lexington.
John Hettenbaugh, Cleveland.
E. J. Hooper, Cleveland.
Martin Kaelin, Shields.
J. P. Klasen, Cleveland.
Mrs. W. M. Martin, Berkley.
H. L. Mitchell, Bryantville.
Mrs. E. Rossler, Tompkinsville.
J. L. Rutherford, Fresno.
Mrs. Annie Sanders, Wakefield.
Charles A. Sanders, City.
C. E. Schiller, Chicago.
R. J. Strickler, Jefferson.
Theodore Teller, Elmira.
J. R. Watkins, Fairmont.
Miss Mollie Wickenhagen, Butler.
F. D. Graham, Bakersfield.
Edward Haskins, City.
Mrs. W. B. Blake, Brookline.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 10 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor Successes in the British Election--Note on the Early History of British Trade Unionist Participation in Election Campaign--Durham and Northumberland Still Troubled--A Labor Knight--Tinplate Improvement.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Two-thirds of the constituencies have been polled at the time of writing and 382 members of Parliament have been returned. Of these 162 are Conservatives, 138 Liberal, 53 are Irish Nationalists and 28 are Labor. The Conservatives and Tariff Reform party have captured two Labor seats in London, that formerly held by Will Crooks at Woolwich and W. D. Steadman's in the center of Finsbury. They were gained only by narrow majorities. Crooks had been away on a tour round the world and only got back to his constituency the day before the voting commenced.

The signs point to a coalition government resulting from the present election, that is a government supported by the Liberals and the Irish and Labor members, the defection of either the Irish or the Labor upon any point being sufficient to overthrow the government. In the previous Parliament the Liberal Government had the greatest majority on record, having a clear majority over Conservatives, Labor and Irish all combined.

Richard Bell's Labor seat at Derby has been retained, but is this time filled by a straight-out Labor member, J. H. Thomas, who will vote with the Labor party in the House. He was for some years a railway employee and organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in the West of England. As a Rugby footballer he also has a reputation. In my next letter the returns will probably be finished and I shall be able to draw some definite conclusions.

As far back as 1868 Trade Unionists entered the election field and took sides upon one issue alone, namely, the protection of trade union funds. Candidates were canvassed in nearly all the constituencies, great meetings were held and a agitation successfully worked up. The result was the so-called "Temporary Act" of 1869 passed in the first session of the new Parliament and followed by the Trade Union Act of 1871. Again in 1874 British Trade Unionists took a more active part in the elections of that year under the auspices of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress. The result was the Labor Laws of 1875.

The Steam Engine Makers' Society reports good prospects ahead. This union is 86 years old. A year ago the immediate outlook before steam engine makers was black and notices of reductions in wages were general. Very different is the outlook now. A sure and certain decline in the number of unemployed members is expected.

The Associated Iron-Moulders also expect a good year. Their year end

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EDITORIAL OMMENT ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

MINERS' DEMAND FOR ADVANCE.

The joint scale conference of the coal operators and miners of the bituminous states is assembling at Toledo as this is being written. The miners' convention has just adjourned after two weeks' stirring session, at the end of which it formulated a demand for an advance of ten per cent in wages.

What the operators will do with this demand, the details of which will be found in our Indianapolis correspondence, it would be useless at this stage to attempt to predict. The operators arriving at Toledo speak in a manner which is not very favorable to prompt agreement. The old West Virginia bugaboo arises once more to disturb the situation. It is a notoriously non-union state. There is complaint among many Ohio and Western Pennsylvania operators that they cannot pay higher wages and meet West Virginia's competition. It is not in evidence, however, that West Virginia competition is any more aggressive now than it has been in the past. And possibly raising the wages of the miners in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania would be the best way of making the West Virginia miners discontented with their present benighted and underpaid condition. If more determined endeavors to organize the West Virginia and Central Pennsylvania fields should appear essential, there is no doubt that sufficient pressure can be brought on the national officials of the miners' organization to persuade them to concentrate organizing energies in those districts.

It goes almost without saying that the sympathy of the public will be with the miners and their wage demand simply because the high cost of living makes it apparently altogether reasonable. A strike, on the other hand, would entail great hardship not only on the miners themselves but on the entire business and industrial community. It should be avoided if possible, and the National Labor Tribune deems it a matter of congratulation that the coal operators of the Pittsburg district, who exercise so potent an influence in the joint conference, have always been so fair-minded and liberal in their treatment of employes. There is not the least doubt that they will carry this big-hearted disposition into the joint scale conference and that the majority of them will vote promptly in favor of granting the miners' demands unless they discover something in prevailing conditions which they deem to be too great an obstacle to be surmounted.

qualities of the wage envelope has taken place. On the contrary, as we have shown a number of times, they themselves are very large buyers of materials as well as of labor and are feeling the pinch of high prices along with smaller consumers. The suffering from the high cost of living is therefore not confined to any one class. That is all the more reason why everything that lies within the power of government should be done to bring relief.

The government cannot stop the output of gold mines but it can restrain and punish the extortions of the trusts, which are indisputably to blame for a very considerable part of the trouble. Watering of the stock of the railroads is also in some measure responsible for the present situation. To earn dividends on the watered capital requires excessive freight rates and these excessive freight rates add unreasonably to the cost of produce transported to market. Another suggestion which seems entirely reasonable is that the price manipulators would not be able to maintain prices at such uniformly high levels if it were not for the cold storage system which enables them to withdraw immense food supplies from market for periods ranging from one to twelve months and even longer. There is a popular demand for legislation making it a penal offense to sell meat, eggs, fish and vegetables and other food products which have been kept in cold storage longer than thirty days.

Congress and the state legislatures will do well to take note of the popular discontent and do their best to allay it by appropriate enactments. We do not believe the public mind has been as much stirred for twenty years by any economic question as it is at present by this one. It would be political suicide if congress at this session should enact or amend laws in the interest of the trusts. We feel that it will likewise be political suicide for congress to adjourn without enacting additional legislation against trusts. Unless the rising tide of protest and distrust is kept in bounds by vigorous anti-monopoly measures, both legislative and executive, between now and next November there is imminent danger that the Republican majority will be swept out of congress.

COMMONS ROUT THE LORDS.

The latest accounts, practically complete, from the elections in Great Britain show that the Liberal party has come into power by a reduced but entirely sufficient majority. The Liberals have elected about the same number of representatives as the Conservatives. Then the Irish Nationalist party and the Labor party, both of which are avowed wings of the Liberal coalition, have elected some one hundred and twenty members, so that there will not be lacking an abundance of votes to pass the Lloyd-George budget and every other measure with which the Liberal party policy is identified.

A week before the elections closed the cables to all parts of the world were flooded with messages the purport of which was that the Conservative gains had been so large as to threaten the Liberal party's efficiency and probably to compel it to depend helplessly on the Irish Nationalists for what is called a working majority. The Liberal leaders were relieved from that embarrassment by the final contests, in which they had all the best of it. They go into the new parliament with an ample majority to pass every bill of importance to which they are pledged. The Conservatives are hoping there will be a split on the question of home rule for Ireland; but it need not be surprising if the actual course of events should prove in this case the wish is father to the thought. Home rule may not be adopted by as large a majority as the Lloyd-George budget but it seems at last to be in sight.

The Conservative party made a tremendous effort in the campaign to catch the votes of workingmen with the protective-tariff bait. That they had considerable success is apparent on the face of the returns. Indeed, it is to this issue that we must ascribe almost the entire Liberal party losses. The great, overwhelming significance of the elections, however, lies in the fact that in the clean-cut issue of democracy versus aristocracy democracy has gained a decisive victory. If the Lloyd-George budget is really Socialistic (as the house of lords practically declared when it took the unprecedented step of denying the right of the Commons to adopt such a measure) there is but one conclusion. That is, that Socialism is preferred to what the house of lords stands for by the mass of the English people.

COLONEL HUFF'S GREAT WORK.

The House at Washington last week passed Col. George F. Huff's bill creating a bureau of mines, a measure favored by miners and operators and indorsed by the Indianapolis meeting of the former. Col. Huff has devoted two years to the passage of the bill, and on the result of his labor and zeal he is to be congratulated. One of the largest operators himself, at the head of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, he is in position to know what is best for the mine workers, who number something like 50,000 in his district. His bill, primarily, is to put a stop to the heavy toll of human life that has been exacted in the mines. That is to say, to safeguard the men by scientific processes that will bring accidents to a minimum. Col. Huff deserves the highest praise for his work in behalf of the toilers, and Westmoreland and Butler counties are to be congratulated on having such a capable and alert a representative, who seems to be constantly awake to the interests of his district.

We notice the newspapers in Col. Huff's district are asking him to run again this year. This is right. Col. Huff should be kept in congress as long as he is willing. His constituents should re-elect him unanimously, if for nothing else than to show their appreciation of a representative who represents all classes, especially the workingmen.

MOVE IN CONGRESS FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Author of a Resolution Introduced at Washington Sets Forth His Reasons for Believing this Country Can Safely Embark on an Experiment Successfully Tested in a Number of Other Lands.

By Hon. Frederick Lundin, Congressman 7th Illinois District

For some time past I have made a study of the general subject of old age pension systems now in vogue in several countries of the world, and since my election to congress I have felt it my duty to advance this movement, and consequently introduced at the present session of congress a resolution bearing on this matter.

The proposition of old age pensions, while comparatively new in this country, has passed through the stages of experiment into an established success among other nations. The first country to adopt this system was Germany, by enactment of law in 1889, followed by additional legislation in 1891 and a complete act in 1899. The present German law covers 25 per cent of the whole population and is compulsory in many instances and voluntary in some. The pension payable is graduated up to $57.50 a year, according to class and weekly premium paid. Beyond 70 years of age no incapacity need be shown to avail the beneficiary his or her pension.

The next move among the nations in this line was on the part of Denmark in 1891. The Danish system, while indefinite as to fixed figures, is still quite comprehensive. All persons over 60 years of age are eligible to benefits conferred by the pension law, with specified limitations as to residence, health and record of citizenship.

In 1897 New Zealand enacted its first law, passed amendatory measures in 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1905, and in 1908 consolidated all it acts bearing on old age pensions, and now a most liberal and enlightened system is in operation in that colony. Sixty-five years is the pension age, and to all those who are without a minimum competence and can show 25 years' honorable residence in New Zealand the government pays $2.50 weekly. The cost per capita of population is small. The benefits conferred are great and not only redound to the benefit of pensioners, but to that of society in general.

Belgium adopted an insurance annuity and nationally sustained pension act in 1900. It applies to Belgium subjects by birth, naturalization or marriage. Annuities are granted according to age and amount of premium paid. Pensions are paid to all over 65 years of age under certain prescribed conditions of want and disability.

Italy, France and Austria are operating systems of annuities and pensions, improved within recent years, and doubtless will extend their plans in the near future to embrace new details of this liberal movement. Old age relief is recognized in these countries as an institution of worth, and the system cannot fail to grow with the advance of the times.

Australia probably presents the best example of growth and modernization of the old age pension idea. The colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland have all operated under advanced systems since 1900 and 1901, and on July 1, 1909, this pension law will be operative in all of Australia. The general plan there is about as follows: Men over 65 and women over 60 are pensioned at the rate of $2.50 and $2.00 a week respectively. Restrictions pertaining to income, residence and character

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Representative George Huff's Bill for the Establishment of a Federal Bureau of Mines Passes the House by an Overwhelming Vote--A Meritorious Measure that Miners and Operators Unite in Supporting.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The bill for the creation of a bureau of mines in the department of the interior, for which Representative George F. Huff of Greensburg, Pa., has been working unceasingly since after passing the house last session, it failed in the senate for lack of time, was passed in the house last Thursday evening almost unanimously.

The measure is one upon which miners and mine operators are in complete agreement and it had a majority of the Democrats as well as of the Republicans on the final vote. Col. Huff had a telegram from the United Mine Workers of America approving the bill and Congressman Barchfeld had a communication from the Pittsburg Coal Operators' Association asking support for its passage. Indorsements were read from the American Mining Congress, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Association of State Geologists and other organizations. The Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania members refrained generally from speaking, but all remained in their seats during the several hours of debate waiting for the vote and helped to make the majority what it was. They had been busy among the members from other sections partly because of the merits of the measure and partly from regard for Col. Huff, whose heart was set on reaching a final vote before adjournment yesterday. The colonel was the subject of many congratulations.

The contest was one of the most spirited of the session. The opposition was not numerous, but it was insistent and was led by Representative Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, one of the ablest men in congress. To win a victory over him is to wear laurels.

The vital section of the bill as passed provides:

"That it shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its commissioner, under the direction of the secretary of said department, to foster, promote and develop the mining industries of the United States; to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents. The possible improvements of conditions carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other technologic investigations and inquiries pertinent to said industries and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations and information obtained as the secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau."

SOME OPERATORS AT JOINT WAGE CONFERENCE

S. A. TAYLOR.

H. D. KUHN.

W. W. KEEFER.

UPRISING AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

Bradstreet's has long been acknowledged an impartial and a reliable authority on markets and general trade conditions. It has recently conducted an investigation into the course of prices in this country, covering not only the very recent past but a series of years. The results of this investigation are commended to those who think that there is a good deal of buncombe about the popular protest against the excessive cost of living.

Bradstreet's shows that there has been an advance of not less than 61 per cent in the cost of the leading articles of general household consumption in the last ten years. Nobody can honestly argue that wages have advanced proportionately. The purchasing power of the workingman's dollar has undoubtedly been very much reduced.

It is not the fault of employers that this impairment of the buying

ALEXANDER DEMPSTER.

MINERS DEMAND TEN PER CENT RAISE.

Big Interstate Convention at Indianapolis Agrees On Demand for Next Two Years--Question of General Suspension on April 1st if Operators Have Not Signed is Left Undecided--Joint Scale Conference Now in Session at Toledo.

Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—After one of the stormiest weeks in mine convention history, during which President Lewis suffered one decisive defeat (in the Central Pennsylvania contested-delegate matter), the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday afternoon framed their wage scale demands for the next two years, beginning April 1, which will be submitted to the operators at Toledo later in the week. They are an increase in the rate of mining of 10 cents per ton and an equivalent advance for all other work; coal to be weighed before being screened and one and one-half days' pay for work on Sundays and holidays, the workings days to be of eight hours each.

A resolution declaring for an immediate strike in the Pittsburg district was also carried and it is in the hands of the national executive board. The resolution is as follows:

"That the international officers require all coal companies in the Pittsburg district, where new explosives have been introduced, to comply with all the terms of settlement made with the Charleroi Coal Company and the officials of our organization on the explosive question, by either paying the miners on the run-of-mine basis or granting an increase of 5¼ per cent to miners working in wide rooms and 9 per cent in narrow work, and that the miners be furnished the new explosives at the same relative cost as black powder, which was formerly used, and that where shot firers are employed the companies shall pay their wages, and that the international officials give this matter immediate attention."

On the question of a general suspension on April 1 in the event of all contracts not being signed it was decided to hold it in abeyance until after the joint conference with the operators. No district will be allowed to resume work until all contracts are signed. It was also decided to send organizers into the non-union districts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, with a view of getting co-operation.

When the final report of the scale committee, which is composed of dis-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE COST OF CHURCH FEDERATION

What Episcopalians, Catholics and Lutherans Must Surrender.

COUNTING THE COST

BROOKLYN, Jan. 30.—The third meeting for the consideration of Church Federation was held today. The spacious Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded with Christian people of all denominations to attend the third of the series of four meetings called by the People's Pulpit Association. Pastor C. T. Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed the large audience for an hour and a half. The deep interest felt was evidenced by the profound silence, as well as by the eagerness of face. The text was the same as on the two previous occasions, **"Say ye not, A Federation, to all them to whom this people shall say, A Federation; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid."** (Isa. 8: 12.) The speaker said:

We meet today to consider what sacrifices would need to be made in the interests of Federation by the three oldest denominations of Christendom. Of these Lutherans have least to surrender. Their tenacity for the Word of God they may still maintain, even though others of the federated bodies might more and more abandon the Holy Scriptures, under leadership of the Universities, Colleges and Seminaries teaching Higher Criticism—Infidelity and the Evolution theory. The Federation nevertheless would still permit Lutherans and others to love and reverence the Word of God and yet be in fellowship. Almighty God, Son of God and the Holy Spirit firmly believed in by Lutherans would all be acknowledged with more or less of mental reservation by all the denominations associated in the Federation. Nothing along these lines would need to be abandoned. Even Luther's plea of consubstantiation in the Eucharist may be held without objection. Even the honor of being the first denomination of the Reformation might still be held. We conclude then that Lutherans would not be required to sacrifice anything.

SOME THINGS IN COMMON

Episcopalians and Catholics have some things in common. They each claim to represent the original Apostolic Church. They each claim (through their bishops in the laying on of hands) apostolic authority. Their common claim is that all other denominations of Christians whatsoever are false churches without Divine authority and hence not to be recognized or tolerated. Accordingly no minister of another denomination would be permitted to preach either in a Catholic or an Episcopalian pulpit. And if by mischance such a circumstance should occur it would be considered necessary to purge the sacred spot by a species of re-consecration. From the standpoint of these denominations all others are heretics; but they say, not willingly so, but ignorantly so.

Here note the fact that a cleavage is in process amongst Episcopalians. A minority termed high-churchmen, are gradually separating Romeward, while the majority are sharing the sentiments of other Protestants, to the effect that the matter of apostolic succession is probably less important than their forefathers supposed. For the purpose of this discussion we may without offence ignore the high-church minority and say that the Scriptures which plainly foretell the perfecting of Church Federation indicate that it will include Episcopalians, but will not include Catholics. Nevertheless the intimation is that while the Federation will be a Protestant one, it will not be anti-Catholic. On the contrary the two great systems, Catholic and Protestant, will fraternize and co-operate along various lines—especially in the manipulation of social and political influence.

The breadth of the Episcopal creed will not call for particular sacrifices in Federation, if only their pride on the subject of apostolic succession can be satisfied. They are all prepared to admit that no particular wisdom or holiness has been communicated from generation to generation, from bishop to bishop and from bishop to lower clergy through the laying on of hands. They are willing to admit that there have been men as wise and others as foolish outside as inside their Communion. They are willing to admit that no greater light upon the Word of God and its meaning has come down to humanity through its channels than through outside channels. They are willing to admit that their clergy have no more of Divine Grace and Truth, Wisdom and Power than have others of God's people, both clergy and laity, outside their boundaries. Hence they are willing, nay anxious, for Federation, and ask only that their face be saved by some acknowledgement of the long idolized thought that ability to expound the Scriptures and the Grace of God in expounding them would be had only through their channel. They have no desire to prove their claim to superior grace and Truth by measuring swords of the Spirit with other ministers.

Up to the present time Episcopalians decline to be parties to the Federation unless their special claim be in some sense or degree recognized. Pride says it would never do to retract now all that the denomination has stood for in separation for centuries. They would urge Christians of the other denominations, especially the clergy, to consider the advantage which would accrue to the Federation by having all Protestant ministers accept their ordination. They do not claim that it would make them wiser or better men, nor more efficient teachers, either of truth or error. But they do claim that it would give them **an authority in the eyes of the people** and give color and reasonableness to the Federation of many churches with discordant creeds posing as one church in the Federation arrangement.

The argument is, "The common people, the laity, are disposed more than ever to think for themselves on religious subjects and to study the Bible for themselves. If, therefore, as ministers, you desire to hold the people in check so that they shall not think for themselves you would do well to concede the claim of apostolic succession—that no one is permitted to interpret or teach the Bible except those who have received apostolic benediction. It was disregard of this claim of apostolic benediction which led to freedom of thought on religious subjects and ultimately led to the formation of the various sects. You should now seek to restrict further investigation of the Bible and further interpretation of it by accepting our theory, by permitting us to grant you recognition in some simple form of the rights of apostolic authority through our bishops. If you do not do so you will more and more lose your hold on the people, for we are coming more and more to a time of individual thought on every topic."

The Scriptures intimate that this argument will ultimately prevail and great Protestant denominations be thus vitalized and, in co-operation with Catholocism, for a short while dominate Christendom socially and politically, crushing out individual thought and negativing and blacklisting all religious teachers outside the Federation and its Catholic Ally. From this standpoint the Episcopal system will lose nothing, but even be a gainer of prestige through the Federation.

WHAT CATHOLICS WOULD SURRENDER

For Catholics to join the Federation would signify the surrender of a great deal, and yet, in the light of the Twentieth Century, surely much could be surrendered without any sacrifice of manhood—merely with the sacrifice of a little pride. For the Church at Rome to federate with the Protestant Churches would mean that they ceased to protest and that she relinquished her peculiar claims:

(1) That she alone is the Church of Christ and has authority to instruct;

(2) That she is more than a Church or prospective Kingdom—that to her has been committed by God the rulership of the world in respect to all matters temporal and spiritual, hence that she is the reigning Kingdom of God.

(3) That her Pope is the authorized representative of Christ, anointed and commissioned of God to fulfill all the prophecies of the Scriptures respecting the reign of Christ, his Millennial Kingdom, etc. This claim of Papacy that the Pope's reign is de facto the reign of Christ is expressed in the declaration that he is the vicegerent of Christ—the one reigning instead of Christ.

(4) The doctrine of transubstantiation—that by the blessing of a priest the ordinary bread and wine are transmuted into the actual soul of Christ—this flesh and his blood for sacrifice afresh in each celebration of the Mass.

Whatever may have been true in the remote past, assuredly our Catholic friends can no longer claim that all the purity, all the faithfulness to God, all the sanctity of life amongst believers in Christ are to be found in her communion. St. Paul declares, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his." Surely all Christians admit this standard and the correctness of the Apostle's teaching. Hence the ignoring and setting aside of all creeds and barriers which have heretofore hindered the unity of the Church of Christ might be possible. Thus the first Catholic objection might easily be removed in favor of Federation, or, still better, in favor of Union. As our Episcopalian friends fail to prove that the apostolic succession in ordination gave either greater wisdom or more grace to their clergy than to other ministers of the Gospel, might not our Catholic friends reasonable admit the same?

The second claim that Papacy is God's Kingdom, that the Pope's reign successively as Christ's Vice-Gerent, should not be difficult for Catholics of our day to lay aside. However strongly it was held in the dark past it is surely little appreciated by Catholics today. No longer do the Popes dominate the civil rulers of Christendom. And no longer do the people consider it wise that they should do so. More and more the masses appreciate the fact that the original kingdom of earth was given to father Adam and that mankind as his children are the natural heirs of the inheritance. More and more the people are disposed to consider popes, czars, emperors and kings as merely figure-heads without any real title or authority from heaven to rule or to coerce the people. More and more the masses demand at Rome to fedrate with the Protestand Doumas. And more and more do they demand that these shall reflect the sentiments of the people in civil and religious matters. The day of darkness and ignorance in which the people believed that popes and kings were Divinely appointed to rule them with Divine authority has gone by. General intelligence has taught mankind that it is a mistake to suppose that one God-appointed king and kingdom were Divinely appointed to wipe another Divinely appointed king and kingdom off the face of the earth. Hence popes and kings now admit that they reign by a popular sufferance, and their appeals for money, for armies and navies, are no longer on the score that they were Divinely instructed to obliterate each other, but on the score of self-defense.

This claim, however, would destroy the argument that we are now or ever in the past have been under Christ's Kingdom, either direct or through the popes. Neither now nor at any other time in the world's history has there been a reign of righteousness such as the Scriptures declare Christ's Kingdom shall be. May we not, then, with good grace—Catholics and Protestants—admit that neither our Catholic popes, emperors and kings, nor our Protestant kings, emperors and heads of Churches are reigning with any Divine authority manifest to human judgment. Let us humbly admit the nonsense of the legend on our coins, Catholic and Protestant, to the effect that kings and popes reign by the grace of God—by Divine appointment. Let us rather say that they came into power through the exercise of brute force and in a time of common public ignorance. Nor by this do we mean any disrespect to the governments of today—rather we have shown that today the people are ruling through their Congresses, Parliaments, Reichstags, etc., and that the kings and emperors are mere figure-heads of power, more or less useful and dependent upon the good-will of their people.

If it be asked how we shall account for the period of the dark ages and autocratic and devilish misrule, our reply would be to point to the Apostle's words. He declares that Satan is the God or Ruler of this world, who now operates through the disobedient—through those not in harmony with God, who constitute the vast majority in Christendom and elsewhere. And we remind you that our Lord Jesus also spoke of Satan as being the Prince of this world or age. (John 12: 31.) And of himself as the Prince or Ruler of the coming Age, the Millennial Age.—John 18: 36.

Ah, yes! the sooner both Catholics and Protestants admit what they and all the world now see, the better—namely, that for a long time our great Adversary held us in a bondage of ignorance and superstition, in getting free from which many bright minds have reacted towards infidelity, because they did not see that many of the teachings of the past, both Catholic and Protestant, were not only irrational, but most positively unscriptural teachings of men, and, as St. Paul declared, "doctrines of demons."—I Tim. 4: 1.

NOT VICE-GERENT CHRIST

In view of the foregoing—in view of the fact that the Divine titles of all kings and emperors are now abrogated, papacy need feel no special disgrace in her cause in similarly abrogating the claim that the popes reign as representatives of Christ or have authority so to do. Indeed such a claim is more safely denied than held, for in the light of our day papacy's best friends cannot look into the past and point with pride to any achievements as properly representing the reign of the Prince of Peace—Immanuel. In the light of the present all of God's people, Catholics and Protestants of every shade should rejoice to join in the Lord's Prayer—"Thy Kingdom Come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Surely this is what all saints of all denominations should desire and pray for and labor for.

Not that we can hope to bring it to pass ourselves, however. Nearly nineteen centuries of efforts show to the contrary. Even our last century of great missionary endeavor, Catholic and Protestant, proves this. United States statistics show that in the year 1800 there were six hundred millions of heathens, and that in the year 1900 their number had doubled—there were twelve hundred millions of heathens. While continuing our exertions on behalf of the heathens abroad and at home, let us tie our faith to the Apostle's words and "wait for God's Son from heaven."—I Thess. 1: 11.

Surely at the second coming of Christ and the glorification of his Church, "his elect," "his saints," gathered from all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, (and some from outside of all of them), only then will the glorious reign of Christ and the Church begin. Only then will the scriptural seed of Abraham be complete and the work of blessing the unregenerate world begin—the Millennial Kingdom work—the overthrow of Satan and his empire—the scattering of darkness, ignorance and superstition which he fostered—the flooding of the earth with light of the knowledge of the glory of God—the restoration of natural Israel to Divine favor—the bringing of everlasting righteousness through a mental, physical and moral uplift. Whosoever then shall refuse all these blessings and privileges will be destroyed from amongst the people. Thus eventually in the close of the Millennium God's will shall be done on earth even as it is done in heaven as fully, as completely. This is the "Kingdom of God's dear Son" for which we wait and pray. And however good or bad other kingdoms, temporal or spiritual, have been, we need no longer consider them substitutes for this one which shall be the "desire of all nations."—Hag. 2: 7.

TRANS-SUBSTANTIATION, MASSES, PURGATORY

We are free to admit that the Catholic doctrines of Trans-substantiation, Masses and Purgatory would be difficult for our Catholic friends to abandon for the sake of Federation or for any other reason. Nevertheless we believe that in the light of our day there is more to be learned upon these important doctrines. Without agreeing with these doctrines—without claiming Catholic affiliation, let me here say that the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, which lies at the foundation of these three is in many respects more rational than our Protestant doctrine of eternal torture. It would surely be more God-like to provide some way of escape for the millions of humanity than to leave thousands of millions uselessly in untellable torturous anguish to all eternity. However, the Lord willing, it is my intention to discuss this subject in a general mass meeting to Christian people of all denominations on Sunday, March 6. So many of you as desire to attend will be welcomed on that occasion. We will then seek for the Scriptural Explanation of these doctrines—Purgatory and Hell.

Summing up, then, we find that Lutherans would have nothing to lose by Federation—nothing to surrender, except a little pride. Episcopalians likewise will find Federation to cost them little. They can well afford to join the Federation, especially on terms upon which they insist—the recognition of the apostolic succession. And this they can afford to concede, in its very mildest form, realizing that it has never specially advantaged them anyway and is impossible of demonstration, in view of the fact that the Scriptures declare that there are but twelve apostles of the Lamb and symbolically show only a twelve-star crown to the Church during this Age and only twelve foundations to the New Jerusalem—the Church in glory. How then could bishops either possess or give apostolic blessings?—Rev. 12: 1; 21: 14.

Omitting the Catholic Church, being assured from the Scriptures that she will not be a member of the Federation, we conclude by advising the Protestant Christian Communions discussed today not to be content with Federation, but to go the entire length of Union—dropping all their pet ideas and acknowledging as fellow-Christians and fellow-members of the Body of Christ, the Church, all who acknowledge Jesus as their Savior, their Redeemer, and who turn from the ways of sin and to the best of their ability walk in the path of righteousness, and who make full consecration of themselves to the Lord. These are and ever should be one in the most absolute sense possible, both now and beyond the veil.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Cohoes, N. Y., January 24.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Tract Society, and I want to express to you how much I appreciate your good paper, not only because of its good, clear type, but its extremely fair attitude on the labor question. That is what we like, fairness to both sides of the question. My main motive in subscribing is to get the most uplifting sermons by our dear Pastor Russell, which are having such a wonderful effect on the theological thought of our time. Wishing you much success, I am

Respectfully yours,
MORGAN T. LEWIS.

Watervliet, N. Y., Jan. 24.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of your valuable paper. I have long believed that the only true solution of the labor problem would be found under that condition where each will love his neighbor as himself and God supremely. Nothing short of the establishment of God's kingdom among men could bring about such a condition. The sermons of Pastor Russell brings out that fact most clearly and are certainly doing a great work in clearing the public mind of the many erroneous ideas concerning the divine character plan. I wish you all success.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. F. EUSTACE.

Miller, Mo., January 25.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Thank you very kindly for publishing Brother Russell's sermons in large type and so complete. There is nothing so vitally interesting and spiritually helpful to compare with his words spoken or written, with the exception of the Bible; and his life's labor has made it a book to be loved, and it's God, one whom we can approach in faith, hope and love, as well as in spirit and in truth.

Yours sincerely and truly,
C. P. POWLEY.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am sending today through the Brooklyn office, my renewal of your valued paper. Valued for its many good features, but above all for Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such large clear type.

We feel we cannot afford to miss a single copy and hope you may continue in your good work.

Trusting this new year may indeed be a prosperous one for you. I remain most respectfully,

MRS. HARTSNIPER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

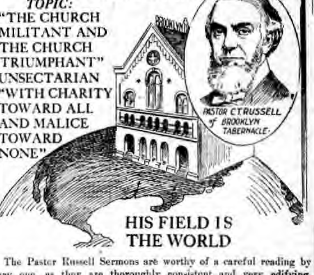
E. D. Howell, Kunkletown.
Loyal H. Ostrander, Canal Dover.
Mrs. C. Brennier, Buffalo.
C. W. Austin, Etna.
Mrs. Nancy Challinder, Evans City.
Mrs. C. M. Chase, Binghampton.
S. Cooper, Wortendyke.
Miss Clara Cummins, Cresson.
W. J. Davis, Cambridge.
J. F. Day, Siegfried.
S. F. Gooch, Utopia.
Mrs. J. L. Goodman, St. Paul.
C. L. Graves, Minneapolis.
A. B. Hall, Greenville.
J. H. Hays, Washington.
Morgan Lewis, Cohoes.
Geo. H. McKee, Portland.
Miss Lida A. Palmer, Binghampton.
James R. Pierce, Butler.
Mrs. E. J. Reed, Latrobe.
Mrs. B. C. Stark, City.
Mrs. Emma Tucker, Dexter.
L. O. Tuttle, Gibsonia.
Mrs. Cordia B. Rhodes, Kansas City.
Mrs. W. H. Warren, Stockton.
Dorothy R. Claypool, Seattle.

TO THE **LARGEST CONGREGATION ON EARTH**

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE SERMONS GO TO ABOUT TEN MILLION HOMES WEEKLY.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE SERMON TO BE DELIVERED AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC FEBRUARY 6th.

TOPIC:
"THE CHURCH MILITANT AND THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT"
UNSECTARIAN
"WITH CHARITY TOWARD ALL AND MALICE TOWARD NONE"



HIS FIELD IS THE WORLD

The Pastor Russell Sermons are worthy of a careful reading by every one, as they are thoroughly consistent and very **edifying.** Pastor Russell has become famous as a Public Speaker, Lecturer and Debater, having visited nearly every large city in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, etc. An elaborate Program is contemplated for 1910 with many very specially interesting subjects considered from a Biblical viewpoint. Every reader of this paper should each week **read the** Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermon. Help yourself, your children and your friends to a better knowledge of God's Word, man's only chart and compass as regards his future. Extra copies of the past three discourses relative to the GREAT CHURCH FEDERATION **can** be obtained at this office. Every Christian of every denomination should have a complete set for future reference.

At the next meeting of the federated trades council of Sacramento, Cal., an effort will be made to amend the constitution to the extent of making it obligatory for every delegate to wear a union made hat.

United Coal Company of Pittsburgh-Penna

DUNKIRK COAL CO.

S. BRAZNELL, MANAGER

MINERS AND SHIPPERS
—of—
GAS, STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL

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Geo. F. Huff, President. L. B. Huff, Treas.

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FEB 11 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 11. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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LABOR DECISION THAT MAKES HISTORY.

United Hatters of America Fined $220,000 for Boycotting Danbury Hat Firm in a Decision of United States Circuit Court Under Sherman Anti-Trust Law--Unions Will Carry Case to Highest Courts.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—Under an announced verdict of $74,000, which is automatically trebled by the Sherman anti-trust law to $222,000, which, with costs, amounts to about $240,000. The jury in the seven-year old hatters' boycott trial, which had been in the United States circuit court for four months after coming back from the United States supreme court, this afternoon found for the plaintiffs, D. E. Loewe & Company of Danbury, Bethel, who refused to unionize their shops. The company sued the United Hatters of North America, an affiliated organization of the American Federation of Labor.

The result is a victory for the Danbury manufacturer. He reckoned the loss to his business caused by the strike of July 23, 1902, and the boycott against his hats that followed at $80,000 and asked for $240,000 damages.

It took Judge Platt half an hour to charge the jury. He said that he considered it his duty to direct the jury to bring in a verdict for Mr. Loewe and asked the jurymen to consider only the question of damages.

As to the amount of damages the judge gave few directions to help the jury, saying that he considered them able to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The jury went to the jury room at 11:35 o'clock and remained there until the verdict was given, at about 3 o'clock.

A stay of execution for sixty days was granted. The defendants will appeal to the circuit court of appeals and if beaten there will go to the supreme court of the United States. Arrangements were made for a hearing before Judge Platt at 11 o'clock March 7. At that time a motion to set aside the verdict as excessive will be argued. Two other matters which will be decided at that time are the bill of costs and the attorneys' fees.

In his charge Judge Platt said:

"It is the rule in federal courts that in the charge to the jury the counsel may take exception to such portions of the charge as they consider unsatisfactory before the jury has been sent to its deliberations. But in this case it has been so thoroughly tried and I have had such extensive opportunities to become familiar with it and the requests to charge have been given me sufficiently in advance that I have been enabled to study them and their application to the case before us that I intend to take upon my own shoulders the responsibility for what I shall say to the jury and I shall request of the counsel on both sides to remain silent till after I have finished my remarks to the jury.

"They understand that they will be entitled to take any exception to my charge or my failing to charge in this case.

"This case, gentlemen of the jury, is somewhat more familiar to me than it is to you. I began to suffer the trials and tribulations of this complaint in 1904. The way in which the case reaches you at this time it is not necessary to detail at length because counsel representing the defendants, conceiving that a cause of action under the Sherman anti-trust law had not been set forth in the complaint, filed a demurrer to such portions of the complaint as raised distinctively that question.

"At that time our highest court had never issued any opinion which went to the length required in order to establish the validity of this complaint. With great uncertainty in my own mind as to what that action might

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

VICTORY FOR GIRL STRIKERS.

It is not only the English suffragettes who prove the fair sex's fighting ability. The girl shirt waist makers have demonstrated a power for organized resistance which was not generally suspected. The settlement which they have just secured at Philadelphia after weeks of spectacular strike campaign, looks like a complete victory.

They have forced the manufacturers to consent to adjust the wage question by arbitration, which was at first refused. In addition to that, they have compelled recognition of the union. They have obtained a signed agreement reducing the hours of labor from fifty-six to fifty-two and a half per week. They have forced manufacturers to agree to supply straps, needles and all other parts of machinery not willfully broken. All future disputes between manufacturers and employes are to be settled by committees; and finally, the articles of agreement bind the manufacturers to re-employ all the strikers.

If any body of the strikers in the country has been able to dictate a better settlement than this we do not recall the circumstances. And the girls have all the more reason to feel proud of their achievement because the sterner sex displayed a want of gallantry somewhat amazing under all the circumstances. Charges that the policemen heckled the strikers and arrested them without cause were suspiciously frequent both in New York and Philadelphia. The police administration seemed for some reason or other to be antagonistic to the girls, although the concession now granted by the manufacturers would indicate that there had been substantial grievances.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the struggle aside from the indomitable enthusiasm of the girls themselves was the aid they were given by rich society women. Leaders of fashion such as Mrs. Belmont and Miss Morgan in New York and Mrs. Biddle and Miss Ridgway in Philadelphia not only attended the meetings of the strikers and championed their cause in the newspapers but gave large sums of money to make the strike successful. The sympathy thus expressed is not to end with the strike. The women of means have formed a corporation to build one or more large shirtwaist factories in which fair conditions of employment will be maintained and which will be a restraining influence on the manufacturers in case they should again attempt to take unfair advantage of their girl employes. This victorious struggle is an omen of the growing industrial influence of women.

APPEAL OF THE PLAYGROUNDS.

Providing always that the thing can be done without incurring the charge of extravagance and increasing taxation it would be desirable if the city of Pittsburg could find some means of granting the appropriation which the Playgrounds' Association asks for the ensuing year.

There was a time not so very long ago when the average American city considered that it had discharged all of its duty to its citizens and taxpayers when it had provided them with efficient fire and police protection and a decent water supply. These things no longer answer all the requirements. After the manner of English and European cities, the cities of this country are beginning to pay much attention to all questions of social betterment. When the physical health of the people has been safeguarded the municipality shows a practical and lively concern in promoting their moral health. The ordinary educational provisions must be supplemented by aid and encouragement not only to sanitary projects but to wholesome public amusements and recreations.

In the competition of American cities to surpass one another in attractiveness we have not yet reached the point long since passed by some European cities, which build model tenements, operate public markets, and even conduct municipal concert halls and theaters. In due time, however, this may come even in America. The city which displays the largest enterprise in looking after the comfort and well-being of its people in every direction is the city to which population will most naturally gravitate and which will become the best labor market, and, other things being equal, most prosperous.

As for public playgrounds there is no city anywhere which has more need of them than Pittsburg. They will yield the city rich returns in the increased health of the coming generation. Undue delay in securing them should be avoided both for economic and other reasons. This is admittedly not a good time for increasing expenditures but it is safe to say that if the finance committee of councils, keeping in mind the imperative necessity of eliminating all unnecessary tax-raising expenditures, can contrive to figure out some means of granting the Playgrounds Association's request for $126,000 it will be granted cheerfully.

A RADICAL LIABILITY BILL.

Our Washington correspondence this week contains an account of a new employers' liability bill which is bound to provoke an immense amount of discussion. It has been introduced by Representative Sabath of Illinois defining the amount of compensation to be paid by employers to employes in cases of injury or death, basing it on the amount of the previous earning power of the victim and providing that it shall be paid in the form of an annuity.

A number of employers' liability bills have been under consideration in congress at various times but the Sabath bill is more radical in principle than any that has ever been regarded as having any chance of enactment. The employers' liability law which is now in force applying to railroads was called radical by the railroad lawyers when it was adopted. It looks very conservative, however, when compared with the Sabath bill, which is distinguished by its utter abolition of all such defences to damage actions as "contratributory negligence" and so forth.

The theory of contributory negligence and the fellow-servant rule has been used by the courts in some states, notably Pennsylvania, in such a manner as to make it exceedingly difficult for a workingman to receive damages for injuries received in the course of his employment. Further than making a moral advance upon the point of view which limits the rulings of the Pennsylvania courts the Sabath bill does not of course promise any advantage to working men in the miscellaneous trades. It applies only to railroad, steamship and express companies engaged in interstate commerce. Even at that it would extend to hundreds of thousands of workingmen in all parts of the country and its enactment would be little short of epoch-making, inasmuch as it wipes out practically all the existing common law and statutory defenses and enables the working man to recover whether he was negligent or not.

We are not advised whether the prospect of the bill's enactments is encouraging to its supporters or not. It hardly need be said that the opposition to it will be vigorous although it is essentially like the laws now enforced in Great Britain and Germany. President Roosevelt went on record during his administration in favor of its principle and while President Taft has not committed himself it is understood he favors it. Perhaps if the fellow servant and contributory negligence doctrine had not been so hard overworked to the disparagement of really just claims the Sabbath bill would not now be receiving such ardent support from labor organizations.

THEY ADJOURN WITHOUT RESULT.

Miners and Coal Operators Get Together at Toledo After Many Delays Only to Part After One Day's Fruitless Dispute Over Admission of Illinois Delegates --- Leading Operators Speak Hopefully of Eventual Agreement.

Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Without coming to an agreement the joint convention of miners and operators adjourned last night. This does not mean that there will be a strike, but it postpones a final adjustment, if such a thing is possible. When the miners and operators left for their homes last night they did so with a feeling that between this and April 1 something would be done to bring about peace in the coal mining industry.

The adjournment was taken after a friendly battle in which there was exhibited by neither side bitterness nor acrimony. It was just a disagreement because the miners insisted on their colleagues from Illinois taking a part in the framing of the agreement for the next two years. After the session yesterday afternoon the miners went into secret session and decided to stand pat. On reconvening last night Francis Feehan stated the position of the miners, while the operators were silent for a time. T. K. Maher, an Ohio operator, said it was either a question of business or going home.

President Lewis said he was very sorry that such a condition confronted the assemblage and suggested that when a motion was made to adjourn that it not be sine die. He added that he did believe it to be manly to inject personal feeling, as both sides had disagreed honestly.

A miner delegate from Pittsburg moved to adjourn, which was seconded by J. B. Zerbe, an Ohio operator, thus making both factions responsible for the action taken. The motion carried unanimously. President Lewis refused to discuss the situation and called a meeting of the national executive board which was held this morning.

As under the resolution adopted by the miners at Indianapolis, the Illinois operators, whose absence has been the stumbling block, cannot enter into an agreement with their miners until after all the scales have been negotiated in other sections, it is supposed that in a few weeks another meeting will be arranged to which the Illinois operators will be specially invited, and if they refuse it will then be up to the miners of that state to declare themselves.

One of the principal reasons President Lewis was fighting to seat the Illinois miners arises from the fact that District President Duncan McDonald of Illinois, an insurgent leader during the Indianapolis convention, is responsible for the clause in the miners' scale demands which calls for the payment of shot-firing by the operators, regardless of the fact that McDonald and other Illinois leaders now permit the miner to pay the shot-firer, although the Illinois mining laws provide that the operator meet this cost. The Illinois operators, it is claimed, are getting a shade on their labor cost and are defeating the intent of the law enacted to relieve the miner and provide for his safety.

Stubbornness and sparring were the features of the conference. P. H. Penna of Indiana, former national president of the United Mine Workers, but now an operator, took the front for the employers, while William Green of Ohio, chairman of the scale committee, spoke for the diggers.

The credential committee reported that no agreement could be reached. The operators refused to give the Illinois miners representation in the convention, while the miners were firm in the demand that they be seated. Several motions providing that the delegates from Western Pennsyl-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congress Will Be Obliged to Place Itself On Record as to an Employers' Liability Bill Affecting Common Carriers in Interstate Business Whose Principle is More Radical Than Any Other Yet Introduced.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—One of the most radical pieces of proposed legislation before the present congress, and one which heretofore has not occupied any great amount of attention is now being given serious consideration by the judiciary committee of the house and a hearing on it has been ordered for February 17, to which practically all of the prominent railroad men of the country have been invited.

It is the bill introduced by Representative Sabath (Dem.) of Illinois, which would require all persons "carrying on occupations and trades subject to the regulative power of congress," including railroad, express companies and sleeping car companies, to pay compensation on fixed basis to injured employes. The legislation, if enacted, would overturn the present employer's liability law, and, in fact, revolutionize the existing system of indemnity for personal injuries.

The bill defines the amount of compensation to be paid by employers to employes in cases of injury or death, basing it upon the amount of the previous earning power of the victim, and provides that it shall be paid in the form of an annuity. President Taft is said to have commented favorably upon it.

Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, chairman of the sub-committee of the judiciary committee, analyzes the bill in a letter which he has sent to officials of the leading railroads. Mr. Moon says in part:

"You will observe this bill, both by its title and its scope, aims at the entire overthrow of the existing principles of law respecting the liability of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and in the carrying of the mails, to their employes for acts of negligence, resulting in injury or death.

"It eliminates entirely all common law or statutory defenses based upon the principles of contributory or comparative negligence; the existing doctrine of negligence of co-employers and for risk of employment and subjects the common carrier to a fixed

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

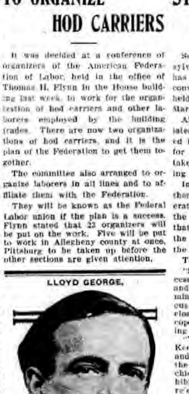
TO ORGANIZE HOD CARRIERS

It was decided at a conference of organizers of the American Federation of Labor, held in the office of Thomas H. Flynn in the House building last week, to work for the organization of hod carriers and other laborers employed by the building trades. There are now two organizations of hod carriers, and it is the plan of the Federation to get them together.

The committee also arranged to organize laborers in all lines and to affiliate them with the Federation.

They will be known as the Federal Labor union if the plan is a success. Flynn stated that 23 organizers will be put on the work. Five will be put to work in Allegheny county at once, Pittsburg to be taken up before the other sections are given attention.

LLOYD GEORGE.



Author of British Budget.

STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION CALL

Secretary C. F. Quinn of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has issued a call for the ninth annual convention of the federation, to be held in New Castle, Pa., beginning March 8.

All delegates from the unions affiliated with the federation are requested by Secretary Quinn to be present for the opening occasion that will take place at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 8.

In the circular it is set forth that there is an urgent need for closer federation of all union men throughout the country on account of the fight that labor is to wage against some of the largest corporations existing at the present time.

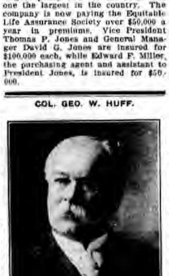
The circular in this respect says:

"Solidarity is the keystone of success in the trade union movement, and more than ever before we are reminded that only by getting the various sections of the labor army into closer touch with each other can we cope with the powerful element aiming at our destruction.

"The outrages committed at McKees Rocks, New Castle, Pittsburg and other points during the past year; the unparalleled proclamation of the chief burgess of Vandergrift, Pa., prohibiting the Labor day parade; the relentless war of extermination waged by the gigantic steel trust against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; the constant and humiliating nagging of the miners by the coal barons, are but the forerunners of what may be expected to take place in every industry within our commonwealth, unless we meet bravely and unitedly the crisis that now confronts us. The guaranteed right of peaceful assemblage and free speech is being denied the working people of our state, and the gravity of the situation calls for immediate and determined action. Therefore unless you are willing to submit to have your rights further trampled upon, act now! Join with your fellow trade unionists of Pennsylvania in centralizing the power you unitedly possess in the State Federation of Labor, and be sure to have a delegate in the convention which meets in New Castle, March 8, 1910."

The Pittsburg-Buffalo Company has taken out a $1,000,000 life insurance policy on the life of John H. Jones, president of the company. This is the largest policy held in the state and one the largest in the country. The company is now paying the Equitable Life Assurance Society over $50,000 a year in premiums. Vice President Thomas P. Jones and General Manager David G. Jones are insured for $100,000 each, while Edward F. Miller, the purchasing agent and assistant to President Jones, is insured for $50,000.

COL. GEO. W. HUFF.



Congressman Author of Federal Mine Bureau Bill.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Government Formally Inaugurates the Labor Exchanges, Which Have Been Resorted to As a Means of Solving the Unemployment Problem. No Less Than 250 Exchanges in Prospect--House of Lords Issue Will Not Down--Abolishing Liverpool Slums.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The inauguration of the new system of national labor exchanges, created by the Liberal government as a preliminary step in dealing with the unemployment problem, will take place tomorrow, when exchanges will be opened throughout the country without formal ceremony. Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, who is responsible for the bill providing for the exchanges, will make a tour of those established in London.

One hundred exchanges will be started in February, and 150 more during the next six months. Their object is neither charity nor relief, but only to serve to bring men desiring work in touch with employers wanting labor.

No official announcement of cabinet changes is expected until Premier Asquith returns from his holiday on the continent, but well-informed men on the Liberal side believe that the appointments will be distributed about as follows:

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, to be secretary for the home department, in place of Herbert J. Gladstone, who has been appointed governor of United South Africa; Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, to be chief secretary of Ireland; John Burns, to be president of the board of trade; Herbert L. Samuel, parliamentary secretary of the home office, to be president of the local government, and Charles Edward Hobhouse, financial secretary to the treasury, to be promoted to cabinet rank.

The conviction is deepening that the house of lords question will be raised in the new parliament by the introduction of a resolution before the budget is presented, reaffirming the privileges of the house of commons with regard to money bills. The voting on this resolution will give the government a good idea of the strength of its dependable majority in the house.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE COST OF CHURCH FEDERATION

FEDERATION VALUE

BROOKLYN, Feb. 6.—The fourth and final meeting for the consideration of doctrinal surrenders necessary to Church Federation was held today, Brooklyn's largest auditorium, the Academy of Music, being crowded. Pastor C. T. Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle delivered the address from the following text: **"Say ye not, A Federation, to all them to whom this people shall say, A Federation; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid."** (Isaiah 8: 12.) He said:

Having viewed the past three Sundays what the leading denominations would need to sacrifice in the interest of Federation, we come today to the final discussion of this series—The Church Militant and Triumphant and her interest in the Federation movement. Let us endeavor to take so broad a view of this subject that there will be no room for disagreement on the part of true Christians of any denomination. I thank God that those who bear his name as being his people no longer consider it to be his pleasure that they should burn one another at the stake or cut each other's tongue out by the roots, or even do these things in a figurative way by slanderously cutting and roasting each other with their tongues. I thank God that we all are coming to appreciate more than ever before the meaning of St. Paul's words, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his."—Rom. 8: 9.

Unnecessary as it may be to explain to this large and intelligent audience the significance of our topic, The Church Militant and The Church Triumphant, I must think beyond the thousands present of the millions who tomorrow will receive reports of this discourse from that great channel of the world's progress, the secular Press. Hence I explain that the term Church Militant signifies the Church in warfare, struggling with the powers of evil, while the Church Triumphant signifies the Church victorious, glorious, joined with her Lord, the Heavenly Bridegroom, as his Bride and Queen in the great Millennial Kingdom soon to bless and uplift the world of mankind. I should further add that while in this discussion we have considered the various denominations of Christendom and their creeds, we must today ignore all human systems and creeds. We must take the broad, general ground of the Scriptures and recognize only one Church.

Nor may we make the mistake of saying that the one Church is one Sect. No sect, no denomination, however great and influential and numerous and rich, either in sordid or historic wealth, can be conceded the right to appropriate the name which our Lord gave to all truly his disciples. Surely none of us is sectarian enough to dispute this promise. We must learn to recognize the Church of Christ from the same viewpoint as does the Head of the Church. We must learn the force of St. Peter's words to Cornelius, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him." (Acts 10: 34, 35.) The very fact that we are discussing Federation, or, still better, the Re-union of Christians, attests that we disagree with the extremes of our forefathers in respect to treating as heretics and enemies those who differ from us in trifling details, while they agree with us in the broad generalities of apostolic teaching.

Taking, therefore, the Scriptural view of the Church, we recognize it as the "Body of Christ" of many members, over which he is the Head. It is composed of consecrated followers of Christ irrespective of all denominational lines—those who, turning from sin, accept Jesus as their Redeemer, through whom they have forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to the Father—those who have become disciples of Christ, taking up their cross to follow him and who have received the begetting of the holy Spirit. Who could dispute that these are the Church of Christ? Who shall say that they must belong to this Communion or that, or lose their relationship to the Head, Christ Jesus?

The Church Militant's Surrender to the Church Triumphant.

The apostles never referred to Baptist Christians, Methodist Christians, Catholic Christians, Presbyterian Christians, etc., but merely to those whom we have described and whom they styled saints—"the Church of the living God, whose names are written in heaven." (Heb. 12: 23; Tim. 3: 15.) Let us keep strictly within the lines of God's Word and avoid the errors of the past. Let us today consider this Church as the Church Militant and to be the Church Triumphant.

THE CHURCH MILITANT

If we all agree that we have before our minds the real Church, the Church of the New Testament, let us notice that there is a nominal Church also and that we are not competent to fully determine which are the real and which are the nominal Christians except by the test which our Lord has given—"by their fruits ye shall know them." While the real Church of fully consecrated believers, faithful to the Lord and his Word and the principles of righteousness, is represented by a very small number, there is a nominal Church related thereto as is a shell to the kernel of a nut. The nominal Church includes those whose manner of attendance in worship implies a relationship to Christ without having gone the length of a full faith acceptance of him in sacrifice, perhaps without having fully turned from sin even in their hearts and without having made a full consecration to serve the Lord. This nominal class may be subdivided into believers who are favorably disposed toward Christ and righteousness, others who regard the Church as merely a moral club designed for social and moral benefit or influence upon the world, in counteracting sinful influences; still others bitter at heart, sinful and selfish, having no faith whatever in Jesus and no care whatever for morality and who use the name of Christ hypocritically, merely as a garment to deceive, that they may the better gain their ends. Thus we find the nominal Church to consist of: (1) Hypocrites; (2) Moralists; (3) Indifferents; (4) Seekers after godliness; (5) The true Church, "the sanctified in Christ Jesus" (1 Cor. 1: 2.) "the members of the Body of Christ"—prospective members of the Church Triumphant.

FIGHTING WITHOUT AND WITHIN

Every member of "the Church of the first-born" was called "to suffer with Christ" that he may be also later glorified with him in the Millennial Kingdom. Only those who will stand the test of faithfulness under sufferings, trials, crosses, self-sacrifices, have the promise of sharing with Christ the glories of the Church Triumphant. "If we be dead with him, we shall also live with him; if we suffer with him, we shall also reign with him; if we deny him, he also will deny us."—2 Tim. 2: 11, 12.

We are not to understand that God has glorified sufferings, so that all sufferings will bring rewards of blessing and his favor. To suppose suffering in general a token of holiness and perfection would be to assume that the world of mankind is more holy than the angels of heaven. So far from putting a premium upon suffering God assures us that the time is coming when "there shall be no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying," when all the former things of pain and death shall be at an end. But that now the suffering that is appreciated of God and that will "work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," is our participation **in the sufferings of Christ**—suffering for his sake, for the sake of the principles of righteousness, for the sake of and in the interest of the followers of Christ.

All of the true Church whose names are written in heaven should be so zealous, so loyal to the principles of righteousness that they would suffer, the just for the unjust, for well-doing and not for evil-doing, through misrepresentation and not justly. Those willing to thus take up their cross and follow in the footsteps of Jesus are from all denominations of Christians—not many altogether. They constitute what the Lord calls his "little flock," saying, "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom"—the Millennial Kingdom, under which all the families of the earth will be blessed and uplifted in due time.—Acts 3: 19-21.

But why should the Church fight? Is she not commanded to live peaceably with all? Are not Christians exhorted to war not with carnal weapons and to be smitten on both cheeks, rather than to return evil for evil? Where, then, comes in the fight? Who are the foes? Surely none would assail a non-resistant!

We reply that the facts do not bear out that suggestion. Our Lord and his apostles were peaceable and non-resistant, obedient to kings and laws, and yet they suffered violent death, as well as stripes and imprisonment. They had their names cast out as evil. And those who persecuted and maligned them verily thought that they did God service. All who follow in the Lord's footsteps must expect similar treatment, because as Jesus said, "The servant is not greater than his Lord." "Marvel not if the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." (John 15: 18, 19.) The Master said, The darkness hateth the light, which explains why the chief religionists of his time, being of wrong condition of heart, instigated his crucifixion. They were of the darkness, living outwardly holy, while in heart they were far from consecrated to God. The very holding up of the torch of Truth was painful to them, reproved them and excited their animosity. Human nature is the same today. Notwithstanding the fact that heretic-roasting has become unpopular and unfavorable in the world, there are myriads of private and symbolically roasting, slashing, wounding and killing practised by those estranged from God, [illegible] sometimes highly esteemed of men and wearing vestments only slightly less glorious than those worn by Caiaphas and Pilate.

"WHO SCOURGETH EVERY SON"

The Scriptures explain that there is a two-fold reason why Jesus and all of his followers are required to suffer for righteousness' sake.

(1) It is requisite to their own character development that they should not only profess absolute loyalty to God and to Truth, but that this loyalty should be put to the test. Thus we read of our Lord that though "holy, harmless, undefiled," he was proved perfect in his loyalty by the things which he endured—by his obedience even unto death, even the ignominious death of the cross. The same principle, the Scriptures assure us, operates in connection with all whom God is now calling to be Emmanuel's associates in the Millennial Kingdom. They must suffer with him if they would reign with him. They must walk in his steps.—Gal. 5: 11; 6: 12; 2 Thess. 1: 5; 2 Tim. 1: 12; 2: 9, 12; 3: 12.

(2) These experiences are designed of God to qualify us to be judges of the world during the Millennial Age—that The Christ, Head and Body, may be merciful and faithful towards the people of earth. Likewise it is proper that the world should know that its judges have thus been tempted and tried and are able to sympathize with them in their weaknesses and in their endeavors for righteousness—and more willing to help them up, up, up to human perfection than to consign them to the Second Death.

Although the conflict has lasted for more than eighteen centuries it has not been long for any single individual. With the Master himself the trial period was only three and a half years. On the whole, as compared with eternity the entire Gospel Age of Sacrifice, as the Master said, is but "a little while." And as for the afflictions and testings themselves, St. Paul gives the proper thought, saying that at most they are "light afflictions but for a moment and not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us," the overcomers.—Rom. 8: 18.

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT

The Church in glory and in power will contain no hypocrites and no merely nominal Christians—only the true, the saintly, "the sanctified in Christ Jesus." Nevertheless it will be composed of two classes, as illustrated by the Priests and the Levites in the type. (1) Jesus glorified, the antitypical High Priest, and his faithful footstep followers, the antitypical under-priesthood—otherwise his "Bride." Together these are styled a Royal Priesthood or a Kingdom of Priests. St. Paul tells us that Melchizedek, who was a priest upon his throne, merely typified the Church Triumphant—Head and Body—The Christ, "A priest forever after the order of Melchizedek—a priest upon his throne. During the Millennial Age that glorious Priest, Head and Members, will bless and uplift, rule and judge, the world of mankind, with a view to receiving as many as possible, as many as will obey him, from the rule of sin and death. During the thousand years of the Melchizedek reign all the families of the earth will be blessed with opportunities of **return to human perfection and to earthly Paradise**. The willing and obedient will be destroyed in the Second Death. At the close of the Millennium, Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom will terminate.

As the Levites were much more numerous than their brethren, the priests, so there is another class in the Church corresponding—styled "a great company, whose number no man knoweth," in that they were not specially predestinated. These less earnest, less zealous than the faithful "little flock," will reach a plane of glory through tribulations. As Levites they will serve God in his temple, but not be members of the temple class, the Priesthood. These will have palm branches and be before the Throne while the Royal Priesthood will have crowns and be in the thrones as members of the Body of Christ.

THE CHURCH MILITANT SURRENDER

All the soldiers of the cross, experiencing fightings without and within against the powers of sin and darkness and their own weaknesses, surely long for the time of their "change" in the "First Resurrection." They long for the time when this mortal shall put on immortality, when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption; when we shall be like our Redeemer and see him as he is and share his glory. Gladly, therefore, do all of God's consecrated people wait for the blessed change promised at our Lord's Second Coming, when that which is sown in weakness shall be raised in power; when that which is sown in dishonor shall be raised in glory, when that which is sown an animal body shall be raised a spiritual body. (1 Cor. 15: 42-44, 53, 54.) Surely such having prayed, "Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as in heaven," are waiting for the King and God's time for establishing his Kingdom for the blessing of the world. No wonder the Apostle wrote of these, "Ourselves also, which have the first-fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to-wit, the redemption of our Body"—the Body of Christ, the Church, through the power of the "first resurrection" change. This will be our **glad surrender** to the Church Triumphant, when we shall hear the Master's voice saying, "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joys of your Lord. You have been faithful over few things, I will make you ruler over many things"—participants in the Millennial Kingdom glory and its dominion of earth for the uplifting of mankind.—1 Cor. 6: 2; Rev. 2: 26.

UNION OR FEDERATION—WHICH?

I ask you, my hearers, and indirectly I ask the millions of my larger congregation whom I address weekly through the public prints—What advantage will accrue to the Church Militant through the on-coming Federation? I reply that a great advantage will come to the saintly few, not in the manner expected, but along the lines of the Divine promise that "All things shall work together for good to them that love God—to the called according to his purpose." The Church Federation, which the Scriptures distinctly show us will be effected, will include the various classes already indicated:

(1) Hypocrites; (2) Moralists; (3) Followers afar off; (4) Saints.

But in the Federation the Moralists and Higher Critics will be dominant forces. The saintly will less than ever be in evidence and appreciated. The outward and apparent success of the Federation will seem wonderful for a moment, but the results will be disastrous.

The saintly few, guided by God's Word and holy Spirit, will awaken to the true situation and become separated from the nominal mass. Their misguided hopes as respects the bringing about of a spiritual Kingdom on earth will be thoroughly shattered, and, more than ever, they will look to the Lord as the Source of help and wait for his Kingdom to come through the Redeemer's advent and the Resurrection "change."

In a word, God's saintly people need no outward Federation, even as they need no credal fences. So far as these are concerned, the sooner all barriers between them are leaped and they come together as members of one body, joined to the one Heavenly Head and Lord, the better. Let Churchianity produce its Federation and see its folly and failure as outlined in our text. But let the saints of God draw near to him and to each other in a spiritual Union and realize to the full the meaning of the Apostle's words "One faith; one Lord; one baptism"—one Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven. This condition cannot be attained through outward bonds, but can be attained only through drinking into the one Spirit obtainable through the proper understanding of the Word of God.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Greenwich, N. Y., February 1.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please send me ten copies each of the four great sermons on Church Federation. I wish to express my hearty appreciation of your valuable paper, chiefly valuable to me, because you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in such large, clear type. Surely these sermons are indeed "meat in due season." I thank and praise our dear heavenly Father that he has chosen such a faithful servant to bring to our attention the things which are now due to be understood. I have read the Bible nearly all my life, but it was a sealed book to me until Pastor Russell's writings unfolded to me the wonderful plan of salvation and helped me to rightly divide the word of truth. We enjoy the Tribune very much, because it is such a clean paper, that our children can read it and not love to read gossip.

Yours,
MRS. R. H. BARBER.

Madison, Ind., January 28.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

The first issue of your paper to hand, like the same very much. Also appreciate the liberal space you give to Pastor Russell's sermons. So wishing continued success to your paper.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN FISK.

Cortland, N. Y., January 31.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for renewing another year's subscription of the Labor Tribune. I want to assure you that I appreciate your effort in spreading the glad tidings of great joy which soon shall be to all people from the pen of our beloved Pastor Charles T. Russell. That is the only reason I take your paper. Hoping that many others will avail themselves of the opportunity getting the sermons wherein we have such a rich food of the truth who is now shining so brightly for all the Lord's people. May the Lord bless your effort.

Yours,
PAUL C. NELSON.

Wyndmere, N. D., January 26.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have been receiving from some source occasionally your paper (as well as a few others) and I appreciate them very much. Especially the sermons by the Brooklyn preacher. I have subscribed for another paper in order to get these sermons regularly, but the print is finer and harder to see. I wondered if I could not get up a club to your paper and take it also, as the print is much better. Advise me of your clubbing rates and if you expect to publish the sermons from the Tabernacle, and how long. Awaiting reply,

Am sincerely,
B. F. SCHUSTER.

Mt. Tolmie, B. C., January 25.
Editors National Labor Tribun

Just a line to express my hearty appreciation of the manner in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. The type is so good and we get the sermon as delivered. I have taken the paper for several years now and shall continue to do so as long as you print the sermons, and I trust you will be brave enough to do so as long as they are preached. You will receive the reward sometime.

Yours in this service,
MRS. S. CUTLER.

St. Paul, Minn., Januar 25.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I want to write and tell you that I am very thankful for the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. You put it in such plain sight where everybody can see it and also such clear type.

Sincerely yours,
H. BRUBER.

DU PONT
BLASTING SUPPLIES
For Gaseous and Dusty Coal Mines
We sell Fuse, Blasting Caps and Miner's Squibs, but do not consider them safe to use where mine gas and coal dust are present. The U. S. Government recommends electrical blasting in Gaseous and Dusty Coal Mines, because it is safer.
We furnish for Electric Blasting in Coal Mines—
Du Pont Pocket Batteries—Weight 2½ lbs., Size about 1½ in. x 4½ in. x 10 in. Will fire from one to five Electric Fuses at one time.
Victor No. 8 (Double Strength) Electric Fuzes.
Copper Connecting Wire (Insulated) in 1 lb. and 2 lb. spools—about 200 ft. to the pound.
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Canton, O., February 3.
Editors National Labor Tribune.

I desire to add my appreciation to the able manner in which you print Brother Pastor Russell's sermons. I have had the opportunity of seeing many papers that print these God-enlightening messages from Holy Writ, but not one, no, not one, prints them in the able manner in which the National Labor Tribune prints them. Then, again, the manner in which the paper is put up appeals to me, with the many good things it contains, and the able and fair manner in which you deal with the perplexing question of labor. May the dear Lord bless and prosper you is my fervent prayer to our heavenly Father. May you and dear Pastor Russell be spared to us for many years.

Yours in Christ's fellowship,
MRS. R. T. WILLIAMSON.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan 31.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have today sent in my renewal of The Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and at the same time I want to send you a few words to assure you of my appreciation of your noble work in scattering the "good news" by publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.

Although I like your paper as a whole—for its fair treatment of all labor questions, etc., yet I like it the most because you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such a clear and readable type. Hope you will always continue so publishing them. Yours very truly,

F. HOLMES.

Sheridan, Ore., Jan 31.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Having renewed my subscription to weekly Tribune through Watch Tower office of Brooklyn, N. Y.

First—Because of Pastor Russell's sermons appear so well in your paper.

Second—Because of clear type and honest upright presentations and clear methods.

Third—For the open, able and logical way you have vindicated the (cause) and rights of pure food in the Oleomargarine dispute in behalf of the poor and laboring people.

Fourth—For the reason we can more clearly see the fulfilling of some of the prophecies seeing how mighty combinations of transportation of commercial methods of capital of manufacturers of products of all kinds will finally drive (force) the millions into armed force for sustenance.

Am pleased to see so many of the Tower society trying to encourage you; and helping in their small way in holding up your hands in this strenuous time. If you faint not your reward is sure. (An isolated stranger in a strange place yet not alone.)

Respectfully,
C. BECK.

Bedford, N. S., Can., January 31.
Editors National Labor Tribune.

Enclosed find my subscription to the Tribune. I know I am behind in my payment, but was hindered in sending before. Thank you very much for continuing to send the paper. I was afraid I would lose Pastor Russell's sermons, printed in your fine style. The sermons are not curtailed and shoved into a corner like some other papers I have seen, but given good space.

It cannot be estimated the grand, good work being done through the Tribune. The Lord of the harvest will reward you.

Respectfully,
MRS. A. H. GLADWIN.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. David Morgan, Canal Dover.
Walter Hurley, Youngstown.
Paul C. Nelson, Cortland.
Paul Kaiser, Breslau, Germany.
L. T. Howard, Henderson.
W. H. Clark, Negley.
J. H. Eyles, London, England.
Mrs. Anna Gebhardt, Elgin.
Mrs. Effie Hartsmcker, Chicago.
Everett Johnson, Mt. Pleasant.
Mrs. Olive M. Jones, Ferndale.
Miss Kaener, Vorheesville.
Leon J. Kelso, Huntington.
Mrs. Wm. McKinley, Crawfordsville.
Mrs. Telma Samuelson, Elgin.
J. M. Smith, Rockport.
C. N. Stem, Roseville.
John Wertvere, Elgin.
Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Philadelphia.
W. J. Beatty, Rankin.
Mrs. L. J. Palmer, Hague.
Miss Mary E. Johnson, St. Louis.
George T. Rider, Cedar Rapids.
E. S. Curren, Troy.
Cary Knaph, Averil Park.
Mrs. Louisa B. Cookman.
Clarence Scott, Old Town.

HER ONE WISH

The wandering peddler stopped at the Southern cabin, and opened his pack.

"Mammy, let me show you some self-raising umbrellas," he began.

"No use, man; no use," interrupted the old colored woman, as she busied herself about the pot of clothes. "Cyant use nuffin lak dat."

"How about self-raising window shades?"

"No good heah, kase deh ain't no windows wuth talkin' about."

"Self-raising buckwheat?"

"No good to me—we eat cohn pone. But, mister!"

"Well, mammy?"

"If yo'll tell me how to tuhn dese heah fohteen bad chillun into self-raising pickaninnies, Ah'll be yo' friend foh life, dat Ah will, sah."—Chicago Daily News.

Cottage Pudding.

Use one-quarter cup of butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one of milk, three cups of sifted pastry flour and three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar, and the eggs, beaten very light, and the milk alternately, with the flour sifted twice with the baking powder. Bake thirty minutes in a buttered baking pan and cut in squares with a hot knife.

FEB 19 1910

LABOR ADVOCATE

NATIONAL

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 12. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Satisfaction With Labor Exchanges--High Hopes Expressed Everywhere--Favoritism Very Gross, However, in Official Appointments--Last Words on Labor and the General Election--A Compact Little Party of Forty--Latest European Tinplate Particulars.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1910.—Nobody appears to have any fault to find with the labor exchanges which began operation on February 1st. The "Times" refers to them as a very interesting experiment in the practical economics of industry and that might be taken for the sober conservative view. Eighty are to be opened during February, and unemployed men and women of all grades may register, professional people as well as industrial workers. A doctor, a clergyman, a lawyer or a schoolmaster, can walk into the nearest labor exchange and put his name down as a person out of employment, though it is not very likely that an exchange will have a prospective employer in view. No attempt will be made to find work for domestic servants.

The first attempt to establish a labor bureau in this country was made in 1893, and the second was 13 years later at Ipswich, which was taken over by the distress committee. The unemployed workmen's act of that year encouraged local distress committees to take up labor exchange work, and last year the London exchange received information from employers of more than 30,000 vacant situations and were able to fill 25,000 from names on the registers. This development induced the government to take up the whole question and dissociate it completely from the idea of mere relief from unemployment. W. H. Beveridge was brought to the board of trade to prepare a comprehensive scheme which was embodied in the labor exchanges bill of Winston Churchill and passed into law.

The first object of the labor exchange is to get rid of what is perhaps the most heartbreaking experiment of the out-of-work—the daily tramp after work, the constant following of false scents, the tantalizing alternation of fresh hopes and the old disappointment. Let Will Crooks speak from the depths of his experience:

"Nothing wearies one more than walking about hunting for employment which is not to be had. It is far harder than coal work. The uncertainty, the despair when you reach a place only to discover that your journey is fruitless, are frightful. I've known a man say, 'Which way shall I do today?' Having no earthly idea which way to take, he tosses up a button. If the button comes down on one side he tracks east; if on the other he tracks west. Nothing can better illustrate the waste of time, energy, and shoe leather involved in the personal search for employment. This is the lottery which industrial disorganization makes of the workman's life."

The scheme is first class, but the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications Are that the Government Will Not Take Up the Amalgamated Association Fight Against the U. S. Steel Corporation--The Legal Measures Now Pending Against the Standard Oil Company to be Given Precedence--Congress Prodded by Taft.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In spite of the fact that there have been all sorts of rumors about prosecution of the steel trust, and Samuel Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor, has attempted to make out a case against that combination before President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham, it was said on good authority that there will be no busting of the steel trust for many months to come at least.

At present proceedings against the trust, it was said, are not even contemplated by the department of justice. Until the supreme court acts in the Standard Oil case it is doubtful if any other prosecutions will be instituted against any of the combinations of capital except the beef trust.

The administration feels confident, it was made known, that the supreme court will dissolve the Standard Oil Company, but it is willing to wait to find out for certain what that action will be.

The fact that President Taft in his New York speech on Saturday evening picked out for emphasis such subjects as postal savings banks, interstate commerce legislation, anti-injunction, statehood and conservation of natural resources seems to mark these subjects for early consideration by congress. Especially is this true for the reason that measures to carry out these party pledges have reached advanced stages before the appropriate committees.

It is remarked that the character of Mr. Taft's allusions to the federal incorporation bill would hardly justify the placing of that measure in the first rank of administration measures, while the fact that ship subsidy was ignored altogether makes it questionable whether the executive will bring pressure to bear to promote its chances.

It is expected that the select committee of the senate designed to conduct the proposed inquiry regarding the price of food products and other necessaries of life will be announced in a few days. There is little doubt that the Republican membership of the committee will consist of Senator Lodge, chairman, and Sena-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

ARGUMENT FOR FEDERAL MINE BUREAU.

Congressman Huff's bill to establish a federal mine bureau, passed three weeks ago by the House, is still pending in the Senate. It is to be hoped the members of the Senate will study the House debate, as reported by the Congressional Record. It appears from figures in the Congressional Record that about 25,000 coal miners have been killed and 50,000 maimed or crippled in the last fourteen years, a number about equal to our standing Army. That the loss is far in excess of the figures reported for other countries is shown in a table laid before the House by Congressman Foster, of Illinois. He said:

"Mining in other countries is so much more safe than in this country that I desire to give some figures in comparison. In the United States mine accidents have been increasing, and in the ten years from 1895 to 1905 there has been a steady increase. Men killed during 1895, 2,67 men for each 1,000 employed; during 1900, 3.24 for each 1,000 men employed; and for 1905, 3.53 men for each 1,000 employed. The number of miners killed for each 1,000 men employed in different countries for the average of five-year periods is as follows:

France	0.91
Belgium	1.00
Great Britain	1.22
Prussia	2.06
United States	3.39"

Tennessee leads the States with fatalities of 7.51 per 1,000. Colorado has 6.67, and so on down the list to Illinois and Michigan, which make the best showings, with 2.82 and 2.76 respectively.

Representative Moss, of Indiana, in a stirring speech, contrasted the national wrath at the killing of two Americans in Nicaragua with the national indifference to the killing of 12,716 in the coal mines in thirteen years. He went on:

"We are spending vast sums of money on our Army and Navy to give protection to life and security in property. Our appropriations for these purposes this year will amount to $250,000,000; then why not spend something to give protection to that vast army of American citizens who go in constant peril to make a living for their families in the mines? When two of our citizens left the land of their birth to seek their fortunes in foreign lands, and, taking service with the revolutionists, were captured and shot, our Government did not hesitate or delay; there was no splitting of hairs nor debate on the cost, but the Government got busy. Warships were hurried across the seas and marines were landed, carrying the flag in one hand and the repeating rifle in the other, and all the power and wealth of this Nation was behind them to protect the lives and property of the citizens who, though living in other countries, claimed the protection of our flag. The men who are opposing this measure would have been among the first to cast their votes for $100,000,000 to send reinforcements had our expedition been opposed and our marines been insulted. Why not use some of this energy and this zeal nearer home? Why strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Are not the lives of 1,000 coal miners who stay at home as valuable as two adventurers who seek fortune in foreign lands? The American eagle is a noble bird and our American workmen would like to get better acquainted with it; do not send it so far away from the American coal mines when you assign it to the duty of protecting life. There were 2,450 men killed in our mines last year, and but two American citizens were killed in foreign lands; so, if we are to use the power of our Government to safeguard life, we had better get busy nearer to our own homes and the working places of our own people. Let the eagle scream at home and wrap the flag closer around the lives of our people who produce the wealth that makes us a rich, strong, and mighty nation."

TAFT DECLARES FOR PEOPLE.

Of the two principal Lincoln Day speeches—the one delivered by President Taft in New York and the other by Speaker Cannon in this city—the President is the one that has awakened by far the more favorable comment throughout the country. That is obviously because it was the spirit of Lincoln himself, while Mr. Cannon's apology for machine politics was a slander upon the Great Emancipator.

In view of Mr. Cannon's fabled representation of Mr. Lincoln as an "organization" man it may not be amiss to recall the fact that Seward and not Lincoln was the choice of the element that most clearly deserved the name of "the organization" in the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. The men who nominated Abraham Lincoln had to break the "slate" in order to do it. And it is safe to say that "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who even at that early age had become a public officeholder, was for Seward and not for Lincoln.

Most of the new papers throughout the country in commenting on Saturday evening's speeches treat the Speaker's effort with ill-concealed contempt. On the other hand, President Taft is given credit for having made an honest, courageous declaration of loyalty to the cause of popular government at the very time when the pressure upon him to deal compliantly with the interests of the trust promoters and the great predatory corporations was strongest. If, after such a speech, the President were to pursue a weak and vacillating policy it would be one of the most amazing anti-climaxes on record. The general impression will be that the man who had enough self-assertiveness to make such a speech in the face of a horde of intimidators dissenting upon him from the directors' table will street can safely be depended upon to make his words good.

President Roosevelt admittedly had a great deal to do with Mr. Taft's nomination. Events begin to indicate that he knew what he was doing when he chose his successor. If the Taft administration should fail to accomplish the tasks it has set for itself, it will not do to ascribe the failure to want of sincerity. There must have been a complete understanding between Mr. Roosevelt and his first choice for President long before the Republican national convention of 1908 assembled. In short, President Roosevelt must have known his man. Not he, but the reactionaries for whom men like Joseph G. Cannon and Representative McCall speak, have made a mistake. This is the conclusion that will commonly be drawn from the President's most recent utterances.

Only on the subject of the tariff is there a disposition among the opposition party organs to find fault with the President's deliverance. They refuse, of course, to admit that the Payne-Aldrich bill was a bona fide revision. The President's argument for its genuineness speaks for itself. The only duties that were raised were almost without exception duties on luxuries, while the duties on necessities and on articles already over-protected were substantially reduced, and large additions were made to the free list. Mr. Carnegie admits this, and the ultra-revisionists should not forget that he was one of them.

SOME TRUSTS READ THE SIGNS.

Although the meat boycott has not had the immediate success desired—that of forcing the meat trust to lower prices—the great wave of popular agitation which last month swept over the country was far from being without effect. In view of the fall of prices in a large number of other food staples it is now a question if the extraordinary higher prices for meats are not a piece of bluff and bravado on the trust's part.

The idea may have presented itself to the arrogant minds of the packers that if prices for their products rose in the face of the popular protest it might seem that the price level was really the result of natural conditions and beyond the power of the packers to reduce.

Be this or be it not the course of reasoning by means of which the Chicago triumvirs reached their decision to extort more from the consumer than ever, it is certain that the price level for commodities in general during January was lowered. Eight groups of commodities declined while four advanced, and some fifty-one separate articles of consumption remained stationary. Butter and eggs suffered the severest declines. Bradstreets, one of the most reliable of price authorities, declares that the index number for February 1 shows a recession of only 1.7 per cent from the figures of January 1. In other words, the index number for February 1 was $9.6736, as against $9.8419 for January 1, when the figures touched high record point. The fall noted is a slight one, but it pointed out, on the other hand, that the movement was first decline that has occurred after a period of nine months of steadily advancing prices.

The most trust is perhaps the most brazen and reckless in the country. Its indifference to the anti-high price crusade is evidently not shared by a number of the other monopolies. The latter seems to have been frightened (if not persuaded by actually decreasing consumption) into making price concessions. The food combines which lowered prices may have argued that continued extortion would not only invite drastic legislation at this session of congress, but would increase the risk of a political overturn in the November elections, bringing into power a house of more radical complexion. As between the extortionists who thus take in sail anticipating a possible storm and those heedless of danger signals it is hardly necessary to say that the greater wisdom is shown by the former.

MINERS' DEMANDS ARE REFUSED

Coal operators of the Pittsburg districts flatly refused the demands of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America at a conference Tuesday afternoon, and ended the meeting with the powder question—bone of contention for months, still unsettled.

The international officers of the miners asked all operators in the Pittsburg district to pay the miners on a run-of-mine basis, or provide an increase of 5½ per cent for miners working in wide rooms and 7 per cent for entry work. It was also specified that miners be furnished with new explosives, recommended by State experts, at the same cost as black powder, and that when shot firers are employed they shall be paid by the coal companies.

The operators maintained that the use of the new powder has not demonstrated any distinctive effect, and that the results obtained by the new powder are exactly the same as by black powder. This matter they regarded as being between the miners and the State Mining Department. The operators are not particular what kind of powder is used.

It was maintained by the operators that they are living up to their contract with the miners, and that any demands growing out of the powder question are foreign to this contract. The mine foreman, as an officer of the State, is made responsible for the miners carrying out the recommendations of the State Mining Department. The operators say the demands now made are in direct violation of an agreement entered into when business conditions did not warrant the price agreed upon. It is also maintained that conditions do not now warrant this price.

The miners were represented by Miles Dougherty, Thomas Haggerty, John Fallen, W. R. Fairley and Stephen Wetzel, while the operators' committee was composed of George W. Schluederberg, D. C. Thomas, S. A. Scott, D. G. Jones and H. A. Kuhn.

Manitoba farm laborers are asking the same protection from injuries as other workmen.

MONEY-MAKING AND EMPLOYMENT.

Elbert Hubbard in His Characteristic Way Talks to Businessmen About the Duty They Owe to Themselves as Well as Those Who Work for Them--Greed the Hardest of Taskmasters, Who Always Cheats the Rich Man in the End.

BY ELBERT HUBBARD.

Maurice Masterlinck says that one bee can never make honey, for the reason that a bee, separated from other bees, has no intelligence. Bees succeed only by working for the good of other bees. A single bee, separated from the hive, is absolutely helpless, yet a hive of bees has a very great and well defined purpose and intelligence.

And this intelligence, Masterlinck calls the Spirit of the Hive.

But occasionally a bee will go off to the fields and come back gorged with honey, bringing nothing for the common stock. And this bee is quickly killed—stung to death by a self-appointed committee who sit on the case, and seem to consider that any bee that loses sight of the Spirit of the Hive, and works only for a private good is sick, criminally insane, and cannot be allowed longer to take up good space.

Men are under the domain of natural law as much as bees. Men succeed only by working with other men and for other men.

This great truth concerning the solidarity of the race marks a mental epoch in the onward and upward march. It was hinted at pretty strongly in 1776, and carried into business as a working policy in 1876.

It is no longer an experiment.

With the bee, there is seemingly no evolution; the Spirit of the Hive is fixed within narrow limits.

With the man the Spirit of the Hive, or, if you prefer, the Spirit of the Times—the "Zeitgeist" to borrow a word from our German friends—is a constantly changing entity.

Our Spirit of the Times is of a kind unequalled in history. We have thousands upon thousands of thinking men and women who are thinking great and noble thoughts and doing great and splendid work.

Our "Zeitgeist" is sensitive, restless, alert, impressionable, progressive and is making for righteousness. The man who can imagine a better religion than now exists is allowed to thus set his color on the screen, and he who can formulate a better government than we have is not hanged for his dreams, but is allowed to express his dreams. Public opinion rules. No law that is contrary to the "Zeitgeist" can be enforced. Judges construe, translate and interpret the laws to suit the Spirit of the Times.

Every man who speaks out loud and clear is thinking the "Zeitgeist." Every man who expresses what he honestly thinks is thus changing the Spirit of the Times. Thinkers help other people to think, for they formulate what others are thinking. No person writes or thinks alone—thought is in the air, but the expression is necessary to create a tangible Spirit of the Times. The value of the man who writes or speaks or who thinks, or a business man who sets, is that he supplies arguments for the people and confirms all who are on his wire in their opinions, often before unuttered.

The Brotherhood of Man is an idea now fully appreciated in business.

Commerce today stands for Mutuality—Reciprocity.

The American department store has

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EFFICIENCY OF MINE VENTILATION.

A Well-Known Pittsburg District Superintendent Discusses Some Practical Phases of This Important Subject. Some of the Defective Methods of Calculating the Quantity of Needed Air are Pointed Out.

By James McGuire, Superintendent of Nottingham Mine.

And the answer frequently given is, "200 cubic feet of air are supplied per man per minute."

Such an answer is, however, incomplete and should be improved by saying allow for the ventilation. What the maximum number of men is employed 150 or 200 cubic feet of air per man per minute, and see that this amount of air reaches each man at the face.

The condition does not, however, furnish a complete answer, because the conditions of the statement may be fully complied with, while a mine remains insufficiently ventilated. The question suggests what all of us who have practical experience know—that the volume of air entering a mine is not of itself a true index of good ventilation.

Cases have occurred in which the air has been so imperfectly distributed that some districts have received too much, and others too little air for the removal of dangerous gases, the result being that some districts were clean and safe while others were foul and highly charged with an explosive mixture. In some districts the air was good and the current so swift that shots could be fired safely and the working places immediately entered as the fumes from the shots were carried off at once. In other districts the air was so bad that it was dangerous to fire shots and when it was done the resultant fumes filled the working places, so as to delay entrances by the workmen, and thus considerably reduce the output of coal.

In cases then of imperfect distribution, a mine may be unfaco with a ventilation current that is more than sufficient to remove all deleterious gases and remove every vestige of damages from explosion.

There are other cases in which a mine may be unsafe and unhealthy as a result of the waste of the air supplied for ventilation. Badly built stoppings, carelessly hung brattice, leaky doors, neglect in carrying the brattice well forward and neglecting to fix the stoppings where they are required, also waste the air supply, that a mine with a copious ventilation as measured at the fan or in the main air-ways near the downcast shaft, may be found in a most dangerous condition.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ORGANIZED IS ASSAULTED

(Tribune Correspondence.)

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 15.—A. T. Deck of Wellston, O., an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, is in a dying condition at the Ascendere hospital here, the result of injuries inflicted by a band of miners at Loup Creek, who are said to be opposed to the organization. Deck has been endeavoring to organize the miners of West Virginia.

After beating Deck into insensibility the assailants placed him on a railroad track near Harvey, where he was found by miners on their way home.

The union working women of Boston have organized a choral society for the purpose of singing labor songs in meetings.

Six hundred workmen were killed at their labors in Chicago during 1909.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHAT GOD REQUIRES OF US.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13—Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached twice here today. His friends from the immediate vicinity and members from a distance came to hear him and went away delighted that they had the privilege of hearing the Truth expounded in such an able manner. He took for his text the following: "What Doth Thy God Require of Thee, But to Do Justly, and to Love Mercy, and to Walk Humbly With Thy God."—Micha 6:8. He said:

Are the words of our text true? Is it possible that the true religion of the Bible demands nothing more of us than is expressed in this text? What about the Jewish Law? What about the sin-offering, its burnt-offering, its thank-offerings? What about the ten commandments? What about the digest of those commandments approved by our Lord Jesus, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy being, with all thy strength; and thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself?" What about Church attendance? What about our responsibilities to our families? To the Church? To the poor? What about study of the Bible to know God's will? What about our responsibility for the heathen? What about baptism and the Lord's supper?

Instinctly, dear brethren, all the matters included in our questions and many more are included incidentally in the provisions of our text. Sometimes a whole sermon is preached in a few words. No one will dispute the reasonableness of the Divine requirement as stated in our text. Our Creator could not justly or with self-respect ask less than this of his creatures who would enjoy his favor. The interests of all demand that these principles should be required of every creature permitted the enjoyment of Divine favor to the extent of eternal life. Whoever fails to come up to these conditions would thus evidence his unworthiness of life eternal; his prolonged existence would merely be a prospering of sin and a menace to the happiness and righteousness of others.

But now let us see the scope of this Divine requirement, whose justice we have already acknowledged. We note the natural division of our text into three parts—

(1) Doing justly;
(2) Loving mercy;
(3) Walking humbly;

If a requirement of justice in all of our dealings with our fellows, commends itself to every rational mind, it includes the whole Law of God. A brief statement of that Law which had our Lord's approval reads, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy mind, all thy being and all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two propositions hang all the Law and the Prophets. It is but just that we should recognize our Creator as first; that we should glorify the One who gave us our being and all the blessings that come therewith; that we should be obedient to his righteous requirements that make for our own happiness and that of others. It is also but right that we should recognize the rights of others, as we would have them recognize our rights. The Golden Rule is the barest of justice. Not a hair's breadth less would some within the requirement of our text. Do justly. Come, then, let us reason together. How many of us do justly in all life's affairs,—in our relationship to our God and to our neighbor?

Begin at home. Let each one criticize his words and his deeds toward his parents; toward his children; toward his brethren; toward his sisters; toward himself; toward wife. Do we in all of our relationships of life treat these who are so near and so dear to us according to the standards of justice, according to the Golden Rule? Do we do toward them as we would have them do toward us? If not, after making a beginning with the Lord, striving to render to him our homage and obedience, let us closely scrutinize every word, every act of the home life and see to what extent these can be improved upon and made more nearly just. The majority of people, we feel sure, will be surprised to know how unjust they have been toward those who are of the very nearest and dearest of fleshly relationship.

TEXT—"What Doth Thy God Require of Thee, But to Do Justly, And to Love Mercy, and to Walk Humbly With Thy God."—Micha 6:8.

Follow the matter up and consider the justice or injustice of your words and deeds in daily life with your neighbors and daily associates. Do you invariably speak to them in the same words and with the same tone and gesture that you would approve if they were in your place and you in theirs? In matters of business do you drive a closer bargain with them than you would think just for them to make with you? Or, on the other hand, do you ask of them higher prices for the services or materials you furnish them than you would consider just and right if you were the purchaser and they the vendors. Do you watch your chickens that they do not commit depredations upon your neighbor's garden as carefully as you would wish your neighbor to watch his chickens as requests your garden, if you had one? Do you love no more tobacco smoke in the face of your neighbor than you would like to have his blow in your face? Are you as careful about wiping your feet when entering his house as you would like him to be when entering your house? Do you treat all men, women, children and animals as kindly, as gently, as properly every way, as you think would be just and right if you were in their place and they in yours? Do you speak as kindly of your neighbors as you would have them speak of you? Or do you hold up their imperfections to ridicule, as you would like to have them hold up yours? Do you guard your tongue so that you speak only things you would think proper for your neighbor to speak respecting you, if you changed places?

SIMPLE JUSTICE—NOTHING MORE.

Do you not begin to see, dear friends that what God requires of us is much beyond what the majority have been rendering? Do you stand appalled and ready to say that it would be impossible to live fully up to that standard? I agree with you. And St. Paul agrees, saying, "We cannot do the things which we would." The Scriptures again agree and declare, "There is none righteous, no, not one. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

What shall we do? Shall we say that because we are unable to live up to our own conceptions and standards of justice, we will make no attempt to do so, but abandon those standards entirely? God forbid. We are weak enough and imperfect enough as it is. We require our best ideals of justice would be to take off all the breaks and permit the downward tendencies of our depraved natures to go rapidly from bad to worse—to carry us further and further from God and the standards of character which he approves. We can surely be content to do nothing less than our very best to live up to our own ideals and to raise those ideals as nearly as possible to the Divine standard.

WHAT WOULD BE THE USE?

Suppose we do our very best daily to measure up to our highest conceptions of our God-given ideals and standards, would God accept of this and count us worthy of his favor and of eternal life? Surely not. The Law of the Lord is perfect, Justice is Justice. Not the Leaver of a law, not the well-wishing, nothing short of the reward, the due obedient. Here, then, we find ourselves in difficulty. With our hearts, our minds, we approve God's law and desire to be obedient to him, but find, as St. Paul says, that many things we wish to do we fail to accomplish; and many of the things we do not wish to do we cannot avoid. "We cannot do the things that we would." We approve the excellent demands of God's Law. We disapprove the imperfections of our own flesh, like St. Paul, we cry out, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from this dead body?"—this body that is imperfect through inherited sin and weaknesses. With our minds we serve God's Law and approve it; but with our bodies we come short. What is our hope? How shall we be delivered? Can we prevail upon God to change the reasonable requirement of our text so that it shall read, What doth God require of me but to will justly and do imperfectly? We cannot hope for such a change in the Divine Law. Are we then hopeless as respects Divine approval and eternal life?—Romans 7:17-24.

THE GIFT OF GOD IS ETERNAL LIFE.

In our moment of perplexity we hear God's message "speaking peace through Christ our Lord." The only message of peace is that what we could not do for ourselves in the way of lifting ourselves up to Divine approval God has provided shall be done for us through our Lord Jesus Christ. Our failure to keep the Law marks us as unworthy of eternal life, and worthy of the wages of sin—not eternal torment, but death. God in mercy concluded to offer us eternal life as a gift—because of our not actually meriting it under his legal requirements. Thus we read, "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Rom. 6:23. What we could not obtain legally under the Divine requirements God proffers to us as a gift. But the gift is a conditional one as expressed in the words, "through Jesus Christ our Lord." Only those who accept Jesus Christ as "the Way, the Truth, and the Life" may have God's gift of eternal life. Hence it will be seen that it is wholly a mistake to suppose that the heathen at home or abroad can get eternal life, the gift of God, in ignorance of Christ. All the Scriptures confirm this and declare not only that we cannot make ourselves fit, obedient to the terms of God's Law, but that "there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" —through faith in his name—through faith in his blood.—Acts 4:12.

But how is the matter guided? And why does God so limit his gift of eternal life?

God's Law represents himself and cannot change. He cannot require less than perfection. To do so would be to fill the Universe to all eternity with depraved and imperfect beings. God has a higher plan than this and declares, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways."—Isa. 55:9. He explains that his ultimate purpose is that there shall be no imperfect creature in all his Universe. All who will obtain life shall conform unto the principles of his government shall be perfected, and all others shall be destroyed in the Second Death. Thus, eventually, every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God. Then every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, shall be heard saying, Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever.—Rev. 5:13.

"YOU ARE BOUGHT WITH A PRICE."

Possibly God could have arranged some other way of dealing with sin and sinners, which would not have required the death of Jesus as the Ransom price, the purchase price, the redemption price for sinners. But the fact that this method was adopted by our great Creator assures us that no other method would have been so wise, so just, so beneficial. No other method would have so fully demonstrated God's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power.

In brief, then, God's arrangement is that all of his human creatures shall have opportunity of full return to harmony with himself, provided they wish to do so, provided their hearts, their minds, their wills are in accord with the letter and spirit of his Law—the requirements set forth in our text. God has provided in Jesus for the satisfaction of Divine Justice as respects all of the condemned race who desire to return to his favor.

We agree with all the orthodox creeds of Christendom that only repentance from sin and an endeavor to put it away from our thoughts and words and deeds, combined with faith in the Redeemer's sacrifice and a full consecration of heart and life to do the Father's will—nothing short of this attainment will meet the requirements which God is upholding out to mankind. To such the Apostle explains that the righteousness, the full demands of the Law of God, are reckoned, imputed, to the faithful in whom are nothing not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."—Rom. 8:4. From the moment of our consecration and begetting of the holy Spirit God deals with this class as with sons. He trains them in the School of Christ, disciplining, chastening, proving them, testing the sincerity of their consecration Vows and the loyalty of their hearts. To those who prove faithful the great reward is promised—glory, honor, immortality, joint-heirship with the Lord Jesus Christ in his Millennial Kingdom and its work of blessing all the families of the earth. —Gal. 3:29; Rev. 3:21.

Our disagreement with all "orthodox creeds" is in respect to what shall be done with the unsanctified—with those who do not present themselves to God and who are not begotten again of the holy Spirit. Our creeds of the dark ages misrepresent the teachings of the Bible in respect to these and hold us that they are all to be consigned for hundreds or thousands of years to Purgatory or for all eternity in hell torment. Not such is the teaching of God's Word, but the very reverse, as we have previously shown. The Scriptures do not declare, in these and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be damned, but the reverse of this, that they shall be blessed. All the blind eyes shall be opened. All the deaf ears shall be unstopped. For the first thousand years of Christ's reign the world's uplifting or resurrection will proceed, while the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth. The angels on the plains of Bethlehem did not declare to the shepherds, Fear greatly! for behold, we bring you bad tidings of great misery which shall be unto all people. Their message was the reverse of this: "Fear not; behold, we bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people"—Luke 2:10. God who had a "due time" for calling natural Israel and who had also a "due time" for calling spiritual Israel, has a "due time" for making known the riches of his grace to the non-elect world of mankind. And the "elect" of spiritual Israel and of natural Israel are to be the channels of this Divine grace and mercy, which, during the Millennial Age, will flow as a river of salvation, to which all mankind will be invited to come and drink freely.

LOVE MERCY AND WALK HUMBLY

It may astonish some that God requires even more than Justice, which is his legal standard. In his permission of sin and its wage of death he has shown that he owes us no mercy or love. And it is for the sinner's benefit and for the good of all, that God requires that all who will leave the full benefit of his mercy shall be required to cultivate this mercy quality in their own hearts. As the sinner attempts to conform his life to the perfect standard and finds himself unable to keep God's Law and obliged to come for mercy to the Throne of Grace, he is informed that he can have that mercy only upon condition that he will exercise similar mercy toward those who trespass against him, his ideals and interests.

Humility is a quality very necessary to every creature. Pride is a foe which bests not merely the weak and imperfect, but which overcame the great angel of light, Lucifer, and transformed him from a faithful servant of Jehovah into Satan, the Adversary of God. We are glad, therefore, that Divine Wisdom requires humility as one of the conditions of our acceptance with God. This requirement assures us of the security of the Divine Empire against all treason in the future, for none will be admitted to the eternal life conditions either now or in the Millennial Age, except the humble. Let us hearken then to the lesson of our text and consider with the words of the Apostle, "Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time."—1 Pet. 5:6.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., Feb. 7.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I want to thank you for the nice large type on page in printing Pastor Russell's sermons. I like the general tone of your paper, but I have to chiefly for the sermons that contain. I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower and expect to be able to take your paper as long as the sermons are printed in it.

Very respectfully,
MRS EDWIN LENT.

St Johnsbury, Vt., February 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to notify you that I have failed to receive my paper of January 27. I subscribed for the Tribune simply on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, but like it in every way as a paper. I like your style of arranging the sermons better than any paper I have seen which publishes them. I shall wish to miss a number, and hope I may have an issue of the 27th ult. sent me.

Yours truly,
SUSAN E. CLARK.

Troy, N. Y., February 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

The name of your paper, "The National Labor Tribune," is a misnomer for itself, but I am very glad to see that so many of its readers appreciate its valuable work and by their letters, speak for it, too. The name of your paper is the cause of the Almighty being who made man to toil for daily bread, and those who oppress them, sin against Him, and He will require it of them. Of what benefit to mankind would be the wonderful inventions by which God is now fast preparing the material for all the families of the earth, in the Millennial age, which is so near at hand, if it were not for the work of the laborers who use them? And where would be the food and the clothing and the fuel were it not for the sweat and weariness of the toilers. The price paid for the necessaries of life is not the money of the capitalists alone nor the work of the laborer, but they cost the agony and tears of the widows and fatherless children whose bread winner is dead in the battle of life in the wake of God for the laborer is the real nobleman. And whoever champions the cause of labor will get a reward for it. May your good paper continue to encourage and help the cause of right.

But to me, personally, the most important part of the paper is the printed sermons of our dear Pastor Russell. I am deaf, and to get the sermon it takes me to attend, and I am 70 years old, and need large, clear type, and your paper gives me both, thank you. I wish all of earth's weary ones could read the sermons, for they point to Jesus, who is more than all above all others. He whose blessed lips once spoke when a laborer on the earth, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And it is to one of whom God's Word speaks, in Prov. 18: 24: "And there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

Respectfully yours,
MRS. M. A. SMITH.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 10.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed find 25 cents. I regret that I am unable to find price of your esteemed publication, per copy, but wish two copies each of issues containing Pastor Russell's sermons, discourses on "Federation," and herewith enclose 20 cents. I heard the first and last of the discourses and esteemed it the greatest privilege of my life. During the last one, the vast audience of about 2,500, were held spellbound to the very last sentence by the eloquence of the speaker. God bless you in your good work.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
G. W. SEIBERT.

SOME HUMOR FROM THE MAGAZINES.

Unnecessary.

A new qualified judge in one of the small towns of the south was trying one of the first criminal cases. The accused was an old darky who was charged with robbing a henroop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yes, sah," replied the darky, "the last time, jedge, you was on mah lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm gwine to tell the truth."—Baltimore American.

Appreciation.

A Washington woman has in her employ as butler a darky of a pompous and satisfied mien who not long ago permitted a chocolate-colored damsel, long his ardent admirer, to become his spouse.

On one occasion when the mistress of the house had occasion temporarily to avail herself of the services of the butler's wife, it was observed that whenever the duties of the two loses, parsley, celery, onion. Boil quickly one-half hour longer. Thicken with flour and butter rubbed together. Tomatoes added make a pleasant variety.

brought them in conjunction the bride's eyes would shine with extraordinary devotion.

"Your wife seems wonderfully attached to you, Thomas," casually observed the mistress of the house.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the negro complacently. "Ain't it just aickenin' it?"—Harper's Magazine.

Corrected.

At a dedication political service at a country church the following announcement was made by the vicar: "The collections today will be devoted to the arch-fund, and not as erroneously printed on the service papers, to the arch-fiend."—London Daily News.

All Correct.

The professional point of view is rarely that of the humanitarian. A passenger on a London omnibus calls out to the conductor:

"Hoy, mate! Whoa! There's an old chap fallen off the 'bus!"

"All right," responded the conductor, cheerfully. "It's paid his fare!"—London Sketch.

Round Steak Stew.

Cut one pound round steak in small bits, rejecting gristle, fat and bone. Boil slowly, closely covered, two hours and a half. Add sliced carrots, pota-

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. E. Blake, Ely.
Agnes Campbell, Dallas.
Frank Bayseon, Ely.
Wm. E. V. Porter, Ely.
John A. Perry, Henderson.
Mrs. A. Sutherland, Buffalo.
Wilmer E. McKim, New Kensington.
Theodore Boerner, New York City.
J. T. Davis, Binghampton.
Mrs. Mary Puter, New Holland.
Mrs. Josephine Graybiel, Chicago.
Henry Holmes, Amherst, Canada.
Mrs. Mary James, Ely.
Thos. E. Morton, Philadelphia.
Sue L. Van Steenbergh.
Mrs. H. F. Vorburg, Troy.
W. M. Wright, Kansas City.

To Remove Warts.

A wart is essentially an outgrowth of the scarf skin. It may be brought about by friction. Hence it may be found on the quite healthy skin of a healthy person, just as a corn may be found. But warts sometimes come without friction, and they come unnervously, so proving that there must be some internal cause. Wart crops are specially apt to appear between early childhood and the sixteenth year. They are found most usually in children of poor physique. They have been known to make sudden appearance when the child has fallen into poor health and to go away when the health has improved. Small doses of calcined magnesia in water taken daily during many weeks or months have been found effectual in getting rid of these warts.

About Mending Table Linen.

Often a tiny frayed place will appear in a tablecloth which otherwise is in good condition, and if not attended to at once it will quickly tear out and ruin the cloth.

Try this method of mending: Baste a piece of coarse sheer muslin or organdy under the frayed place and, keeping the frayed threads straight and as nearly as possible in the original position, baste firmly, then place in your embroidery hoop and darn back and forth over and under the frayed threads, and a little distance into the firm cloth on either side, using fine mercerized embroidery cotton or linen.

When finished remove basting threads and cut the muslin away close to the edge of the darn. If carefully done the place will hardly be noticeable after laundering.

Look over the table linen before it goes to the laundry. Table linen is seldom so soiled as to be disagreeable to work on, and this is one of the places where the proverbial "stitch in time" is much worth while.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Convention of the British Labor Party--Keir Hardie Complains of Irish Vote Being Diverted from Labor Candidates--Socialist Label Refused by a Big Majority--Big List of Political Reforms--Tinplate Market Quieter.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, February 14—An epoch-making convention was that of the Labor party which met at Newport on February 8th. The conditions of the General Conference which is just finishing and which has resulted in the return to Parliament of a compact party of 40 Labor members have placed the party, as much as also placed the Irish party, in a position to at times control the balance of power.

I am reminded that this convention marks what may be called the eleventh birthday of the Labor party as that party sprang out of the Plymouth Trade Unions Congress of 1899 which sanctioned the preliminaries of the formation of the Labor Representation Committee. The resolution in favor of increased and independent Labor representation was moved by the spokesman of the Railway Servants, who had been counted among the less advanced of the organized artisans. Opposition to the new move came mainly from the operative cotton spinners and the miners, but it was thought that the miners, having got a good many members of their own already, were contemplating the matter from a point of view of their own. The resolution was carried eventually, on what they call at these conferences a "card vote," by 546,000 votes to 434,000. Trade unionists, co-operators, and Socialists were invited to join.

It was after the electoral successes of 1906 that the cumbersome name "Labor Representation Committee" was changed to "The Labor Party." As far back as 1874 thirteen candidates stood for parliament as direct representatives of Labor, and two, Mr. Alexander Macdonald and Mr. Burt, were successful. It was not until 1892, however, that Labor made its voice really heard in the clamor of the other parties. In that year there were three striking Labor victories at Southwest Ham, Battersea, and Middlesbrough. One of these, the victory of Mr. J. Havelock Wilson at Middlesbrough, was won at the cost of no less eminent a Liberal than the present Attorney General, but Mr. Havelock Wilson, the victor, was eventually reconciled to Liberalism. So was Mr. Burns, who won at Battersea, and it remained for the third Labor member, Mr. Kier Hardie, who captured Southwest Ham and lost it at the following election, to continue, alone of the three, in the path of independence.

The Newport Convention was opened last Tuesday with a stirring speech by Keir Hardie in which he expressed his pleasure in welcoming to the Convention for the first time the representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. As one of the founders of that Federation and a full financial member it was pleasant that it should fall to his lot to welcome them.

He expressed some regret that at the late General Election the Executive of the Irish National League of Great Brit-

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Congressional Inquiry Into High Cost of Living Finally Gets Under Way—Will Be of Large Scope, Including Conditions in Foreign Countries--Congressman Moon of Pennsylvania Introduces Bill to Regulate Issue of Injunctions.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—What is generally recognized as the administration bill on the important subject of the regulation of court injunctions was introduced Friday by Representative R. O. Moon (Republican) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on revision of laws. The phraseology of this particular bill is expected to be given careful scrutiny.

It deal with a subject in which the President has been deeply interested, and one which he has been anxious to see enacted into law in careful form that would redeem the pledges of his party on the subject, and at the same time constitute no drastic innovation in legal procedure. Mr. Moon recently had a lengthy conference with President Taft in reference to anti-injunction legislation.

The Moon bill is a brief one, covering a single typewritten sheet. In effect, it provides that no injunction, whether interlocutory or permanent, shall be issued by any federal court or judge without previous notice and an opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties enjoined.

But, it says further, if there appears a probability that "immediate and irreparable injury" is likely to ensue, the court may issue a temporary restraining order without notice. It is required that every such order shall define the injury, state why irreparable and why granted without notice, and shall not extend more than seven days from the time the notice is served. In explaining his bill, Mr. Moon says:

"There are radical differences between the Moon bill and any other bill on this important subject that has been heretofore introduced. My bill defines accurately the distinction between the various phases of the injunctive process. It divides injunctions proper into two comprehensive classes—interlocutory injunctions and final injunctions—and prohibits absolutely the issuance of such injunctions without notice and without an opportunity of the defendant to be heard.

"It then provides for what is sometimes in present practice indefinitely termed 'preliminary or temporary injunctions,' but which is designated in the bill by its appropriate title of 'restraining order.'

"An important feature of the Moon bill is that it accurately and definitely defines the two essential pre-requisites of a restraining order without notice. First, by irreparable injury; second, the additional requirement that the giving of notice or the delay incident

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EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

TRUE AND FALSE "COMMISSION" PLANS.

On February 15, Sioux City, the second city in size in Iowa, adopted the "Des Moines plan of city government." It voted on the plan two years ago, and refused it. After studying the working of the plan in its sister cities, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, it has now adopted it. This is a triumph for democracy in city government.

On the same day the city of Eau Claire, Wis., adopted what is called the "commission plan" in Wisconsin. This is not a triumph for good city government. The Wisconsin "commission plan" is a corruption and adulteration of the democratic "commission plans" that have been so successful elsewhere. The nation may as well take notice now that the spurious commission plan has made its appearance, and cities should be on the lookout for it. It is the most important matter now coming into view in city government.

Let us look at the two plans. Sioux City will have simplified her elections hereafter to a ticket of five men. Eau Claire, under the Wisconsin law, will elect only one every two years. In itself Eau Claire's plan may be as good in this respect as Sioux City's. In both cities these will be nominated by petition, and party lines will vanish. This is good in both plans.

Sioux City will be able to invoke the referendum on all acts of her city commission. So will Eau Claire. But while Sioux City will be able to appeal to the initiative if the council refuses to act on a matter of importance, the Eau Claire commission may laugh at the people's desire for legislation. In this the Des Moines plan is good; that of Wisconsin is bad.

If any elective officer in Sioux City proves false, or incompetent, or unworthy, the people have the "recall" by which to remove him from office. Eau Claire will have no recall. Her chosen three are removable only if they get caught and impeached.

The Sioux City people may turn all their five commissioners out of office at the end of two years by merely refusing to re-elect them. But under the Wisconsin law, the commissioners are elected for six years, and go out of office one at a time, one being elected every two years.

Under the Wisconsin plan, with no initiative, no recall, and only one-third of the officers going out at a time, there is sure to be great corruption. Eau Claire may not have it; but if the cities of Wisconsin make the mistake of adopting it generally, there is sure to be great corruption. It is not democratic. It is aristocratic. It is not modeled on the old New England town-meeting principle of every citizen having a hand in things. Rather it is framed on the discredited plan of the United States senate, which is always six years ahead of any popular movement in getting elected.

RAILROADS LOSE IN HIGHEST TRIBUNAL.

Once more the Supreme Court of the United States shows the responsiveness of the judiciary to profound demonstrations of public opinion. In the more than 50 decisions handed down by the court on Monday there is what may be called a decided anti-corporation trend. The railroads in particular are beginning to feel the impress that has been left upon judicial interpretation by the wide-spread corporation reform movement of the last few years.

Although a great variety of statutes received their final exposition in Monday's batch of decisions the state railroad laws were perhaps more important than any other class of statutes ruled upon. Minnesota, South Carolina, Kansas, Alabama and Georgia all had cases in court in which the right of the state to impose additional regulations or tax upon railroad corporations was in dispute. The states of Alabama and Georgia were overruled by the Supreme judges; but the fragmentary summaries of the opinions indicate that the decisions are really affirmations of the regulative power of the states. All that is denied to them is transparent abuse and excess, as, for example, where the state of Georgia seeks to levy property and franchise taxes on the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company in spite of a provision in the company's charter from the state stipulating that it should be required to pay only a certain tax on net earnings and not property or franchise taxes. Alabama loses its case by virtue of a similar excess of state authority.

In the Minnesota, South Carolina and Kansas cases the power of regulation receives a support from the highest court of the land the heartiness of which leaves no room for popular complaint. Minnesota's case affirms the constitutionality of a state tax of four per cent on the gross earnings of the railroads. In the South Carolina case the state is upheld in levying a fine upon railroads for every failure to adjust within 90 days all claims for losses sustained by shippers. In the Kansas case the Missouri-Pacific Railroad is informed by the Supreme Court that it must comply with the state's order to operate certain passenger trains on one of its branch lines on peril of forfeiting its charter.

In this body of decisions the reader will note that the states are not only secured in their power to levy taxes of considerable magnitude on railroad earnings but are sustained fully in their assertion of a wide regulative power over the railroads for the common welfare, limited only by express charter stipulations. Upon such a broad foundation it will be possible to build a system of drastic state regulation of railroads independent of such further regulation as may be decided upon by the federal government. That the affirmation of such a power in the states is to the best interest of all concerned will be generally admitted, excepting possibly in Wall street. Public opinion on this point has been fully made up for some time, and it is prophetic of the more just and wholesome economic conditions of the future that acquiescence in the new order of affairs is counseled by the more enlightened and progressive railroad managers themselves.

PRICES MAR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

It appears that more than one matter is in controversy between the striking street car men in Philadelphia and the company. The question of recognizing the union is one, the men claiming that the company is discharging members of the union as such and without other cause. Another matter in dispute is wages, the men insisting upon an advance to 25 cents an hour.

It has been suggested that the controversy, which has already been attended with considerable disorder, be settled by arbitration. It would certainly give the whole country pleasure to see a settlement reached in that manner.

In the meantime, the strike is bound to be regarded as more or less ominous of what will happen in probably all parts of the country if the rise in the cost of living continues. Demands for higher wages in the face of economic conditions such as those now existing are the inevitable expression of the workingman's effort to adjust outgo and income.

Some of our millionaire cynics suggest economy as a remedy; but where a man has already economized to the utmost limit it is balderdash to keep on telling him to economize. With prices soaring workingmen have no alternative but to secure higher wages, and not the least serious phase of the present situation is the fact that in a great many cases their employers are themselves feeling the pinch of high prices, being obliged to pay more for all the raw materials that enter into their output.

If the next year or two could be passed through without a material increase in the amount of industrial disturbance it would be nothing short of a miracle. The situation brings home a very urgent duty to those entrusted with the making and the enforcement of the laws. We mean the duty of punishing in an exemplary manner all men concerned in plots or deals aiming or tending to lessen competition and thus artificially raise still further a price level the height of whiph is already a source of industrial unrest.

FIRST-AID-MEETING AT WILLOCK MINE

WILLOCK, February 22—The meeting of the First Aid Squad held at the First Pool mines near Willock, was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in the Pittsburgh district and those present were treated to one of the most eloquent addresses delivered to the miners in this section by the Hon. Dr. A. J. Barchfeld. The big Congressman had called in to pay his respects to the National Labor Tribune and almost simultaneously was invited to accompany the representative of the Tribune to the meeting at Willock. The invitation to the Congressman had been given upon exceptionally short notice there being only seven minutes left from the time he arrived at the Tribune's office until the departure of the train and the event on arriving at the station on time was indeed most interesting. However, as the train was pulling out the Long Doctor was able to catch the hand railing of the last car and pull himself aboard. On the train the party met Mr. J. E. McDonald, superintendent of the Relief Department and Dr. A. L. Russell, Chief Surgeon of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The meeting had been called to order by Mine Superintendent Henry D. Thomson, who stated the objects and the additional treat in store since the presence of the Congressman of the district. However, Dr. Russell was introduced and delivered his lecture on First Aid to the Injured illustrating of course with subjects how men, who had been injured in various ways, should be treated. Dr. Russell's lecture has appeared heretofore in detail in the Tribune and many of those interested in First Aid work are now familiar wth the requirements. However, at the conclusion of Dr. Russell's remarks Congressman Barchfeld was introduced, and in his inimitable and most capitvating style he related his experiences not only in the medical profession but in legisletion. He spoke of the necessity of First Aid squads as well as legislation that would have a tendency to encourage such work. He said, "We have just passed through the House a bill creating a Bureau of Mines by which the government intends to interest itself in the great mining industry in this country. My energies were directed in the interest of this bill because I knew of its importance to my constituents. In my Congressional district live and labor artisans of the greatest industries in the world and any legislation in their behalf deeply interests me and while we are not securing everything wanted in the bill yet it is of marvelous importance to be able to have established a bureau of this kind.

Since hearing Dr. Russell in his remarkable address of First Aid work I see another opportunity for legislation wherein the government might interest itself in behalf of the miner and too, not only the miner but other employes engaged in the great industries of this country. As I view the situation as it presents itself to me on the impulse of the moment I see where both employer and employe can join in asking the government to lend its assistance through its great federal forces in this exceptional phase of reducing to the minimum the list of fatalities. Dr. Russell has shown conclusively what the requirements are and so simple are they that no great expenditure is necessary for immediate relief, and giving this work the recognition to which it is entitled. It seems to be absolutely essential to the welfare of employer and employe, and any effort upon my part to enhance this magnanimous work I herewith pledge my hearty support.

Congressman Barchfeld related some very interesting incidents in connection with his travels through Europe. His meeting with the Kaiser and his trip to Belgium. His travels through the Hawaiian Islands and to Panama, describing in detail the character of the work in which those in these countries are engaged and comparing them with the work of those in his own Congressional district. He contended that his Congressional district contained the greatest industries in iron and steel and in coal in the world, and that his efforts were and will be directed in the interest of those engaged in these industries. He paid a magnificent tribute to Supeintendent McDonald for the work which he is undertaking in organizing First Aid squads, assuring Mr. McDonald that no greater work could crown any man's efforts than the sucessful inauguration of squads of this kind that had banded themselves toegther for the purpose of aiding their fellow men in distress or to relieve suffering and save life, whenever emergency might demand it. This work was in the interest of humanity and work of such nature always commands the respect and admiration of everybody and brings to the company whom he represents a higher public esteem than is generaly given corporations who are so often declared to be unsympathetic, heartless as well as soulless.

Congressman Barchfeld's remarks were well received and enthusiastically applauded. At the conclusion of this remarks Mr. McDonald urged those present to enlist themselves in the First Aid squads now being organised, at the same time expressing his delight over the encouraging address of the Congressman of the district as well as the latter's determination to give his hearty co-operation which will no doubt result in the organization of these squads not only in every mine in the Pittsburgh district but every mining as well as manufacturing plant throughout the country. At the

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SUDDEN STRIKE IS MARKED BY RIOT.

Philadelphia Street Car Employes Quit Work in an Attempt to Force Recognition of Labor Union and Secure Higher Wages--Violent Demonstrations of Sympathy by Street Crowds Causes Militia to be Kept in Readiness.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Coming suddenly, when least expected, a strike was declared against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Rioting almost immediately resulted and police and firemen are busy handling turbulent crowds in several sections of the city.

Two cars were burned, a score of cars were attacked, forcing their crews to abandon them, and numerous arrests were made before the strike was an hour old.

Except in the central part of the city, street car service was almost at a standstill. Cars running through the central sections were heavily protected.

The most serious disturbances were in Kensington, Philadelphia's great mill district, in the northeastern part of the city. Two cars were attacked by boys and strike sympathizers, compelling the crews to abandon them. The cars were wrecked and both were then set on fire. The fire department was summoned, but the vehicles were damaged beyond repair.

Great crowds collected in the vicinity of the burned cars, and for a time it was feared a riot would follow. The firemen, however, were ordered to turn their hose on the crowd and the mob quickly scattered.

Along Kensington avenue lumber and other obstructions were piled on the tracks. The usual big Saturday night crowd, out for fun, was in evidence, but the street was heavily policed and no further general disorder occurred.

The traction company withdrew all its cars in that section, the company declaring that it had men to run them, but had no desire to cause trouble.

West Philadelphia, the southern section of the city, Germantown and other parts of Philadelphia, also reported attacks on cars, forcing trolleymen and passengers to seek safety. Many persons were struck by missiles, but no one was seriously hurt.

This strike is the second inaugurated by the trolleymen within a year. The strike came so suddenly that thousands of persons were caught away from their homes. Much inconvenience was caused by the curtailment of street car service. The leaders of the union claim that the trouble was started by the company, but the corporation comes back with the reply that the strike was a prearranged affair on the part of the union.

Since the threatened strike of a month ago a committee from the union and President Charles O. Kruger of the company had been endeavoring to reach an agreement to take the place of the one made after the strike of last summer and which ex-

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OPINION AS TO HIGH PRICES.

Newspapers of the Country Indicate Some of the Causes--It is Apparent That While Some Cannot Be Cured by Legislation Others Can--An Interesting Statement of the Cold-Storage Abuse, Which Withdraws Food from Market for Unwholesome Periods.

Condensed From Literary Digest.

"In America we haven't supplied history with any bread riots—not even bread-and-butter-and-jam riots—but in a twinkling of an eye we have seen a meat riot leap into being and assume considerable proportions," asserts an editorial writer in the New York Evening Sun, while The Daily People (Socialist Labor), of the same city, begins an editorial entitled "The Meat Riots" with the illuminating statement that "there are as yet no meat riots." The rioting, thus far, has been economic and psychological rather than physical. While the Butte Inter Mountain is convinced that "the Boston Tea Party could scarcely become an American Meat Party in this day and age," other papers point out that the nation-wide outbreak of popular indignation against exorbitant prices has already resulted in "a history-making movement." This war against high prices which was ushered in by the formation of the National Anti-Food-Trust League and the Cleveland meat boycott, has spread until there is in every important city in the country a boycott, organized or unorganized, which has in many cases reduced local meat prices, while a federal grand jury is now sitting in Chicago to gather evidence for a government prosecution of the Meat Trust.

Among the causes of the increased cost of living, the New York Journal of Commerce notes the following:

- Increased gold supply.
- Currency inflation.
- Expansion of credit.
- Speculation.
- Growth of population.
- Consumption overtaking production.
- Short crops.
- Shorter hours of labor.
- Advanced wages.
- Increased cost of production.
- Tariffs.
- Trusts.
- Trade agreements.
- Legislative restrictions.
- Creation of new industries.
- Advance in land and rent.
- Taxation.
- Extravagance, etc.

While all these reasons and many more receive their due share of editorial attention there is expressed the widespread convictions that the abnormally high price of meat is due, not to any temporary natural condition, but to an artificial wrong. In fixing the blame for this, the retailer is not entirely exonerated, since he is charged with being quite ready to overcharge his customers and to pocket exorbitant profits. Yet, admitting this, the New York Evening Post insists that "it does not shift the main burden of

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE TWO SALVATIONS.

TEXT—"God so loves the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John 3: 16.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 20.—Pastor C. T. Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached twice here today in our largest auditorium to the "Bible Students' Convention." The large audience seemed deeply interested. He took for his text the following: **"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."**—John 3: 16.

"Christ also loved the Church and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it by the washing of water by the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish." (Eph. 5: 25-27.) He said:

Some apply the first text only and think of the Divine Program as being merely an endeavor to rescue mankind from sin and death to righteousness and eternal life in the present time. Such as hold this view are much confused, because it must be acknowledge that comparatively little has been done or is now being done for man's uplift. After six thousand years it is still true that "The whole world lieth in the Wicked One;" "Darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the heathen." In order to have any confidence at all in this theory those who hold it are obliged to greatly lower their standards. They are forced to hope that God will admit millions of unfit people, crude, rude, ignorant and wicked to eternal life and happiness, or perchance provide for them Purgatorial experiences, to make them fit, righteous and acceptable for life eternal. As a whole, however, Christian people are greatly bewildered. The tendency of their bewilderment is toward doubt, skepticism, atheism.

The other view briefly stated is that God never intended the salvation of the world, but merely the salvation of the Church, elect according to the fore-knowledge of God through sanctification of the Spirit and belief in the Truth. Those who hold this theory have great confusion also, because it seems incomprehensible that God would make no provision for "thousands of millions" of Adam's race, but arrange for them to be born in sin, shapen in inquity, and to go down to the tomb (or worse) without a clear knowledge of God and his purposes and will respecting them.

As we have already frequently set forth, both of the described theories are erroneous. The Scriptures set forth two salvations, entirely separate and distinct. They are different as respects time, in that the one "salvation began to be spoken by our Lord" at his First Advent, and began to be applicable to his Church at Pentecost, and will wholly cease at his Second Coming in the end of this Age. The other salvation neither applied before our Lord's First Advent nor during this Gospel Age, but will apply to all mankind, except the Church, during the Millennium—the thousand years of the reign of Christ and the Church, specially designed for the blessing of the world and its uplifting out of sin and death conditions.

These two salvations are distinctly different as to kind, as well as respects their plan of operation. The salvation of the Church during this Gospel Age—since Pentecost—means not only a deliverance from sin and death conditions to eternal life, but provides that the eternal life will be on the heavenly or spiritual plane and not on the earthly or human plane of existence. Thus the Apostle declares that our "inheritance is incorruptible and undefiled and fadeth not away and is reserved in heaven for us, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation." (1 Pet. 1: 4, 5.) Our Lord also told that in the resurrection we shall be like unto the angels. The Apostle also declares that ultimately we shall be partakers of the divine nature and like our Lord and Redeemer.

Hence, all who participate in this salvation of this Gospel Age are Scripturally spoken of as New Creatures in Christ Jesus, whose "citizenship is in heaven." These are assured that at the Lord's Second Coming they will have part therein, and that all participating in that First Resurrection will constitute the First Resurrection class. They are guaranteed that only the blessed and holy will be Royal Priests unto God and unto Christ, and reign with him a thousand years. (Rev. 20: 6.) They are assured that the transformation of mind which they now experience through the begetting of the holy Spirit will, in their resurrection, result in a complete transformation, providing them with spirit bodies. Thus it is written of their resurrection, "It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power. It is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory. It is sown an animal body; it is raised a spiritual body." (1 Cor. 15: 42-44.) Of those who will share in the Church's salvation the Apostle says, "We shall not all sleep, but must all be changed," because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."—1 Cor. 15: 50, 51.

The world's salvation which will follow will be wholly different from this. It will not include a change of nature from earthly to spirit nature. It will mean a rescue from sin and death to full harmony with the earthly perfection of the original creation of man, in the image and likeness of his Creator, and surrounded by every necessary blessing for his comfort. Human perfection and the Eden home were lost through disobedience to God. The Divine arrangement is that the merit of our Lord's obedience unto death, when ultimately applied for mankind, shall fully cancel the death sentence upon him. More and better than this, God has promised that the same Sin-Offering shall seal a New Covenant between himself and mankind. The blessings of that New Covenant arrangement will then immediately begin. The great Redeemer will thenceforth be the great Mediator of that New Covenant. The whole world of mankind will be fully under his supervision and government for their blessing, their correction in righteousness, their uplifting out of sin and death conditions—back, back, back, to all that was lost in Eden. All of this was the original design of the Great Creator. All of this will be outworked through the Great Redeemer. All of this was secured or suretied by his death, finished at Calvary.—Heb. 7: 22.

St. Peter, pointing down to that glorious time of the world's blessing, calls it "times of refreshing and times of restitution." He tells us that all the holy prophets described the blessings of those restitution times—the thousand years, the Millennium. (Acts 3: 19-21.) When once we get the eyes of our understanding opened, we find the Apostle's words thoroughly corroborated by the Divine records, which describe the wonderful blessings that are to come when the earth shall yield her increase. Then Paradise Lost shall be Paradise Regained. Then God will make his earthly footstool glorious. Then the blessing of the Lord shall make rich and he will add no sorrow therewith. Then streams shall break forth in the desert and the wilderness and solitary places shall be glad. But most glorious will be the change in humanity. The Lord promises to turn to the people a "pure message"—instead of the contradiction of creeds of heathenism and Churchianity. He promises that Satan shall be bound for that thousand years, that he may deceive the nations no more." He promises that then all the blinded eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped."—(Isa. 35: 5; 2 Cor. 4: 4.

In other words the great work of Satan shall be undone. God promises that "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess" to the glory of the Lord. (Isa. 45: 23.) He promises that the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the sea, so that none shall need any longer to say to his neighbor and brother, Know ye the Lord! because all shall know him. (Isa. 11: 9; Heb. 8: 11.) He promises that all the wilfully, deliberately wicked evil-doers shall be cut off in the Second Death. He assures us that then there shall be no more sighing, crying or dying, because all the former things shall have passed away. He assures us that every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth shall be heard saying, "Blessing, and honor and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."—Rev. 5: 13.

TWO SALVATIONS—ONE SAVIOR

Both of these salvations, according to the Bible, result from the death of Jesus our Redeemer, who died in obedience to the Divine will, "Died, the Just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." (1 Pet. 3: 18.) The Scriptures clearly show, not only the two salvations, but also two parts of the Redeemer's work, distinctly separating his work for the Church from his work for the world. In his death there was a Divine general provision for the sins of the whole world and a special provision for the sins of the Church. The two thoughts are frequently brought out in the Scriptures. One text distinctly declares, "He is the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's sins), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." His death constituted the satisfaction price. The Redeemer applied that merit for the Church's sins "for us" long ago, eighteen centuries before we were born. Only when we became believers and entered into a Covenant of sacrifice did we obtain our share in the merit of that great sacrifice. The world has not yet received its share of that promised blessing, but the operation of the Divine Plan is sure and will bring it to them "in due time," as St. Paul declares.—1 Tim. 2: 6.

To suppose that God had made an arbitrary selection of one part of humanity to be the Church and to get spiritual salvation and of the other part of humanity to get the privilege of human perfection would be incorrect. True, God would have the right to discriminate in the giving of his blessings, but the Scriptures intimate that there is no favoritism with God, except as justly based upon character, consecration. We are exhorted to be "without partiality" and like unto our Heavenly Father, of whom it is written, "God is no respector of persons."—Acts 10: 34.

The drawing and calling of the Church has not been along the lines of human perfection, for all are sinners and none righteous or perfect. And many of those drawn of the Lord were by nature much more fallen and depraved than some who give no evidence of the work of grace in their hearts. The Lord's calling and drawing seem to be along the lines of justice, love of righteousness, faith, humility and obedience. These qualities will all belong to the perfect man. But all have lost them in varying degrees. Such as respond to the Lord's call now are accepted as being in the right heart attitude which, if they had perfect bodies, would constitute them perfect men. In other words, they have qualities of heart which, if brought to a knowledge of the Truth, would prove some of them to be pure in heart and such as the Lord would desire should have eternal life and all of his favors. But more are called and drawn by God's providences and the preaching of his message than he designs to save in the present salvation. He is choosing a very select class for a very special purpose and therefore makes the terms and conditions of their salvation extremely difficult. As a consequence we read, "Many are called, but few chosen"—under this high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

TERMS OF SALVATION DIFFER

Of course, these different salvations imply different terms or conditions. God's requirement of Adam, that he might continue to live forever and everlastingly enjoy Divine favor, his Eden Home, etc., was obedience to reasonable just requirements. It was his violation of the Divine Law that brought upon him the sentence of death—"Dying thou shalt die"—with all that this has implied to him and his posterity of mental, moral and physical decline, weakness, death. The requirement of God for the world of mankind during the Millennial Age will similarly be—obedience to God's just, reasonable regulations, laws. Whoever then will render obedience may with proportionate rapidity go up on the highway of holiness toward perfection at its end. Whoever refuses obedience to the extent of his ability will fail to make progress and ultimately die the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption and no resurrection.

Such obedience as will be required of mankind in the great Mediator's Kingdom will include their co-operation in the resistance of their own fallen weaknesses. It will include the exercise of patience and kindness towards their fellow-creatures, fellow sufferers. The Divine Law of love to God with all the heart, mind, soul, strength and for the neighbor as for one's self they must learn fully. As they will realize their own blemishes and strive to overcome them and ask, not the Father, but the Mediator for forgiveness, they will be obliged to follow the Divine rule of exercising towards others similar mercy and forgiveness to that which they desire for themselves.

But they will not be required to enter into the Covenant of self-sacrifice, self-denial, etc. All the blessings of God on the earthly plane will be for them fully and freely to use and enjoy, in harmony with the Divine regulation. Instead of laying down their lives day by day, they will daily add to their mental, physical and moral health and strength. Instead of suffering for righteousness' sake every good deed will bring its reward and assist in their own recuperation and uplifting. Thus gradually day by day and year by year they will be perfected in the flesh and may finally regain all that was lost in Eden. They will sit, every man under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid. The blessings of the ransom sacrifice of Christ will be apportioned to the world, under and through the New Covenant to be executed with Israel. It will not be for them to lay down in sacrifice, but for them to have, to keep, to enjoy forever.

The conditions governing the salvation of the Church are wholly different from those which will appertain to the world. The Church is called out of the world under a Divine invitation to suffer with Christ in the present life and during this Gospel Age and then to reign with Christ during the Millennial Age, participating in his Mediatorial Kingdom for the blessing, uplifting, salvation of the world. It is not in vain, therefore, that our Lord and the apostles, in setting forth the call of the Church during this Age specified particularly and frequently the necessity for all who would share in this salvation to participate with the Redeemer in his sacrificing, in "his death," and consequently participate in his resurrection and in his reign of glory. Hark to the words, "Be thou faithful in death and I will give thee a crown of life;" "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my Throne;" "And whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me, cannot be my disciple"—Luke 14: 27.

Let us remember our Lord's words to the disciples James and John, respecting a place in his Millennial Throne. He intimated that the getting to the Throne at all, in any place, would imply great humility and self-sacrifice. He asked the disciples, "Are ye able (willing) to drink of the cup that I shall drink of and to be baptized with the baptism (into death) that I am baptized with?" (Mark 10: 38.) Hearken again: This cup of which he tells us we must drink, if we would sit in his Throne, is his communion cup. It is offered, not to the world, but to his consecrated followers. It is not another cup, but "My Cup." The invitation was, "This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. Drink ye all of it." (Matt. 26: 28, 27.) It must all be drunk before the many, the world, can get their share of the intended blessing through the New Covenant, which this blood seals. And only the disciples of Christ, only those who desire to walk in his steps, are invited to drink of that cup. All of them are so invited and they will drink all of it. None of it will be left for the world during the Millennial Age to drink. It is a special privilege to drink of this cup. With the drinking of it goes the special blessing of the special salvation of this Gospel Age. Except we eat of his flesh (appropriate the merit of his sacrifice), and unless we drink his blood (join in sacrifice with him), we have no life in us—inherent life, immortality.

In view of these things can we wonder that the Apostles so repeatedly urged the faithful to lay down their lives, to present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God through Christ? Can we wonder that they declare that only "if we suffer with him shall we reign with him;" "If we be dead with him, we shall live with him?" From this standpoint we are not surprised that all who shall be saved in the salvation of this Gospel Age must become dead with Christ, not only to sin, but to all earthly rights and prospects and privileges. Those earthly rights which the world will get to keep and to enjoy forever are now in advance **loaned to us**, reckoned to us as the basis for our sacrifice—that we may be joint-sacrificers with our Redeemer and joint-sharers in his Kingdom glory.

So far as our hearts and minds are concerned at the time of our consecration they must be fully given up to the Lord ere he will accept them. We could be no more fully consecrated if we had absolutely perfect bodies and were absolutely free from all the entanglement of Adam's condemnation. But God's requirement is that no sacrifice may come upon his altar, except such as is without spot or blemish. Hence he could not accept our offering, our consecration, even though it were as completely and fully made as was our dear Redeemer's. Hence his first provision was that the righteousness of Christ should be imputed unto us on account of our faith and obedience, in order to permit us to offer sacrifices holy and acceptable to God.—Mal. 3: 3; Rom. 12: 61.

This view of our participation in the Redeemer's merit separately and apart from the world's participation in it—by faith and imputation of merit and not actually—the Bible declares to be a "mystery," which not many are able to discern—only the spiritually-minded—only the spirit-begotten. Those who can see and hear and understand the terms and conditions of this great salvation of this Gospel Age are specially blessed—"Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear." (Matt. 13: 16.) To see, to hear, to understand, that glory, honor, immortality, eternal life on the spirit plane are the rewards of a few years of self-denial and self-sacrifice is to hear of a pearl of great price, of which few know. And to know of that pearl and not to be willing to sell all that we have to obtain it would demonstrate to the Father our unworthiness of life on this high plane. We exhort so many as see and hear and appreciate, in the words of the Apostle, "Let us make our calling and election sure" by a full and hearty compliance with the gracious high calling of which we have learned and which our hearts have accepted.—2 Pet. 1: 10.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Franklin, Ind., February 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please change my address from Franklin, Ind., to Independence, Iowa.

I wish to express my appreciation of Pastor Russell's sermons, which appear in such good form in your paper. They are getting better and better. Which is it? The sermons or our understanding of them that is improving? Perhaps both. At any rate we look forward to the visit of the Tribune every week, knowing what a feast is spread for us there. Am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower, which would expire next month.

The people in general seem to be getting more and more awake and are looking for something more reasonable and soul-satisfying than has been handed down to us through the traditions of men from our well meaning but deluded forefathers. And as these sermons, so true to God's word, are placed before the public, they are sure to awaken great interest among all intelligent and thinking people, and indications are that they are growing more and more popular. May the good work go on.

Yours truly,
FRANK M. MITCHELL.

Portsmouth, Va., February 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please accept many thanks for continuing my paper beyond its limit, as I enjoy it so much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. They seem to get better and better, and enabling the scales of prejudice and superstition to fall from many eyes. May the Lord continue to allow you to scatter the seeds of kindness and richly bless you in all your endeavors, by so doing.

Yours in Christian love,
J. M. JEWETT.

Canal Dover, Ohio, February 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We have secured another subscription from a Watch Tower subscriber to your paper on account of the excellent manner in which you publish Brother Russell's sermons. Kindly forward paper to the following address for the ensuing year. Mrs. David Morgan, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Wishing you the best of success in your efforts in publishing the Glad Tidings, we remains,

Respectfully,
MRS. LOYAL H. OSTRANDER.

Cleveland, O., Feb 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed amount to renew my subscription to the Labor Tribune for another twelve months, this being my third year with your paper, a welcome visitor at my home. It is certainly a remarkably clear, clean and handsome paper and the way you present Pastor Russell's sermons in their fullness and readableness for failing eyes, gives you great credit. It is a missionary worker in the fullest sense of the word, and as our Heavenly Father has promised to bless all who serve Him, my reliance in this promise enables me to say that you deserve and will receive a rich reward. I failed to receive your issue of February 10 and its absence caused me to notice that my subscription had expired. I do not know if you purposely omitted, but I think it a good idea. The absence of even one issue will make us look around for something. I will be grateful if you will forward the missing link (not Darwin's.) Desiring to thank publicly our Brother Russell for the good things he is giving us from the storehouse, let the good work continue. Respectfully with thanks.

CHAS J. SPREADBERRY.

New Holland, Pa., Feb. 18.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Kindly put my name on your subscription list for the Tribune for one year, which paper I appreciate very highly on account that you publish in it Pastor Russell's sermons in full, and in such a clear, large type, which makes it pleasant to read.

Almost as regularly as I read the sermons of Pastor Russell I read the "Tribune Appreciations," which are very encouraging even to us readers, and without a doubt much more so to you, the editor.

But dear editor, these encouragings and blessings are "only a drop in a bucket" to those which you will receive in the future for your kindness, for the Master says "whosoever shall give a drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, he shall in nowise lose his reward." Matt. 10: 42.

I take the Tribune exclusively for Pastor Russell's sermons and will continue to get it as long as you print the sermons.

God bless you in your good work.

Yours truly,
JNO. H. SENSENIG.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Through some kind friend a copy of the National Labor Tribune has been sent to me for several weeks. I do not know who sent them, but I take this means of thanking them for putting a paper into my hands of the ability of it is. On the labor question it is far above any paper that I have ever seen, its articles being of the right kind and educational. Then, again, it is free from any scandal of any kind, and a mother can leave the children read it and not have their minds perverted by the rot that appears daily in the different papers.

But the part of the paper that interests me the most is the excellent manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermon. The type is clear and the print good, and there is no eliminations, such as some of the papers that claim to publish the sermon. I do hope that all friends of Truth will rally to your support and increase your circulation one hundred fold. May the dear Lord bless Pastor Russell and the National Labor Tribune is the sincere wish of one who has been hungering and thirsting for the Truth.

Yours,
MRS. MARY HEDGWIG.

New Liskeard, Ont., Feb. 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I wish to renew my subscription for the Labor Tribune for another year. Your paper has been coming to my home for two years and we appreciate the valuable sermons of Brother Russel. We have learned to love him for the way he has opened up the scriptures to us and the Labor Tribune prints his sermons so complete that I wish to thank you and to let you know we appreciate the paper coming to our home.

Respectfully yours,
J. A. BRILLINGER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. A. Brillinger, New Liskeard.
Harley Hyre, Minneapolis.
J. M. Jewett, Portsmouth.
James C. Stewart, Washington.
John Helm, Dawson.
Ada M. Gains, Stegler.
H. D. D. Harris, Cemanon.
Peter Herbert, Hazel Dell.
Fritz Holmer, Los Angeles.
A. H. Huyck, Atlanta.
Effie Knoedler, La Honda.
Lawrence J. Moore, Pittsfield.
J. S. Ogle, St. Joseph.
Joseph Teller, Ridgeway.
R. E. Tucker, Kemp.
Thomas Whitney, Atlantic.
Mrs. Ester Williams, Atlantic.
Kathryn T. Albrecht, Philadelphia.
Margaret H. Barrows, Norwich.
A. H. Bostock, Victoria.
Mrs. Carrie Beaty, Kansas City.
Mrs. W. E. Brooks, Chicago.
Mrs. R. H. Carrothers, Chicago.
H. B. Cavanaugh, Atlantic.
Cyrus Chamberlain, Columbus.
John A. Cook, West Philadelphia.
S. A. Ewing, Kansas City.
J. O. Faulk, New Waterford.
Chas. J. Speadway, Cleveland.
Jno. H. Sensenig, New Holland.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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MAR 11 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 14. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Brief History of the Mining Trouble in Northumberland--Two Shifts Versus Three--New Labor Statistics to 1908. British Municipal Labor Contracts. Newest Particulars of the South Wales Tinplate Industry.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 1, 1910.—At the moment the mining troubles in Durham are fairly well simmered down, but the dispute still continues to be serious in Northumberland. It might not be out of place here to summarise the situation there concisely for readers of the National Labor Tribune. It arises from the passing of the miners' eight hours bill. By opponents of that measure, and they were to be found both amongst the employers and the workmen, it was asserted that the measure would create great difficulties in working the mines of Northumberland and Durham, and parliament in its wisdom extended six months' grace to these two counties, so that the owners could make adequate preparation for the changed condition of things. All sorts of heavy capital expenditure was talked about, and now, two months after the time of application, the Northumberland miners find themselves in an anxious and unsatisfactory position.

When the eight hours question was under discussion the owners threatened penalties if the men supported the measure. After the passing of the act, instead of great activity being displayed to meet its application, there is no evidence anywhere of a single extra cent of capital expenditure to meet its requirements. The men were not called upon to meet the owners until October last, and then the owners put forward a demand for the full eight hours and eleven full days per fortnight, in addition claiming the right to call upon coal hewers to do any other class of work. The owners knew perfectly well their first demands would be rejected, and after much discussing and voting, the miners' lodges, by a vote of 308 to 276, sanctioned the signing of the present agreement, which was done on December 31, 1909.

Hitherto the Northumberland miners have been worked with two shifts of hewers (about seven hours each shift) and one shift of lads working ten hours. The present conflict is caused by the owners insisting upon three shifts of hewers at certain collieries. The hours of the men remain as before, but of course the lads are reduced from 10 to 8. Under the two-shift system the first shift descended at 3:30 a. m. and rode at 10:30 a. m., the second shift descended at 9:15 a. m. and rode at 4 p. m., the lads descended at 6 a. m. and rode at 4 p. m.

The new demand under the three-shift system calls for the first lot of men to descend at 3 a. m. and ride at 10 a. m., the second to descend at 8:30 a. m. and ride at 3:30 p. m., the third to descend at 2 p. m. and ride at 9 p. m. The lads are to work in two shifts, 5:30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. and 12:45 p. m. to 8:45 p. m.

To many there may appear nothing to revolt against in those conditions, but the Northumberland men are strongly opposed to the proposed third shift. Generally labor conflicts are matters of hours and wages, but a new element is introduced in this mining trouble. Domestic and social matters occupy the foreground, as it is contended that where a large family occupy one dwelling, the women folk will always be preparing meals for men and boys going and coming, and the pit clothes and bath tub will be continually in front of the fire. In addition, the men on the third shift will lose what there is of social life in the villages, as they will have to prepare for work by noon, and the day will be done when the men return home. To men who take an interest in public affairs, in one week out of three they will be shut out from the current of events. It is a welcome sign to find the Northumberland miners putting the claims of their women folk and their opportunities of life, other than to work, in the forefront.

Another serious objection urged is the danger of bad air in the mines. Northumberland mines are not of the "gassy" order, but the men contend that in many places at present lack of air is injurious to health, and with the extra shift the mine will never be clear of powder reek or get cool.

Of the 35,598 members of the union, 9,131 are idle, resisting the proposed three-shift system. The majority are working under a two-shift system, so it is not surprising that the last ballot on the question of terminating the existing agreement failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for a strike. For tendering notices 14,330 voted, with 13,897 against, a majority of 433. The miners' executive committee in their report, say, regarding the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE SPREADS.

Philadelphia has now witnessed six days of its long-threatened general sympathy strike. The general strike order went into effect last Friday night at midnight. Without being actually on the ground it is utterly impossible to judge how widely it has been obeyed. Even those who are on the ground differ in the most astonishing manner in their accounts of the extent to which work has been abandoned.

The Philadelphia police department, which is notoriously under the control of machine politicians heavily interested in the street car company, assert that not more than 18,000 men are out. The strike leaders, on the other hand, claim that no less than 100,000 obeyed the strike order.

The truth undoubtedly lies between these two extremes. We do not say that it lies just half way between, for the reason that if as many as 60,000 workers struck in sympathy with the street car men it is a much larger number than we should have anticipated could be induced to take such a course.

It is not lack of sympathy with the street car men that dictates this opinion. On the contrary, the refusal of the street car company to accept the invitation of ministerial associations and representative business bodies to arbitrate the matters at issue between it and its employes hardly leaves any room for sympathy with anybody else than the employes in any disinterested mind.

When the company, forgetting that most of its assets consist of the franchises donated to it by the public and that it is accordingly under exceptional public obligations peremptorily declined to arbitrate, it assumed the whole burden of proof. From that moment public opinion, it is safe to say, desired the street car strikers to win. But the striking members of other crafts stand upon entirely different ground. The majority of them are working under contracts which they are obliged to violate in order to strike for the redress of the wrongs of other workmen inflicted by other than their own employers. Because of the violation of agreement which a sympathy strike involves it is seldom approved by the most intelligent and progressive members of trades unions.

The Philadelphia sympathy strike is probably the most pretentious affair of its sort that this country has seen. We doubt if it will be crowned with victory in case the fight should go to the finish. And our doubt rests upon the fact that the best judgment of labor itself is against such an expedient. At most, all that can be hoped for from it is that it will intimidate the street car company into arbitrating, which it has not done as yet and which there are few signs of its doing. The proposition that the state labor federation, now in session at New Castle, should extend the sympathy strike to organized labor of all trades in every portion of Pennsylvania is dictated more by reckless enthusiasm than by sound judgment.

POSTAL BANK BILL PASSES HOUSE.

The postal savings bank bill has passed the United States Senate and is now up to the house. It is not exactly easy to say what that body will do with it. Yet as the party in power was specifically pledged in its platform to establish a postal savings bank system the House cannot very well afford to reject the measure. It may pass it, however, in such a garbled form as to make it satisfactory neither to the administration, to the existing banks nor to the mass of the people.

There is every reason to believe that the bill would not have been pressed at this session of congress if it had not been for President Taft. We do not know what his personal opinions as to the desirability of postal banks are, but he has made it very clear that he believes in the fulfillment of platform pledges. He is enough of a politician to understand that owing to high prices and other things this is a period of widely prevalent discontent and that discontent often reacts disastrously upon the party in power.

With a desire to avert calamity to the Republican candidates in next fall's congressional elections, Mr. Taft has been remonstrating with party leaders upon congressional inaction. The postal savings bill is only one of a number of measures which a refusal of congress to enact would in his judgment render party prospects in November anything but encouraging. To an impartial observer his solicitude seems altogether warranted. Whether the enactment of the postal savings bank will be an important factor in party salvation is for the future to determine. But it is fair to assume that if the politicians from all over the country had not looked upon it as a popular measure the platform declaration in favor of it would not have been decided upon.

We have not yet seen the complete text of the bill as the House adopted it and hence are unable to say whether or not it contains a provision requiring the deposits in the postal banks to be redeposited in the banks of the districts from which the deposits are received. Such a provision should in our opinion be inserted for the purpose of preventing the government from re-depositing the funds too largely at New York.

The aim should be to redeposit the money in the community to which it belongs so that it will be available for carrying on that community's business and industry. It would also seem that the bill should keep the rate of interest payable on deposits in the postal banks at a low enough figure to prevent the postal banks from becoming injurious competitors of the existing savings banks.

FINES DON'T STOP TRUST FORMING.

It would be interesting to know upon what authority President Taft is represented as deliberating whether or not personal prosecutions of trust law violators are to be desired. It is alleged that he rather inclines to believe that punishment of the corporations rather than the persons would answer every good purpose.

Until the President has committed himself to this opinion by an explicit avowal of it it will not be impertinent to doubt if he holds it. It certainly would not be in accord with the opinion of the country. The government has been trying prosecution of the corporations instead of the men at the head of them for a number of years and it cannot truthfully be said that the results are entirely satisfactory.

Fines, if made heavy enough, would probably exercise a considerable deterrent effect. It will be remembered that Judge Landis had a curiosity to see just how large a fine would be required to induce uprightness of heart in the Standard Oil Company. He imposed a fine of $29,000,000 merely as a starter and history has been robbed of much that would have rendered it interesting by the refusal of the higher courts to share in Judge Landis' curiosity.

We are not left, however, in complete want of a means of estimating the deterrent effectiveness of fines of the ordinary magnitude. Railroads and other corporations accused of various infractions of the federal statutes against combinations have been amerced in considerable sums in all parts of the country within the last two years. Yet it is not more than three or four months since the law was set at defiance and the public interest imperiled by perhaps the most gigantic consolidation of competing concerns we have yet witnessed. This was J. P. Morgan's telegraph and telephone merger, involving companies with an aggregate capitalization of a billion and a half dollars. So long as no punishment except the fines is to be inflicted we shall evidently have continued violation of the trust laws unless the fines are so large as to be practically confiscatory. And if they were made that large they might put a stop to trust forming, but the remedy would involve property destruction and hence would be much less advisable, even if successful, than imprisonment, which would impair no property values whatever.

Despite the President's alleged uncertainty on the subject the prevalent feeling is very strongly in favor of the imprisonment of a few monopolists of high degree such as the beef packers who are now trying to escape trial on the indictments presented against them by the New Jersey grand jury.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Senate Passes Postal Savings Bank Bill Which Now Goes to House---Mr. Gompers Flays Administration's Anti-Injunction Bill---Secretary Nagel Urges Immigrants to Leave the Cities and Go to the Farms to Live.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—After weeks of desultory debate the postal savings bank bill passed the senate Saturday afternoon by a vote of 50 to 22 in a form reasonably acceptable to the progressive Republicans and decidedly objectionable to Senator Aldrich because of the incorporation of an amendment which will prevent the investment of the postal savings funds in the existing 2 per cent bonds.

Every Republican either voted for the bill or was paired in its favor, while every Democrat with the exception of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, either voted against it or was paired that way. The Cummins amendment, for which there seemed to be a safe majority when the senate took a recess Friday afternoon, was defeated by administration pressure applied over night to certain Republican senators, and by the pulling away of Democrats who had been acting with the progressives.

The knowledge that Senator Borah would offer an amendment providing that the postal savings funds should not be invested in government bonds or other securities paying less than 2¼ per cent interest and that this amendment was acceptable to most of the conservatives also had much to do with the defeat of the Cummins amendment.

The Borah amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 49 to 11, eliminates the danger that the postal savings funds can be used to take up the outstanding 2 per cent bonds in the event that these bonds are superseded as a basis for bank note circulation by the adoption of Senator Aldrich's central bank scheme.

It is this which makes the Borah amendment objectionable to Senator Aldrich and foils his attempt to turn the postal savings bank system into a tender to his central bank scheme.

As it goes to the house, the bill authorizes the various money order post-offices to accept sums of $1 or more from depositors and to deposit these sums in the local banks, where the money is to remain unless withdrawn by the President in case of war or other exigency. In case of this withdrawal the funds are to be invested in government securities, but with the proviso that such securities shall not draw less than 2¼ per cent interest. The control of the funds is vested in a board of trustees composed of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general.

The aggregate balance allowed to any depositor is $500 and no person is permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one month. The government is required to pay 2 per cent interest and must exact not less than 2¼ per cent from the banks, the extra quarter of 1 per cent being required for the payment of expenses and losses.

It is calculated that such a law would bring much money out of hiding and result in a fund ranging all the way from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

The other important amendments were agreed to Saturday. One of these was suggested by Senator Bailey and would permit the withdrawal of postal funds deposits by the original depositor "upon demand," and the other by Senator Gallinger, specifically including savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business, among the banking institutions permitted to accept the deposits of postal funds.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told Attorney General Wickersham last week that if the present American workers' movement, which he said is constructive and conservative in character, is outlawed and crushed out of existence by unfavorable legislation and court decisions it will be followed by another movement which will scarcely be constructive. For two hours Mr. Gompers and Mr. Wickersham discussed legislation affecting labor.

Opposition was made by the labor leader to the Moon bill now before the judiciary committee of the house, on the ground that it is a pro-injunction measure. He said it did not fulfil the Republican platform promise on the injunction question; that the bill "would give statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions," which is the thing that the American Federation of Labor has been fighting so vigorously to prevent in the Bucks Stove and Range Company, the Danbury Hatters and other similar cases.

"At the present time," Mr. Gompers said, "there is simply an assumption of authority by the courts in the injunction cases, but if the Moon bill were passed there would be statutory authority for these unfavorable court decisions."

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Labor Temple Makes Progress

The various committees appointed at the last meeting of the union labor temple stockholders to complete arrangements for raising funds necessary for the erection of a temple or permanent headquarters for organized labor of the Pittsburg district, have aroused a spirit of enthusiasm and friendly rivalry among the workers. It is hoped to raise $150,000.

The finance committee with E. F. Welsh, chairman, and N. S. Glass, secretary, has opened temporary offices in the Conestoga building, Wood and Water streets, while the organization committee of which P. J. McGrath is chairman, is vigorously pushing the work coming within the jurisdiction of that committee. This is the best and most united effort ever put forth by labor representatives of the Pittsburg district to obtain a home of their own.

It is the intention of the stockholders not only to provide offices and adequate meeting places, but to have the building thoroughly equipped in an up-to-date manner with reading room, baths, etc. An emergency hospital will also be included in the equipment so that injured or sick members may receive medical attention and be otherwise taken care of.

There were about 20 national or international unions in the United States in 1881; in 1907 there were more than 125.

Coal Miners Here Will Not Strike

No strike, at least during the life of the present wage contract, was the final decision at the final session of the special convention of district No. 5 United Mine Workers of America in Moorehead hall, last Thursday afternoon. This action defers the powder dispute settlement until the conference with the operators is held in Cincinnati.

A feature of the closing meeting was the dramatic declaration of peace between National President Thomas L. Lewis and District President Francis Feehan. The leaders have had differences for a long time. At the beginning of the special convention on Tuesday a truce was declared, and at the close of the meeting the two men grasped hands and told each other that the newly formed friendship would last forever if their wishes were carried out.

Meantime the 175 delegates made the welkin ring with cheer after cheer. The resolution asking the international board to pay the expenses of the convention could not be adopted. The international officers left for Cincinnati right after adjournment to attend the special national convention called to assemble there.

The linotype machinists of Manhattan have established for themselves an official organ under the title, Typesetting Machine Engineers' Journal.

INSURANCE FEATURE BADLY DEFEATED

The insurance feature of the International Typographical union, of which a vote was taken in February, has been defeated by over 900 votes. The idea was to place a death benefit on the length of membership. The insurance, if it had passed, was to cost each member one-half of one per cent on his earnings. The main argument used against the new law was that it interfered with individual liberty and that a majority of the members carried as much insurance now as they could afford. We personally think the members who voted against the measure made a mistake, as the amount now paid by the union will not more than pay for a coffin. But we abide by the will of the majority.

E. S. C.

ADVANCE FOR 2000 CARMEN

READING, Pa., March 7.—John A. Rigg, president of the United Power and Transportation Company, said today that the increase in wages made here applied to all the lines controlled by the corporation. These include Reading, Lebanon, Norristown, Wilmington, Chester, and the new rate will affect probably 2,000 men.

Two years ago, because of the depression in business, the wages were cut to 17 2-3 cents an hour. On August 1, 1909, they were raised to 18⅓ cents. In all the cities named the rate of increase will be the same.

STORMY TIMES AT ELWOOD

(Tribune Correspondence.)

ELWOOD, Ind., March 8.—Riots among the tinplate workers and strike sympathizers are becoming so frequent here that the citizens and police fear murder may result at any time. There have been four fierce demonstrations.

Albert Lewis, brother of William Lewis, ex-city treasurer, was followed home and escaped violence by barricading himself in his home. Charles Lewis came to his brother's rescue and immediately engaged in a fierce contest with Edward Davis. Lewis was badly beaten. Davis threw him in the gutter and chewed the end of Lewis' nose almost off. A free-for-all fight followed in which broken heads, battered noses and black eyes played a prominent part.

The new scale of the Minneapolis, Minn., Hod Carriers' & Building Laborers' union calls for an eight-hour day at 37½ cents an hour, a pay at least every two weeks and double pay for overtime.

B. & O. STRIKE CONFERENCE

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Silence is still maintained, in accordance with a three-cornered agreement, by all concerned touching the progress of the board of mediation, composed of Chairman Knapp of the interstate commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill, in their efforts to adjust the existing differences between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its conductors and trainmen relative to wages and service conditions.

There was yesterday what is said to be a most unusual event, a Sunday conference between Commissioner Neill and representatives of the conductors and trainmen. It lasted about four hours. Commissioner Neill said he would not confer with any of the Baltimore & Ohio officials today or tonight.

While nothing specific was obtainable as to the progress of the work of the board of mediation, it may be said that the prospect of a peaceful settlement satisfactory to both sides is at least as bright as it was Saturday, or has yet been. Hope of such outcome is strengthening. There are reasons for believing the board will reach some decision before the end of the week.

The first efforts of national co-operation in connection with the labor movement originated in Boston in 1844.

TO ENLARGE EDGAR THOMSON

"Gentlemen, I assure you the Carnegie Steel Company has no intention of permitting the Edgar Thomson Steel Works in Braddock to become a 'back number.' On the contrary, it is certain the mills will in the near future be at the very head of the line."

This statement was made last week by President Alvah C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company to a party of Braddock men, who called on him to urge that efforts be directed toward making the plant one of the most important of the Carnegie Company's group.

Mr. Dinkey told the committee the Carnegie Steel Company has had plans drawn and accepted and an appropriation made for a new splice bar plant to be built on the ground adjoining the steel rail mills at Braddock. The cost of the plant will reach $300,000. Other improvements are in contemplation.

W. B. Trainer Appointed.

W. B. Trainer, for several years assistant superintendent of the rolling mills of the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, has been appointed to succeed Carl F. Maeder as superintendent. Mr. Maeder resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Western Steel Corporation at Seattle, Wash.

TAKING THE MINE CENSUS

The census of the mines and mills and other industrial corporations in the western district of Pennsylvania is being taken by Henry J. Zimmerman, industrial supervisor, who arrived from Washington about six weeks ago. He has established headquarters on the fourth floor of the Federal building, and has 10 assistant enumerators working under him. They gather the census while he remains in the office preparing them to be forwarded to the capital.

The industrial and mine census is far from finished. Pittsburg is noted for its hundreds of mills and the coal mines in the outlying sections, and it takes considerable time to get a report.

The 10 assistant enumerators have been working like Trojans to complete their work, but Mr. Zimmerman says there are no signs that the work will be finished soon.

Miners Return to Work.

About 1,000 striking miners returned to work in the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, in the Scott Haven district, Tuesday. The question at issue, largely a local one, will be settled by the miners and operators of the whole district in convention. There was a difference between one of the men and the superintendent as to hours.

The carpenters paid out $221,742.56 in death benefits last year.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

DOCTRINES OF CHRIST versus DOCTRINES OF MEN

TEXT — "Whosoever will do the will of my Father which is in Heaven shall know of my doctrine. Ye do make void the law of God through your traditions—the traditions of the ancients."—John 7:17; Mark 7:13; 1st Peter 1:18.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, March 6—Pastor Russell preached twice here today. His discourse on "Inferno" was delivered in Brooklyn's largest Auditorium, the Academy of Music, which was over-crowded. It was estimated in advance that this subject would draw a larger crowd than the Tabernacle would accommodate. The other meetings of the day were held in the Tabernacle. We report Pastor Russell's discourse from the following text: **"Whosoever will do the will of my Father which is in Heaven shall know of my doctrine. Ye do make void the law of God through your traditions—the traditions of the ancients."**—John 7: 17, Mark 7: 13; 1st Peter 1: 18.

It is difficult to please everybody. The duty of a Christian minister is to seek chiefly to please the Lord. "Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable to thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer." (Psa. 19. 14.) Our ministerial friends seem to be annoyed because we preach the "doctrines" of Christ. In substance their sentiment is: Brother Russell, Do you not know that in the fashionable topics of our day doctrines are tabood by the great ministers of all denominations? Instead, as you perceive from the newspaper announcements, it is now quite the thing to discuss political, scientific and sociological doctrines. You should give the public lectures on subjects like these. Social Democracy, Rapid Transit in Brooklyn, from the text, "Many shall run to and fro;" Female Suffrage; The Boys' Brigade; The Best Novel of the Year; The Narrow Way of the Bicycle Rider; Will the Comet Sweep the Earth With Its Tail; Can Football Survive, etc.; or occasionally, for effect, gently rake the rich on better housing for the poor, or belabor the Trusts for soaring prices of food. Such topics as these, Brother Russell, interest the Christian public in our day. And the public constitute our principal congregations when we lift our largest collections. The only people who will be interested in the doctrines you are preaching are the old fogy, out-of-date folk, and you will find the majority of them poor in this world's riches. For pity's sake stop teaching the "doctrines of Christ!" Doctrines were good enough in the days of Jesus and Paul and Calvin and Luther and Wesley, but the people are not accustomed to them nowadays.

I have no fault to find with my Christian brethren in the ministry of the various denominations. It is not to me, but to the Lord, that they must give an account of their stewardship—of their grand opportunities for declaring the Gospel of Christ. To their own Master they must stand or fall. It is not for me to forbid them because they follow not with us. It is for each one who stands as an ambassador of Christ and of God to follow his own convictions faithfully. Besides, I am assured that many of them are loyal to the core.

It is my understanding that, as a minister of the Gospel, I should take for my guide in this matter the instructions of my ordination. Like St. Paul my ordination to preach the Gospel was from the Lord. I must preach the message which I believe he has given me. (1 Tim. 2: 7.) As his ambassador I must preach the Word, following the example of the Lord and the apostles. As they avoided politics, so must I. As they avoided vain philosophy and "science falsely so called," so must I. As they preached the doctrines of Christ, so must I—whether men hear or forbear to hear. Here I remember St. Paul's words to Timothy: "Preach the Word; . . . with all long suffering and doctrine. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own preferences they shall gather teachers to themselves; having itching ears they shall turn away their ears from the Truth and shall be turned unto fables."—2 Tim. 4: 2-4.

THERE IS A REASON.

There must be a reason why Christian preachers and their hearers have abandoned the study of the "Doctrines of Christ" set forth by the apostles and Prophets. It is not because they no longer believe those doctrines? Is it not true that the College and Seminary Professors have led the majority of the ministry afar into unbelief in the Bible, and that these ministers are gradually leading their confiding flocks into other "pastures green" than those which the Great Shepherd and his appointed mouthpieces, the Apostles, approved? Is not the Higher-Criticism infidelity of the colleges gradually penetrating even into the Sunday School Lessons and even into the High Schools of our land—undermining all faith in God's Book? But what led to this departure from the Word of God—into Higher Criticism infidelity and into the Evolution theory, which makes void the Word of God; and into Christian Science, which puts a premium on falsehood; and into Theosophy and Spiritism, the deceptions of the fallen angels—demonism. How comes it that all these unscriptural theories now flourish, whereas only a century ago God's Word was respected and its doctrines were studied by Christian people of various and conflicting creeds? The answer is that with the increasing light of our day the creeds of the past are seen to be fallacious, irrational, by all who use their thinking apparatus. The leaders in the various Churches discovered this in advance of their flocks. They promptly and reverently set their creeds on a high shelf where the people might not so particularly notice their flaws, but might continue their reverence for them, until gradually their attention should be drawn aside and their hope and faith transplanted to Evolutionary soil or Theosophistic and Spiritualistic child's play.

With the decline of Christian doctrines, including heart union with Christ and an understanding of its terms and conditions, Churchianity came in, to take the place of Christianity. Today the pride of all denominations centers, not in their doctrines, but in their institutions. The people are no longer exhorted to hold fast to the doctrines of Methodism, Calvinism, etc., but to hold fast to the System. They are no longer encouraged to think of their system as being the only one, outside of which there would be no salvation, but they are encouraged to cultivate a partisan spirit, which takes pride in their organization, its wealth, the value of its church property, the largeness of its collections, the grandeur of its music, the wisdom, learning and ability of its preachers, and the fashion and wealth of its constituency.

It is not our wish to offer a single unkind or unbrotherly criticism. It is our duty and privilege, however, to point out that the creed-doctrines of the various denominations now set on the shelf as too frail and imperfect to stand handling and investigation are not and never were the doctrines of Christ and the Apostles. It is our duty and pleasure to show forth to Christian people to the extent of our ability that the teachings of the Bible, the doctrines of Christ, are grand, noble, reasonable, "worthy of all acceptation." To the extent that we succeed in doing this we are bringing back straying Christians from the deceptive bogs of Evolution and Higher Criticism to the firm foundation, the solid rock of Truth—God's Word.

"THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND"

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend" is the Divine assurance. We cannot, therefore, better show our friendship and Christian love to our brethren than by pulling down from the shelf their reverenced creeds and allowing them to fall in pieces beyond repair. If every church could be thus induced to pull down its creed-idol, the present Laodicean stage of the Church would speedily come to its senses, as suggested by our Lord. Then instead of feeling themselves rich and increased in goods and having need of nothing, our dear Christian brethren of all denominations would realize the meaning of our Lord's words—that Churchanity as a whole today is poor and naked and miserable and wretched and blind. (Rev. 3: 14-22.) As Christians of all denominations we have cause of rejoicing that we have outgrown the trundle bed creeds of the past and that we can no longer wrap ourselves comfortably in the narrow bigotry of error. The Lord caused this to be written in the long ago—through the prophets, saying, "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it; and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it." (Isa. 28: 20.) If in connection with this growth which has come to us and by which we have nobler conception than had our forefathers of the rights of man under the Golden Rule, it is a cause for rejoicing. Even though the transition has been accompanied by a great falling away into Higher-Criticism, Infidelity, Evolution, etc., nevertheless even these errors are in many respects preferable to the blindness and bigotry. Happy are we, dear friends, if, the eyes of our understanding being opened, our hearts are led to a closer walk with God, a more careful and prayerful study of his Word, and to a subsequent growth in grace and in the fruits of the holy Spirit.

Do some inquire for clearer specification respecting the features of the creeds put upon the shelf, which we think should be longer cared for, but allowed to fall? We answer that of course there are good features in all of our creeds—truths which will never fail. But with these truths are mixed errors which are as the Proverb says, "Dead flies (that) cause the ointment to stink." (Eccle. 10: 1.) There is plenty more of the ointment in God's Word. It is indeed the "balm of Gilead" and pure, without the corroding fly of error. This is what we all want, whatsoever our denominational name, and the sooner we get it the better for us, for the Cause and for "the brethren" we love to serve.

I give an illustration: Those of us who are Calvanistic may well hold fast to some of the precious Scripture teachings so long revered, but we want to cast out quickly and effectively the gross error which teaches that all the non-elect, instead of having hope for a blessing through "the elect," are to be everlastingly tormented. Those of us who are Armenians in doctrine have much that is precious, but need also to cast away from us the thought that our loving Heaven's Father is merely good intentioned and lacks the power, the ability, to make his benevolent desires effective towards any except a small handful of humanity. Our Disciple friends should cast aside the thought contained in their teachings that only the water-immersed experience forgiveness of sins and reconciliation to God and salvation from eternal torment. Similarly those of us who are Baptists, while holding to the precious truths which so long have comforted and strengthened us, should insist now on casting away as unscriptural and irrational the thought that has long perplexed us, namely, that no others than the water-immersed could be members of the Church of Christ, heirs of glory, and be saved from damnation. Once we get these absurdities removed, not only from our heads and hearts, but also from our professions, we shall be ready and anxious to have the doctrines of Christ on these subjects. Then we will search the Word and have God's blessing in finding its harmonies. "He that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." (Matt. 7: 8.) But so long as we hold to the fallacies how can we seek or pray for or find the Truth?

THE VALUE OF DOCTRINES

The word **doctrine** signifies **teaching**. The doctrines of Christ, therefore, are the teachings of Christ; the doctrines of men, the teachings of men. What the Church needs today is, to receive into good and honest hearts afresh the doctrines of Jesus and the Apostles—allowing these to displace the doctrines which Christendom now holds but disesteems, and which were formulated in a time of less light than the present. Instead, therefore, of discouraging each other in respect to the study of the doctrines of Christ, we should, as Christians, become more earnest in the study every day, hoping and expecting that in the wonderful light of our time God would be able to make clear to our understanding the harmonious interpretation of his Word. We should study to find the relationship between Election and Free Grace. We should clearly understand what is meant by baptism and what kind of baptism is necessary for our induction into the Body of Christ as members. On every line we should be looking for the harmonies, instead of rejoicing in the errors which have long divided us into hundreds of sects and parties.

However, in some respects sectarian energy is better than federated death. Might we not even say that if all the creeds were dashed to pieces and each Christian stood forth unshackled as respects denominational bonds, the result would be a great improvement so far as individual thought, study, and relationship to God would be concerned. In a word, each Christian should have his own creed, his individual faith; and none should do more, or less, than to assist his mind to a full understanding of the Word of the Lord in respect to every subject.

DOCTRINES OF MEN.

All doctrines which cannot show a foundation and full authority in the teaching of Jesus and the Apostles and Prophets, are doctrines of men. The teachings from above come to us through heaven-appointed channels. The jargon which prevails in Christendom in respect to Christian doctrines proves that they are of human origin. The Scriptures alone furnish to us.

THE DOCTRINES OF CHRIST.

Briefly stated they declare, "To us there is one God, the Father, and one Lord, Jesus Christ." (1 Cor. 8: 6.) To us there is one Holy Spirit; to us there is "one Church of the Living God, whose names are written in heaven;" to us there is "one Lord and one faith and one baptism, one Lord and Father of all." (Eph. 4: 4-6.) However impossible these statements may have appeared during the "dark ages," they are no longer so. The light of Divine Truth is now shining. God has not only put into our possession wonderful Bibles, his wonderful helps for Bible-study, but has also given us the ability to read, to study the Word critically. And he is pleased now to assure us through the prophet that we are living in the time when "the wise shall understand" the "mystery hidden from past ages and dispensations," because not until now due to be understood, without working an interference with God's eternal purposes.

What, then, dear friends, shall we do? Shall we float on ingloriously, daily, hourly coming closer and closer to the great cataclysm which is swallowing up so many now in infidelity, called Higher-Criticism? Or shall we accept God's Helping Hand, the doctrines of Christ, and know the Truth and be made free from the error and be brought into fellowship with our Redeemer on the highest plane? Let us, as the "wise virgins" of our Lord's parable, wake from sleep and trim our lamps, and, in the light thereof, see God's wonderful riches of glory as they stand revealed on the threshold of the New Dispensation—the Millennial reign of Christ.

Our Lord, after admonishing us in the words of our text along the lines of this discourse, gives us in conclusion this exhortation, "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich, and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see."—Rev. 3: 18.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Hardwick, Vt., March 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you kindly change my address again, as noted below. I am sending renewal of subscription for one year through Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. Am particularly interested in the published sermons of Pastor Russell and appreciate the space you give them in your paper, also the clear, large type for which the Tribune was specially recommended to me. Hoping that you too may have an interest in the grand truths proclaimed. I remain,

Yours very respectfully,
THOMAS HARVOSA.

Gibsonia, Pa., March 1.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed price for Labor Tribune for one year to friends of Pastor Russell. I have been reading Brother Russell's sermon in your valuable paper for some time past through the courtesy of Mr. William McKibbens, and to say that I appreciate the manner in which you print Brother Russell's sermons would be putting it very mild. I shall always speak a good word for the Tribune, and especially so as long as you continue to print the sermons of our beloved brother. Trusting you are daily blessed in your privilege in the harvest work, I am

Sincerely yours,
B. P. WYMINGS.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 26.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find stamps for the four discourses on the "Confederation" and trust I shall receive the same in the near future. Being a new subscriber to your paper I wish to tell you that the type used is very good and look forward for its coming with pleasure. I have taken the paper on account of Brother Russell's discourses and trust you will go on in the good work you have undertaken and I know you shall receive a rich blessing.

Yours respectfully,
KATHRYN E. ALBRECHT.

Stigler, Okla., February 21.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I think it is a great blessing for the National Labor Tribune to come to my home once a week. I feel greatly blessed thereby, simply because it contains Pastor Russel's sermons, printed in such clear, readable type. And may God bless you for the work you do in his service.

Yours respectfully,
ADA N. GOINS.

Schenectady, N. Y., February 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please accept my thanks for continuing my paper beyond the limits of my subscription. Please find enclosed amount to renew the same. I want to express my appreciation of Pastor Russell's sermons, and the way you print them in full, and in such good space and clear type. May the Lord Bless you in your good work of spreading the glad tidings of great joy, which shall soon be to all people.

Very respectfully yours,
FRANK BRADT.

Suffolk, Va., February 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

This is to inform you that on the 26th inst. I forwarded to the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., my subscription to the Tribune, and a like amount for one year's subscription for Mrs. E. M. Pitts, Norfolk, Va., of which you will be duly apprized by the W. T. B. & T. Society.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my continued appreciation of the style in which you publish Pastor Russell's weekly discourses. There are no means by which I may know whether you are in sympathy with the theological views of which Pastor Russell is so distinguished an advocate, but I trust that you will permit me to say that if you are not in sympathy with those views, in publishing them you are doing a vastly greater work both for Jehovah and humanity than you perhaps have any idea of.

After centuries of bondage to Babylon (so-called Christendom), it is a great privilege to see that the Bible does not teach "the doctrines of devils" as Paul styled them (1 Tim. 4: 1), such as: That man has an immortal soul; that eternal torment is the penalty for sin; that dead people are alive; that as soon as a man dies, he is more alive than ever and passes instantly (quicker than thought) to either heaven or eternal torment, and many other heathen doctrines which became engrafted upon the Christian system after the Apostles "fell asleep," and after the great "falling away" which they foretold (2 Thess. 2: 3) had taken place, when the church became corrupt through a lust for earthly power and glory.

How refreshing and how comforting to know the truth on these and cognate subjects—that man has not a soul, but that man in his entirety is a soul; that God only is immortal (1 Tim. 6: 16); that death, not eternal torment, is the wages of sin (Rom. 6: 23); that dead people are dead (out of existence), and but for "the redemption that is in Christ Jesus" (Rom. 3: 24) they would remain dead forever.

Jehovah is working according to a great, wise and gracious plan. The chief feature of that plan is that he will in the millennial age which is now so near at hand, bring every dead man, woman and child to life, and give each one a full, fair and individual trial for life everlasting under the most favorable environment (Rev. 20, 12.) Our trial in Adam was not an individual trial, but a federal, a representative trial, and in that trial, all was lost; innocence, happiness, the right to life, communion with Jehovah and the dominion of earth.) Then, all who will come into perfect heart-harmony with Jehovah and his righteous laws, will live forever on this earth, supplied with every thing that can contribute to their welfare and happiness.

This blessed condition of things is to be brought about under the leadership and command of our Lord Jesus, who will have associated with Him in that glorious work 144,000 members (Rev. 7: 1-8), selected from among the human family during this Gospel age. That is what this age is for. These will, in the resurrection, be "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," instantly, (1 Cor. 15: 51, 52) to spirit beings like their glorified Lord and head, the ever blessed Lord Jesus.

All who under the favorable environment of the millennial age, will persist in sin, and thus demonstrate their unworthiness of having everlasting life, will be cut off, destroyed: "they shall be as though they had not been."—Obediah 16.)

Such, in brief, is the great plan of Jehovah as set forth in the Scriptures and expounded in the six volumes of Millennial Dawn of which Pastor Russell is the distinguished author.

All who have been privileged to see and understand this great plan, esteem themselves as the most highly-favored people on the earth.

WM. W. MURRAY, M. D.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 4.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find one year's subscription of your valuable paper. We have been taking your paper for two years on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. We expect to continue as long as you publish them. May the Lord bless you as you help in this way to spread the glad tidings of great joy which shall soon be unto all people. Wishing you success, we are yours,

MR. AND MRS. C. B. FOLL.

Vancouver, Wash. March 1.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am taking your paper specially for the sermons of Pastor Russell, which you are publishing. These sermons are certainly scriptural. A hungry Christian certainly apprecite good wholesome food that has not been adulterated with traditions of men and doctrines of "devils."

I hope you will not allow the howling wolves in sheep's clothing to discourage you, but that you will let the good work go on.

I am too far west to get many subscriptions to your paper, but I will send you some names to whom you may send sample copies. Yours,

A. T. MOORE.

Lansing, Kan., Feb. 28.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I take pleasure in renewing, through the office of Pastor Russell's magazine, the Watch Tower, my subscription to your estimable paper. While it is principally for the sake of the Pastor's unrivaled sermons that I am taking The Tribune for the third year now, yet I find much in it to commend aside from these, and wish you the best of success and an abundant reward for the careful and conscientious manner in which you present these able and timely discourses. Yours very truly,

HOWARD B. HALE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Frank Bradt, Schenectady.
B. P. Wynings, Gibsonia.
Mrs. E. D. Blatchley, Schenectady.
R. L. Gruber, Cleveland.
C. B. Foll, Harrisburg.
P. Pederson, Omaha.
Mrs. M. H. Pleak, Omaha.
Ted McNaught, Omaha.
Mrs. F. W. Perkins, Omaha.
W. H. Dickerson, Omaha.
J. E. Bains, City.
Mrs. A. H. Foster, Saco.
H. H. Goldthwaite, Haverhill.
L. M. Hamilton, Chewalla.
Hannah Huntingdon, Detroit.
Mrs. Christine, Argo.
H. G. Krull, Muncie.
C. H. Wynard, Tullahoma.
Chas. Ricker, Biddeford.
Mrs. Edith Ricker, Saco.
Dr. A. B. Twaddle, Iola.
Mrs. Jane Helwig, Westbury station.
Everett Lee, Summitt.
Dr. Wm. W. Murray, Suffolk.
Mrs. E. M. Pitts, Norfolk.
Miss Mary Schettler, City.
Mrs. A. S. Hamlin, San Jose.
Mrs. F. E. Bradley, Middletown.
Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Brooklyn.
R. N. Johnson, Rochelle.
L. F. Bearden, Sunset.
H. C. Cooly, Georgel.

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MAR 19 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 15. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

CRISIS NEARING IN IRWIN COAL FIELD

An Impudent Plan of a Non-Union Agent to Keep Organizers Out of the District in the Interest of His Employers Comes to Light.

A So-Called Labor Paper Published by His Relative Makes a Lying Attack on President Feehan Because He Insists that the Field Be Organized---Pictures Mutilated in a Reckless Effort to Put Feehan in a False Light and Vicious Fabrications Resorted to for Purpose of Similarly Discrediting National Labor Tribune---A Test of the Integrity of Men High in National Mine Organization Now in Sight.

The Labor World, a paper purporting to be published in the interests of labor in the city of Pittsburg, printed in its last issue, with an unusual display of large type accompanied by a maliciously mutilated photograph, a tissue of falsehood in which it is alleged that the National Labor Tribune is involved in a conspiracy to bring about a strike of coal miners in the Irwin field.

This "damning" accusation is set forth with a show of detail and a pretense of proof in which impudent malevolence and an imagination unrestrained by the least suggestion of conscience are given free rein. One of the most prominent coal operators in the Pittsburg district, John H. Jones—a man, by the way, whose name has become a proverb throughout the country for friendship to trades unionism and fair dealing with employes—is represented as being one of the prime movers in the "conspiracy" and in a feeble effort to bolster up an improbable story it is asserted that (1) the "conspiracy" controls the mine organization of the Pittsburg district through a marriage relation between President Francis Feehan and a brother of the aforesaid operator and (2) also controls a newspaper organ in the National Labor Tribune, which it is asserted that Mr. John H. Jones, the coal operator already mentioned, owns.

Before we have anything to say upon the question why any labor newspaper should be so disturbed as the Labor (?) World is by the prospect of the organization of the Irwin field we will proceed to discuss that paper's slanderous assertion that the National Labor Tribune, while claiming to be published in the interest of labor, is owned by John H. Jones, an operator, and (to quote the Labor World's infamous language) is joined with him in a deal to victimize the miner.

As soon as the necessary papers can be filed a suit at law will be instituted on behalf of the National Labor Tribune against the authors of this lie and pushed to a finish regardless of whom it may involve. In the meantime the reader will find below affidavits in which the Tribune's independence of the ownership or control of Mr. Jones or any other operator is set forth and in which an unqualified denial is made of all the other material assertions in the Labor World article.

Mr. Jones in a brief interview meets the charges insofar as they concern him with a brief but unqualified denial almost unnecessary in view of his enviable reputation not only as a staunch friend of labor but as a business man of the highest integrity and scrupulously honorable dealings with his fellows in every relation of life. In the brief interval since our attention was first called to the Labor World article, we have made inquiries as to the identity of one Sam Bernardo, who makes affidavit to certain statements which concern Mr. Jones more than they do the National Labor Tribune. These statements we have no doubt will be met in a proper way in due time. For the present it is sufficient to say that the National Labor Tribune can find no trace of Bernardo.

C. C. Latus is mentioned in the Labor World article as being an employe of the National Labor Tribune and as carrying to Pittsburg newspaper offices certain articles misrepresenting the situation in the Irwin field. Mr. Latus is not now and never has been, either directly or indirectly, in the employ of the National Labor Tribune. We present a statement from Mr. Latus in another column.

J. D. O'Neill, general manager of the United Coal Company, is said in the Labor World article to have been told by Joseph H. Vitchestain, one of the officers of the National Labor Tribune Company, that when Mr. Jones bought the National Labor Tribune he did so with the sole purpose of benefiting thereby the mine operators of the Pittsburg coal district. We refer our readers to the statement which Mr. O'Neill makes in another column flatly contradicting the Labor World.

Mr. Vitchestain makes an affidavit denying that he knows Bernardo or ever saw him much less took him to Mr. Jones's office. Mr. J. B. Youngson, Jr., a notary public, makes a statement in which he describes a visit made to Mr. O'Neill in the company of Mr. Vitchestain with whom he also heard Mr. O'Neill's denial of all knowledge of the incident with which the Labor World seeks to connect him.

The secretary of the National Labor Tribune Company, Frank C. Harper, also makes an affidavit setting forth the fact that Mr. Jones at no time bought the National Labor Tribune and has no interest in it as will be more fully shown hereafter. It was Mr. Harper, who, after an editorial connection of many years with the paper, purchased it interesting with himself Mr. Vitchestain and others.

And now for the situation of the Irwin field which is at the bottom of the conscienceless assault upon this paper and upon the other objects of the Labor World's attack. Not the least among these is Francis Feehan, president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district. Now that the true inwardness of the situation in that field has been exposed by the Labor World's attack we propose not merely in justice to ourselves but in the interest of the miners to show to every widewake miner in the United States that there is indeed a conspiracy in the Irwin field but that the conspirators are the men who have been laboring for years with astounding unscrupulousness to prevent that field from being organized and whose vindictiveness toward President Feehan is due solely to his demand, as an upright and incorruptible union official, that the Irwin field shall be made union territory.

If the National Labor Tribune were the only object of the Labor World's attack we would not appropriate the amount of space to it that we are devoting in this issue or that we intend to devote in subsequent issues until the heads of a certain nest of snakes in the Irwin field have been crushed. To assist in the defense of the coal miners' organization is our present concern and if it is a crime for a labor paper to back up President Feehan in his determination that union organizers shall be kept out of the Irwin field no longer, then we enter an enthusiastic plea of guilty.

Why should the Labor World be pained instead of pleased by the prospect of a strike for the end of the non-union regime in the Irwin field? Its attitude is so absolutely contrary to what one would expect of a paper sincerely devoted to trade unions that a motive must be sought for. That motive is found in the opinion of those most familiar with Western Pennsylvania mining conditions in the fact that the manager of the Labor World, Louis McGrew, is a brother-in-law of one A. R. Hamilton, a paid agent of non-union operators in the Irwin and West Virginia fields. This man, whose office is in the Park building, Pittsburg, is just as much interested in his way in keeping the Irwin field non-union as President Feehan is in winning it over to the organization. When the Labor World assaults Feehan it pleases not only Hamilton, but the coal operators by whom Hamilton is employed (non-union).

Hamilton has within the past month openly boasted that he will get after Feehan and will continue going after him until he has wiped him out of the Pittsburg district.

The Labor World article, of which one of the sub-heads was, "Feehan Caught by the Camera," is apparently the beginning of the wiping out process.

In announcing the impending extermination of Feehan Hamilton permitted it to be known that he was equipped with an abundance of affidavits. As Sam Bernardo's was the only one printed in the Labor World of March 10 it is to be presumed that it was merely offered as a specimen of the lot. The flimsiness of the whole Labor World fabric cannot be better illustrated than by calling attention to the manner in which it mutilates the flash light picture of a dinner given by John H. Jones to a number of miners and officials of the miners' organization, more than two years ago.

The effort of this scandalous newspaper of McGrew's to make it appear that there was anything compromising either to Feehan or anybody else in this dinner betrays a want of decency almost incredible. That there was nothing compromising in it can be proved from the favorable comments which the Labor World made on it at the time and which we reproduce in another column. After commending the purpose of the dinner two years ago, the Labor World now resurrects the picture of it to publish as though it had been a recent event, cutting out the right hand corner of the picture, however, because in that corner were shown in the original National Organizer Haggerty and other miners. The purpose of the mutilation is to make it seem that President Feehan was secretly hobnobbing on this occasion with his coal operator friends of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, whereas, the truth was that the affair was participated in no more by Mr. Feehan than by National Organizers Haggerty and McKay, of whom the Labor World and other anti-Feehan organs have not a word of criticism.

As ocular evidence of the Labor World's propensity for garbling pictures as well as facts we herewith reproduce on this page a picture showing the Labor World's friends at the Jones dinner along with Feehan. We also print a complete list of the other guests as well as the editorial the Labor World published on January 25, 1908, commending the affair which it is now so brazen as to reprint in altered form under the heading, "Evidence of a Conspiracy."

We leave the subject for the present but that it is too important to be dismissed permanently hardly need be said. When those who are seeking to advance by legitimate means the labor union cause are liable to such wanton attack as the Labor World's article of last week's issue foreshadows, it is high time for all who have the success of that cause at heart to make a determined stand. The situation in the Irwin field has long been a scandal to the national mine organization. Why national organizers have been kept away so long from that field has never been satisfactorily answered. President Feehan should organize the field if the national organizers will not, and the National Labor Tribune will indeed henceforth insist on receive the earnest cooperation of the national officials at Indianapolis or else that they shall answer to their constituents for their default.

SELF-EXPLANATORY AFFIDAVITS

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Allegheny, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, duly authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Frank C. Harper, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That he is Secretary and Editor of the National Labor Tribune. This affiant states further that John H. Jones is not now and never has been the owner of the National Labor Tribune, has nothing to do with it and is not connected directly or indirectly with it.

FRANK C. HARPER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 1910.

J. H. PRICE,
Notary Public.

My appointment dated Jan. 27, 1910.
My commission expires end next session of Senate.

Pittsburg, March 14, 1910.

I hereby certify that in company with Mr. John H. Vitchestain, I called on Mr. J. D. O'Neil, General Manager of the United Coal Company, on the evening of March 14, 1910, at his residence, 5819 Bartlett street, in reference to an article appearing in the issue of March 10, 1910, of the "Labor World," as follows:

"A few days ago Joseph H. Vitchestain, Jones' brother-in-law, and manager of the National Labor Tribune, in soliciting an advertisement from the United Coal Company, said to J. D. O'Neil, General Manager of that concern: 'When Mr. Jones bought the National Labor Tribune he did so for the sole purpose of benefiting the coal operators of the Pittsburg district. He is carrying a little larger financial burden in this purchase than he thinks he ought to under the circumstances, and he thinks the other operators should help bear it with him.'"

In submitting the above facts to said J. D. O'Neil and questioning him as to whether or not he had made any such remarks or that any such remarks had been made to him by said Joseph H. Vitchestain, he emphatically declared, "I know absolutely nothing whatever about any such statement."

J. B. YOUNGSON, JR.,
Notary Public.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Allegheny, ss:

Joseph H. Vitchestain, being by me duly sworn according to law, states: "I have read the article appearing in the 'Labor World' in its issue dated March 10, 1910, said article being headed 'Evidence of a conspiracy to strike the Irwin field.' I absolutely deny that I know Sam Bernardo; that I ever saw him; that I appeared at the office of Mr. John H. Jones with him at any time whatsoever. Said article in relation to the conference referred to is absolutely false. I am President of the National Labor Tribune, and state that Mr. John H. Jones is not interested in said paper directly or indirectly, and never owned said paper. I also deny that I ever solicited an advertisement for the National Labor Tribune from Mr. J. D. O'Neil, General Manager of the United Coal Company. I also deny that I ever made any such statement to Mr. O'Neil as is set forth in the issue of the Labor World and referred to as having been made by me. Said article so far as it refers to me in every particular is absolutely false and untrue. I have not seen J. D. O'Neil since I have been interested in said National Labor Tribune until the evening of March 14, 1916, at which time I called upon him at his house, exhibited to him the article in the Labor World referred to, and he stated to me in the presence of J. B. Youngson, Jr., that (referring to said article) 'I know absolutely nothing about it.'"

J. H. VITCHESTAIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 1910.

J. H. PRICE,
Notary Public.

My appointment dated Jan. 27, 1910.
My commission expires end next session of Senate.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Allegheny, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, duly authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared C. C. Latus, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

"I have read the article appearing upon the first page of the 'Labor World' in the issue of March 10, 1910, with particular reference to the article under the heading 'Evidence of a Conspiracy to Strike the Irwin Field.' In that article I find the following:

"'We also have evidence from certain Pittsburg papers, which we are willing to submit to the Courts if necessary, that certain stories in these papers, greatly exaggerating the conditions in the Irwin field and agitating the strike question, were carried to the offices of those papers for publication by C. C. Latus, an employe of the National Labor Tribune.'

"I absolutely deny that I ever have been, or at the present time am, in any manner whatsoever connected as an employe, or otherwise, with the National Labor Tribune. I absolutely deny that at any time I ever received any stories or information of any nature or kind whatsoever respecting the Irwin field from John H. Jones, the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company or Joseph H. Vitchestain, or any person connected with the National Labor Tribune. I also state that, in my line

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

ORIGINAL OF PICTURE WHICH LABOR WORLD MUTILATED.

STATEMENT BY JOHN H. JONES

When M. John H. Jones was shown the article run in a so-called "labor" paper, he stated most emphatically that he had never discussed with Mr. Vitchestain or Mr. Feehan the question of organizing the Irwin field, and that he had never met or heard of such a fellow as Sam Bernardo; and he felt confident that any one knowing him would know that his high ideals of honor were such that he would never stoop to injure a competitor in business, either directly or indirectly.

LABOR WORLD PRAISED DINNER

(Labor World, Jan. 25, 1908)

Last Saturday afternoon there was quite an interesting conversasion at the offices of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, Frick building, Pittsburg, the subject being the mining laws. President J. H. Jones of the company named, was the principal talker. Other company officials were present, together with representatives of the miners.

Mr. Jones declared the time had come for a better system of laws to protect the miner and operator. He believed fully 50 per cent of the disasters could be eliminated by a proper observance of the mine laws, but most of all, the mine rules, which represented more closely the wisdom of practical experience. He appealed to the miners to labor among their colleagues for better observance of such rules and asked them to go to the mine managers and demand the arrest of any miner who disobeyed them.

Mr. Jones, speaking for the operators, declared he did not want to take a single dollar out of any mine at the expense of a miner's life or limb. He asked that a committee of practical miners be appointed to confer with a like committee of operators and suggest revision of the mining laws.

He suggested the miners employ one of their number as an independent mine inspector to visit all sections of the mine, and make recommendations for improvement or safety of the men at work, going over the head of the mine foreman or superintendent and reporting to the general offices of the company. Mr. Jones promised that such an inspector would be given attention and encouraged and be protected in any dispute with the mine officials.

Mr. Jones also declared every miner should be instructed to report derelection of duty by mine boss, fire boss, mine foreman or superintendent, and if he got into trouble by this said official the company would see that he did not suffer.

Edward McKay and other miners spoke and endorsed almost all that Mr. Jones said.

Notary Public.

Mr. Jones wish to have an inspector appointed and employed by the miners is an interesting one, but it would seem that the better plan would be to have the miners of each mine regularly appoint two or three of their own members to make regular inspections of the mine in which they work. This is an absolutely practical method and would more than anything else develop local interest in the safety of the mine and how best to improve that safety.

After the talk at the coal company's office the party were the guests of Mr. Jones at a dinner at the Union club.

THE GUESTS PRESENT

The complete list of those present at the dinner in question were:

Company Officials.

Mr. John H. Jones, President.
Mr. David G. Jones, General Manager
Mr. H. K. Myers, Assistant General Manager.
Mr. E. F. Miller, Purchasing Agent.
Mr. W. J. Holding, outside foreman, Canonsburg.
Mr. R. C. Simpson, mine foreman, Canonsburg.
Mr. T. A. Furniss, mine foreman, Burgettstown.
Mr. R. K. Giffin, outside foreman, Burgettstown.
Mr. Hugh Muir, mine foreman, Maranna.
Mr. J. B. Keel, outside foreman, Bruceton.
Mr. J. W. Hunt, mine foreman, Bruceton.
Mr. J. E. Stewart, superintendent, Johnetta.
Mr. Thomas Holsing, mine foreman, Johnetta.

Miners' Representatives.

Mr. Benjamin Kemp, Burgettstown.
Mr. Patrick Duff, Burgettstown.
Mr. Charley Stone, Marianna.
Mr. Davis Donley, Canonsburg.
Mr. James Bryan, Canonsburg.
Mr. Thomas Goff, Canonsburg.
Mr. Otto Schlater, Bruceton.
Mr. Jacob Rhodes, Bruceton.
Mr. Patrick Finney, Bruceton.
Mr. George Butz, Burgettstown.
Mr. William Parks, Burgettstown.

U. M. W. A. Officials.

Mr. Francis Feehan.
Mr. Edward McKay.
Mr. Thomas Haggerty.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

Choose Ye This Day Between Truth and Error.

TEXT—"Choose You This Day Whom You Will Serve — If Jehovah Be God, Serve Him."—Joshua 24:15.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here twice today to splendid audiences. One of his discourses was entitled "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." We report the other one from the following text: **"Choose you this day whom ye will serve—if Jehovah be God, serve him."** (Joshua 24: 15.) Pastor Russell said:

As Christians in the light of this wonderful Twentieth Century we stand at the parting of the ways and must decide for right or for wrong, for truth or for falsehood, in respect to our religious convictions. Without questioning the sincerity of our forefathers, we all object to their theology. It is in vain that ministers and Bible class teachers can longer deny the facts of the case. Nor will intelligent and honest people agree that it is right that through their creeds they should profess one thing, and in their lives and general conversation they should ignore it or absolutely deny the teachings of those creeds. Yet this is the position of practically all the thinking people of Christendom. Their consciences will not stand for this much longer. If they refrain from telling the Truth and taking their stand for it, they will not only sear their consciences (1 Tim. 4: 2) and correspondingly separate themselves from God's favor, but additionally their course will sooner or later bring upon them the disapproval and contempt of all honest people. For although the masses are not yet aroused on the subject, they are rapidly getting awake.

Do you wish me to illustrate what I mean? Do you wish me to show in what respect all denominations are ashamed of their creeds and anxious to hide the fact that they ever professed them or were anxious to give them some new interpretation more consistent with the broader thought and more generous sentiment common to civilized man in this Twentieth Century? I will do it.

Our Methodist friends are ashamed of that feature of their creed which declares that the Almighty is now doing everything that Divine Wisdom and Power can accomplish on behalf of our poor race to bring all to a full knowledge of Christ and to opportunity of faith and obedience. They realize that there is a weakness in this argument. And when they protest that God must work through means, and hence that the responsibility lies at the door of Christian believers to carry the Gospel to the heathen, they realize that this is an illogical argument, too. For why should our Great Creator send to eternal torment millions of his creatures, because of an insufficiency of zeal on the part of some of their more enlightened fellow-creatures? Acknowledging the inconsistency of such a theory our good Methodist brethren tell us that they hope that God has some other way of saving the ignorant of heathen lands and, perhaps, of civilized lands.

We appreciate the loving heart which prompts this answer and agree that it is true—that God has another way for these. But when we attempt to point out what that other way is, some of these dear friends inquire, Is it Methodism? Did John Wesley preach it? Our answer is, No, Brother Wesley did not preach it and did not know of it. Not because it is new, but because it is so very old and was lost sight of during the "dark ages" for fifteen centuries before Brother Wesley was born. He was feeling after it, yearning for it, hungering and thirsting for it, but the "due time" for it to be made known to God's people had not yet come in Brother Wesley's day. He preached the eternal torture of all mankind, except the sanctified believers in Jesus the Savior. But in his preaching of the love of God he was used of the Almighty to wondrously prepare the hearts of Christendom for the broader message of the Bible now due to be seen and understood. Wesley's Gospel of the love of God has mellowed the heart of Christendom, which once was frigid under the cold teachings of Foreordination, Predestination, etc., of the Westminster Confession of Faith—once the basis of nearly all Protestant Communions.

If we and our Methodist brethren could maintain the same degree of spiritual warmth that Wesley and their forefathers enjoyed we might do without further instruction. But we cannot do this! None can stand still! Christians today are losing their holiness, their sanctification—their zeal for God is giving place to zeal for a sect.

The light of the Millennial morning, which for a century has been gradually breaking upon the world, stimulating thought in every direction, makes it necessary for our Methodist brethren, as well as for us all, to awaken to the wonderful privileges of our day for Bible study; to ascertain the real teachings of God's Word, which, in the dark past we all seemingly misunderstood and misrepresented. Already the most intelligent one fourth of Methodism not only rejects Brother Wesley's theory, but alas, repudiates the Bible also! It accepts instead of salvation that most dangerous form of infidelity known as Higher Criticism and that most un-Scriptural proposition called human Evolution, which denies the fall of our race and makes void Christ's **redemptive** work and the glorious result thereof—human restitution.—Acts 3: 19-23.

BURY THE DEAD PAST

God forbid that we should bury any of the doctrines of Christ and his twelve Apostles. On the contrary, let us strive to resurrect these from the rubbish of human tradition which eighteen centuries have piled upon them. Let us instead bury our man-made creeds of which we are all ashamed. Our Presbyterian friends some years ago set a noble example to all Christendom in the burial of their Confession of Faith and their substitution instead of a much simpler and much more rational statement.

But, No, I must correct myself here. This is what they should have done but did not do. Instead of burying the old creed, not only from sight, but also from odor, they have merely covered the corpse, which is admitted to be dead, and placed the briefer and better Confession atop the winding-sheet. They assuredly declare that it **is not a substitute**, but merely a representative statement. Hence every time we read the restatement, we must hold our noses to avoid contamination from the odors of the carcass beneath. Not all must do this, for, as the Apostle suggests, "All have not their senses exercised to discern." But all intelligent Presbyterians are being rapidly driven not only away from Calvinism, but, alas, away from the Bible also, because of their erroneous supposition that the teaching of Calvin and the teachings of the Bible are one and the same.

These bright minds are not merely lost to the Christian forces but become active agents in the promulgation of anti-Biblical teachings. They are engaged in pulling down the Bible and substituting for its teachings Darwin's Evolution theory. These sincere men are to be found in the faculties of all of the colleges, in the highest pulpits throughout the land and in the most prominent positions in business and social life. Their loss of faith in the Bible has not made them murderers or thieves. Their noble inheritance from the past preserves to them an uprightness of character which the loss of a fear of hell torment has not undermined. While they are no longer Christians from the Bible standpoint—no longer believers in Jesus as a Redeemer—they are still believers in Jesus as a great Teacher and a noble Leader of men. They fail to discern the fact that if he posed as the Son of God and the Redeemer of men, and was not such, instead of being a noble example, his life and teachings were most stupendous frauds and deceptions.

Why do not these honorable, well-meaning people wholly abandon their creeds, framed in the darker period? Why do they not come afresh to the Bible to learn just what it does say respecting Election, Predestination, Hell, etc.? The answer is that their more intelligent members have repudiated both the Creed and the Bible and are merely upholders, supporters of the system from an Insurance standpoint. They fear that if the masses were to attain their standpoint of unbelief suddenly, it might lead to some kind of trouble. They prefer, therefore, to pay money for the support of religious teaching which they do not believe, just as they pay insurance money on a house which they do not expect will be burned—just as large corporations managed by Protestants frequently give liberally to Catholic projects, trusting that it will inure to their advantage somehow.

As for the majority of Presbyterians and others holding to the Westminster Confession, we believe we represent them truthfully when we say that while in their hearts they repudiate their creed, they believe that there is none other more Scriptural—none other that would suit their heads and hearts; in proportion as they doubt their Confession of Faith they doubt the Bible. They are not ready to abandon the Bible and have nothing else, and hence they are not yet ready to abandon their Confession of Faith.

It is to this class in all denominations that we appeal—the middle-class—the class that is not so asleep as to be unreasoning, and the class that has not yet reasoned itself out of all Faith in the Bible as the inspired Word of God. These should hearken to the Word of the Lord which declares that "Their fear toward me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of men." And again, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my plans than your plans."—Isa. 55: 9; 29: 13.

BAPTISTS AND DISCIPLES AWAKENING

When we say that this awakening is also reaching our Baptist and our Disciple brethren, let it not be understood to mean that all of these have been asleep until now. Perhaps it would have been better for them if some who have gotten awake during the past thirty years had slumbered longer. Those long awake have principally gone off into Darwinism and Higher Criticism. Baptist and Disciple Schools and Colleges and Theological Seminaries, like those of other denominations, are manned with the brightest minds of the denominations, and all with one accord teaching Higher Criticism, Infidelity, Darwinism and Evolution. With one accord all are engaged in overthrowing the Christian Faith of the rising generation. They are doing this intelligently, wisely, cunningly, but not with evil motive. Having gotten awake to the inconsistencies of their creeds these scholarly men, concluding that the creeds truthfully represent the Bible, abandoned faith in the Scriptures to the same degree that they have abandoned faith in the creeds which their intellects have repudiated. Now they are seeking to gradually help Christian people of all denominations to what they consider the higher plane of Truth. What they have—almost anything in fact—is better than the "creeds" they have repudiated. They are working hard and succeeding well in introducing their faith-destroying theory into the minds of the rising generation through the school books. From these they have not only eliminated everything sympathetic with Bible faith but instead they have introduced the subversive doctrine of Evolution.

As for the rank and file of Baptists and Disciples, probably three-fourths of them still hold vaguely and indefinitely to the Bible and their Confession of Faith, though both of these denominations in their innocency of mind think that they have no creeds—that they take the Bible only. As these dear friends awaken to the inconsistencies of their Confession and teachings they are in great danger of following their leaders into a repudiation of everything pertaining to the past—into Higher Criticism, Infidelity and Darwinism.

Are we asked, What is there so inconsistent in their creeds which will surely produce this result as soon as seen? We answer that already many of them are in revolt against the Calvinistic theory that the masses of the race were foreordained of God and predestinated to eternal torture. The majority of them have never seen the inconsistencies of their position in respect to Baptism—Immersion.

When our Disciple brethren get a proper focus upon their own position they will revolt against the thought that **only immersed Christians have their sins forgiven and will get eternal life**, and that all others, the thousands of millions of the heathen, and the other millions, the unimmersed of Christendom, will be eternally tormented. Likewise our Baptist brethren will be sure to repudiate their position when once the scales fall from their eyes and they perceive the naked Truth. That naked hideous truth is that for centuries with good intention they have horribly misrepresented the Divine Character and Purpose in claiming that all except the Church are to be eternally tortured and that **only saintly and immersed Christians** can constitute the Church of Christ which will reach the heavenly glory.

"CHOOSE YOU THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE"

Joshua's words to the Israelites, after they had come into Canaan, constitute our text. Joshua perceived that the Israelites were in a trying position and that it was their duty to decide promptly and thoroughly which course they would take. So we may see today that Christians of all denominations are in a trying position and that a prompt decision to stand by God and the Bible is the necessary thing for those who would be delivered from the darkness of the past and avoid falling into the Adversary's great deception of the present—into which their leaders are guiding them. Unless they heed speedily, the blind leading the blind will fall into the ditch of Darwinism and the mire of Higher Criticism. There are not many ways to escape this threatening calamity! There is only one way—the Bible way. Many Baptist and Disciple ministers are becoming awake to the error and probably without intention of drifting and often without foreknowledge of where their course will end. For instance I have before me the words of the Rev. Dr. MacDonald of my own city, Brooklyn, on February 27th. This gentleman speaks of the Baptist Confession of Faith as **"these swaddling clothes of an ancient dogmatism!"** and respecting the Baptist doctrine which recognizes only immersed persons as members of the Church of Christ and heirs of salvation, he says, **"Henceforth it can be regarded to be as dead as the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and as worthily buried."** The gentleman rejoiced that recently a Baptist minister had been ordained to the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn who affirmed in advance that he would invite all to communion and Church membership who loved the Lord Jesus. He urged that "associate members" should be received into Baptist communions "without imposing baptism upon them."

This courageous brother fails to see wherein the course he advocates is illogical. What he needs to see is the real teaching of the Bible on the subject of Baptism—that it is baptism into Christ's death, and thus into the real Church of Christ—that it is not the Baptist Church, nor any other human organization, but the Church of God—"The Church of the firstborns, whose names are written in heaven." That roll contains the names of all the saintly, faithful consecrated believers in the Redeemer—of all denominations and outside of all denominations.

"SANCTIFY THEM THROUGH THY TRUTH"

It is not sufficient that we get rid of the errors and superstitions of the past. We must supplant these with the Truth, that "We may be able to withstand in this evil day." (Eph. 6: 13.) It alone will constitute the armor of God. Christian people hold much precious Truth, but hold it in so illogical and confused a manner that it fails to give them the needed strength. God permitted us to come to this very hour and has permitted the present tests for the purpose of developing the characters of the "Israelites indeed, in whom is no guile," and for the purpose of gathering out from them all the tares, all the chaff, and all not at heart copies of his dear Son. Let us now briefly summarize the errors of our creeds and briefly indicate the Bible remedy.

None of our Creeds were too strict in defining the saintliness of the Church class invited to become the Bride of Christ and his Joint-heirs in his Kingdom. On the contrary, in many respects they were too loose—they were not nearly up to the standard of the Master's word, "If any man will be my disciple, let him take up his cross and follow me." "Straight is the gate and narrow the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." (Matt. 7: 14.) Jesus taught that his followers must drink of his **cup of suffering** and be **baptized into his death**—and not merely into water. Our too low standards have admitted to membership in all denominations millions who are far below the Master's standards.

Our error and deception was the supposition that all who are not saintly, all who would not become the Bride of Christ, all who are not baptized into his death, all who do not drink of his cup of ignominy will be **eternally tortured**. This great mistake, common to all Protestants (and in the much modified form of Purgatory, shared also by Catholics) must be displaced by the Bible teaching that as soon as the Elect Church shall be completed and glorified, the antitypical Year of Jubilee will begin. That they for the thousand years of the reign of Christ and the Church as the spiritual Seed of Abraham, the non-elect of all the families of the earth will be blessed by the elect. (Gal. 3: 16, 29; Acts 3: 19-23.) Let us, dear brethren, choose this day to stand by the Word of God, to reject all human traditions contrary to it and to hold fast the things that are true, just, loving, good.

If occasionally a thoughtless friend asks, Why do you believe in a Millennium? answer that it is one of the oldest doctrines of Christendom and, above all, the Bible doctrine. Answer that he who does not believe in the Millennium and the resurrection then of the world of mankind—"All that are in their graves"—must account for the dead in some other way—must claim that they have been experiencing pain or pleasure for thousands of years, or must claim that they are extinct as the brute beast and will have no resurrection or must believe in universal salvation regardless of a knowledge of Christ or obedience to him. On next Lord's day, the Lord willing, we will discuss the Millennium and show its absolute necessity, not only from a Bible standpoint, but also from a scientific standpoint. "Choose ye this day"—the Bible and reason and to oppose the creeds of the "dark ages" and their unreason.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Oswego, Kan., March 2.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for two years, and consider it the very best that publishes Pastor Russell's sermons. It is my earnest prayer that you may be given an opportunity to publish the sermons until the end.
Enclosed please find 20 cents to pay for two copies of each of the four special sermons, beginning with January 16th.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. R. L. FOSTER.

Sunset, Tex., March 3.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Please accept my thanks for your kindness in continuing my paper beyond its limit. Find enclosed money order to pay up and set forward my subscription. Yours is the cleanest paper I know of, and I especially enjoy the way you publish Brother Russell's sermons. In due time you will be rewarded for your part in helping to spread the truth.
Yours in Christian love,
L. F. BEARDEN.

Rochelle, Ill., March 4.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription. Value the Tribune very much, as it is such a clean paper, but above all, because it publishes our dear Pastor Russell's sermons in such good style and type.
We always know where to look for the sermon in your paper and thank you very much for giving sermons, and also little letters from friends, such a prominent place.
The Lord of the Harvest will surely reward you in his good time. Thanking you again for the good work you are doing, I am,
Very kindly yours,
P. N. JOHNSON.

Chicago, Ill., March 6.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Desire herewith to express to you our appreciation of your paper, and especially because you print Pastor Russell's sermons in such a clear type. You may rely upon our subscription as long as you print the sermons. May the Lord bless you in the blessed judgment day, which are to be desired more than fine good. As the promise is every good deed will in that day receive a just recompense of reward. We also read with great interest the letters of Tribune appreciation.
Respectfully,
MRS. GEORGE KEULZER

Oakland, Cal., March 10.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
We take this opportunity for expressing our many thanks and appreciation for the excellent way in which you print Brother Russell's sermons. The large type, and the sermons are complete. We are always looking for its appearance in our home, because of the wonderful influence it has. Wishing you success in your efforts to assist in proclaiming the glad tidings.
Yours truly,
D. M. DUKIN.

Mt. Tolmie, B. C., March 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
I have renewed my subscription for the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I am so glad you have the manhood to continue printing Pastor Russell's sermons, as I prefer your paper on account of the clear, large type. You certainly are doing a great deal to help on the harvest work and great will be your reward.
Yours truly,
Mrs. S. Culler.

Washington, Pa., March 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find check for my subscription for the coming year. And I assure you that your paper has been very much appreciated, and that for two reasons. First, the style in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons and the prominence they are given is something worthy of praise from anyone who loves truth and desires that it shall be proclaimed. Second, the fairness of every subject treated within its pages, seeking to recognize the rights of all from an unbiased standpoint.
Extending to you my best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,
GEO. S. KENDALL.

Monessen, Pa., March 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
This is to inform you that this year I have renewed my subscription for your paper through the Watch Tower Society, and I wish to take this occasion to tell you that I appreciate The Tribune now more than ever, since it, along with other good and useful information, carries the glad tidings of the great joy and blessing, our blessed heavenly Father has in store for all mankind, so nobly and reverently set forth by our beloved Pastor Russell, and I am sure you will receive a great reward for your excellent service for the Truth. Yours,
CHAS. E. JAFVERT.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

W. S. Kendall, Washington.
Susan E. Clark, St. Johnsburg.
Howard B. Hale, Lansing.
Thos. Halvosa, Hardwick.
Mrs. A. C. Jones, Auburn.
S. P. Main, Shenectady.
H. H. Schenk, Lancaster.
John D. Smith, West River.
H. Thomas, Sharon.
Mrs. I. P. Wright, Canton.
Frank Sandberg, Edenvale.

We would appreciate the prompt renewal of all subscriptions that have expired. The new postal laws compels us to request this favor. Business conditions are getting better and we all want to help in the uplift.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

The Tribune has yet to hear from a number of subscribers who were sent notices, asking them to renew their expired subscriptions. Be prompt, please.

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MAR 26 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 16. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

South Wales and Northumberland Still Troubled---British Seamen Demand Increased Money---Sudden Serious Strike in the British Wool Combing Trade--Alert British Trade Union Secretary Seeks to Secure New Trade for His Members--By-election Prospects of a Labor Victory--Tinplate Market Softer.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 14.—At times during the past week the coal trade difficulty in South Wales has assumed a complexion of the utmost seriousness. It is, however, hoped now that before the end of the month a settlement may be arrived at. The three most prominent features in dispute are, the question of the payment for the working of small coal; the abnormal working prices; and the minimum and the equivalent selling price. Perhaps if the last two questions were settled the men might give way upon the first one.

Delegates of the Miners' Federation from all parts of Great Britain have been in conclave in London to consider the South Wales crisis. It was unanimously resolved that the conference adjourns until the Miners' Federation officials have had a consultation with the South Wales Miners' executive committee. If after that no settlement has been arrived at the Miners' Federation will call a fresh conference.

Northumberland is still a very troubled district. The miners of the county as a whole when they voted by ballot did not secure the necessary two-thirds majority for a general strike, but by the recent proxy voting they did not countenance their executive committee's action in directing idle lodges to resume work. Some of the officials regard the present time as opportune for the voluntary intervention of the Board of Trade.

One does not hear much nowadays of the National Seamen's union in this country, but I notice that the executive council for the northeast coast has just issued a circular to the shipowners there asking for a restoration of the rate of wages formerly paid to seamen in those ports, namely $22.50 per month, to commence from April 1st. The circular points out that when the shipowners demanded a reduction owing to the depression in shipping last year it was understood that the old rate would be paid when freights improved. The shipping trade has improved and it is therefore quite proper that the owners should be called upon to discuss this question.

Fully seven thousand wool operatives have ceased work at Bradford, the trouble having arisen quite suddenly in the wool combing and wool sorting shops. The sorters and combers are now better organized than they have ever been before, and there are altogether nearly ten thousand of them in the Bradford district. Works after works is closing and with the exception of a few isolated firms the whole industry is at a stand still.

The trouble began out of a difference of opinion that arose a short time ago and which affected about three hundred men engaged in sorting mohair and alpaca. Now a further grievance has been ventilated with regard to a reduction of the number of men employed on certain work. The masters are evidently disinclined for a struggle at present and they have offered an advance in wages forthwith of 12 cents a week to all hands receiving $3.80 and under per week, and 24 cents advance to those receiving over $3.80 and another similar advance on August 5th.

The employers also agree to two stoppages during the night, but stipulate that meals must be taken during these stoppages. They express their willingness to send first for the members of the Wool Combers' union when they want help, but will not insist that every man employed shall join the union.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GRIEVANCES OF THE STRIKING MINERS OF THE IRWIN FIELD.

BY CHARLES E. SHAW,

Organizer of the United Mine Workers of America.

First. The miners have been forced to use white powder.

Second. It has reduced their earnings one-third.

Third. They have been constantly refused the right to put a checkweighman on the tipple to safeguard their interests.

Fourth. While the companies are most thoroughly organized they do not allow the men to even post a notice on the grounds they pay rent for. Any attempt to do so brings discharge for any and all miners who may be suspected of the attempt.

Fifth. The mine foremen, clerks, fire bosses and all "soft snap" men are acting as spies. Bosses have been taken to Greensburg and sworn in as watchmen for the companies.

Sixth. County constables act in conjunction with the bosses and for the most part dominate all local elections. Their "work" for the most part consists of drinking by day and spotting and spying on honest workmen by night. And they even waylay miners in the dark while supposed to be upholding the law.

Seventh. The miners are very much in earnest about trying to get a change, but the non-union operators' hired thugs are scattered among them in such a way that they are held in natural slavery. They are under a four days' notice at all times to leave the company property. Failure to do so at any time sets their goods and their families out on the road.

NATIONAL OFFICIALS OF U. M. W. OF A. ON TRIAL.

In another column of this issue the National Labor Tribune presents a statement of conditions which have led to the strike of the miners in the Irwin field. It is prepared on behalf of the miners by Charles E. Shaw, one of the organizers of the United Mine Workers of America, and is eloquent of the wrongs and privations of a class of workingmen, the natural perils and hardships of whose occupation are so great as to appeal to the sympathy of all men except those whose greed has mastered the better instincts of human nature.

Mr. Shaw knows whereof he speaks for he has been and is an eye witness of the conditions he describes. We ask our readers to turn to his statement and give it a careful consideration. It bears the impress of truth and it shows that the miners in the Irwin field are not striking for the mere pleasure of striking but because they have been literally goaded into it by injustice of a sort which we are glad to say was long ago ended in the Pittsburg field and which shames Christian civilization.

We believe it to be a fact that it is impossible to find a parallel for the conditions in the Irwin field unless one goes to some other non-union field.

The motive which leads the operators in the Irwin field to fight so bitterly against every suggestion that the field be organized is not hard to discover. On the average they probably pay fully ten percent less than the wages earned in the Pittsburg field. And the shameful confession must be made that even this does not express the whole wage difference, for while they agree to pay a certain rate the one that is actually paid is still lower than this pretended one owing to the fact that very few of the companies in the Irwin field permit the miners to have a checkweighman on the tipple.

The function of the checkweighman is to keep tally on the weights of the coal and to prevent the miners from being cheated. Checkweighmen are allowed at all the mines in all the union fields, and in fighting unionism because it means the presence of checkweighmen non-union coal companies accuse themselves of a particularly contemptible form of larceny.

If we are to believe the reports we receive from the Irwin field a virtual reign of terror exists there, the evident purpose of which is to intimidate organizers of the United Mine Workers of America and keep miners out of the union so that they shall continue at the mercy of employers of the unscrupulous class now dominating that section. The miners' organization is looked upon by the great majority of Pittsburg operators as a distinct benefit to the coal trade. It would seem that the principal reason why there is such a marked difference of opinion on this point between the operators of some other fields and the operators of the Pittsburg field is that the latter are not engaged in that form of robbery of which a strong dislike to checkweighmen is an unfailing symptom.

The National Labor Tribune has given abundant proof that it does not fear to condemn strikers when in its judgment they lack good pretext. We not only heartily approve and support the Irwin strike, but we have no hesitation in asserting that if it is not supported by the national officials of the United Mine Workers' organization there will be good grounds for a revolutionary uprising in that organization. The attack upon President Francis Feehan for sending organizers into the Irwin field are a compliment to his integrity. He is doing what every honest man in his position is bound to do. The majority by which he was elected president of the Pittsburg district last time was in the neighborhood of 5,000. It will be nearer 10,000 the next time, thanks to the splendid proof he is giving that he neither fraternizes with bribe givers nor is afraid of noisy bluffers.

The Irwin mine field must be effectually organized. If it is not made union territory there is grave danger that territory which is now union will be forced by the remorseless pressure of competition to revert to a non-union basis. Every miner knows, or ought to know, that if wages throughout the union fields are advanced by the Cincinnati conference only to ninety-five cents a ton instead of to the one dollar a ton that the miners demanded it will be solely because in the Irwin field, in West Virginia, and in what is known as the Central Pennsylvania field there is a large non-union production mined at wages considerably below the union scale. The integrity of the miners' organization depends upon the unionizing of these fields, and what the miners of the Pittsburg district want to know of National President T. L. Lewis is: "Are you going to do it? If not, why not?"

FIRST-AID BOOMS ALONG TOM'S RUN.

The Miners in That District are Developing an Interest Which Means That All Other Squads Will Have to Show a High Grade of Proficiency if They Expect to Beat the Tom's Run Men in the Contest Next Summer for the National Labor Tribune Cup--Some of the Boys Who are Leaders in the Work.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

TOM RUN, March 21.—Superintendent J. M. Sloan of Essen Nos. 2 and 3 and O. I. C. mines, located along Tom's Run, about four miles from Carnegie, is meeting with wonderful success with his first aide squads and the members of the squads are determined to carry away the silver cup offered by the Tribune.

One of the largest meetings ever held, surpassing by far the size of the previous meeting, of which it was said it was the largest ever held in the hall in that vicinity, concluded an extraordinary program showing the interest in the work undertaken.

The enthusiasm displayed very readily indicated that every one along the run sees the necessity of first aid work and is giving enthusiastic support to the movement. None are being overlooked and each manifesting any interest at all is drafted into some very important service thus each is given an opportunity to do something so that none may say they are being slighted.

Dr. Rhys Williams of Federal realizes the necessity of bringing the members of the squads above the standard and understanding the determination of Superintendent Sloan, to capture the prize is leaving nothing undone in training. Dr. Williams has already his men in good condition and with skill sufficient to apply any kind of bandage, or stop hemorrhages. They are very skillful in many other points of caring for the injured and it will require good work to beat them in the contest for the prize.

Supt. Sloan is rather popular with the miners and through his affable as well as diplomatic manner he has secured the confidence of those under him and when the first aid work was suggested the men accepted it with a spirit of satisfaction and determination to accomplish something that would not only be of service to them but of value to the entire mining industry.

In the work undertaken Superintendent Sloan, besides having the almost undivided attention of Dr. Williams, has the very valuable services of Mine Foreman Robert Smith, who is deeply interested in the squads and very anxious to see those under his charge carry off any honors or prizes that may be offered.

William Cadiz, mine foreman of O. I. C. must not be overlooked as he too is giving his attention to the work and is as much elated over the progress of the work as any official of the Pittsburg Coal Company. James Andrews of Essen No. 2 is of the opinion that the Tom's Run boys will be second to none and each night he declares the members are busy practicing. Isaac Cox thinks that as soon as the weather breaks and opportunity is given for outside work the progress will be much better while Sam Cox does not care what the weather is so that the work be continued. Arthur Hanpson is also doing good work and so is Frank Snyder. Then, too, there are John Snyder, Evan Lewis, John Farrar and Ernest Barnes, who are tireless in their efforts to see the squad succeed and giving such support as is essential to success. These men are not only interested in the first aid squad but are taking up other matters pertaining to the safety of the miners and with competent men as well as miners looking to the care and attention of the men by arousing public attention there can be no doubt that better safety appliances will be eventually introduced and the rate of casualties will be reduced to the minimum.

Nothing, the miners declare, will bring about better conditions of safety and protection to the men than the first aid movement and this the men

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LABOR TO SECURE TEMPLE

Syria temple, at Washington street and Webster avenue, the property of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, is soon to pass into the hands of Pittsburg trade unionists. Arrangements have been made by a central committee, representing all bodies of organized labor in Allegheny county, to secure the property just as soon as the Shriners have taken their leave.

The location of the temple is considered an ideal one for organized labor in this section. It is at a central point and easily accessible to the numerous labor organizations which meet in the downtown district. The property will be taken over and operated by the Labor Temple Company which was incorporated about three years ago for the purpose of securing a permanent home for organized labor.

Business depression, however, prevented the labor unions accomplishing anything toward securing property. With the advent of good times, the local union men and women believe they can handle the proposition and have renewed their activity for a home in which their forces can be centralized.

The committee of finance of the trades unions will meet this week to consider the proposition and their approval of the plan is anticipated. Members of the committee have already indorsed the scheme. Arrangements have been made to have the temple open for the inspection of organized labor.

Those in charge of the affair plan to have an emergency hospital established at the home where wage earners, regardless of their affiliation or otherwise with union labor, can be taken care of in case of accident.

The idea of a home for organized toilers has been indorsed by labor generally. For years it has been an essential feature and now everything points to an early realization of labor in a building owned and controlled exclusively by organized labor.

The stockholders of the Union Labor Temple Company are to hold a session at the headquarters of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, at 427 Fourth avenue, this week. Twenty new organizations have already subscribed for stock and many more are expected to follow when they convene.

The financial arrangements are in charge of Edward S. Welsh, Frank E. Smith, N. S. Glass, B. B. Zeigler, William J. Kelly, Joseph Keller and James R. Galbraith. All these men are actively engaged in carrying on the affairs of their various organizations and they represent the most influential unions in and around Pittsburg.

Organized toilers and those friendly to their cause plan an active campaign to raise the amount necessary to complete the purchase of the temple. Possession is to be had within 30 days from the signing of the agreement.

The plan has been indorsed by practically all trades affiliated with the A. F. of L. in this district and some of those not nationally affiliated. All are agreed on the necessity of a home and are ready to work for its success.

In Switzerland the worst organized trade is that of the textile operatives which have only about 4.4 per cent of the total number employed, whereas compositors have in their union 60 per cent of the men employed, railwaymen 2.4 per cent.

TRIBUNE DEFAMER IS SUED.

The National Labor Tribune in last week's issue commented on an article published in the "Labor World" on March 10 containing highly defamatory statements concerning the National Labor Tribune. The Labor World of last week, dated March 17, contained additional libel of this paper, repeating the totally and maliciously false assertion that the well-known coal operator, John H. Jones, is owner of this paper. Acting as counsel for the owners of the Tribune, A. E. Anderson day before yesterday entered two suits against the owners of the "Labor World" for its slanderous publications. The precipes in these cases, which speak for themselves, follow:

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO 2 OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
NO. 954 APRIL TERM, 1910.
NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE, INC., a corporation of Pennsylvania,
vs.
JOHN D. PRINGLE and LOUIS McGREW, partners doing business under the name and style of the LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

To W. B. Kirker, Prothonotary:

Issue summons in trespass to above named defendants, returnable the first Monday of April next, sec reg.

A. E. ANDERSON,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

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A. E. ANDERSON,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

Mr. Anderson has been instructed by the National Labor Tribune to bring suit against the owners of the "Labor World" on any and all further publications in that paper defaming the National Labor Tribune, and the suits will all be prosecuted vigorously and to a finish.

Carpenters' union of Sacramento, enforces discipline by fining members who do not obey its laws. At a recent meeting three members who refused to be called off a job by the business agent were fined $10 each.

As a result of their agitation for increased wages, the teamsters of Dundee, Ireland, have been able to obtain substantial concessions from the railway companies which are the largest employers of teamsters in the city.

The pay rolls of the Industrial men in the navy during 1911 will aggregate nearly $18,000,000.

MEDIATION WINS ON RAILROADS

CHICAGO, March 21.—All questions in dispute between the 27,000 firemen on western railroads and the railroad managers will be amicably settled, according to an arrangement reached today, through the aid of United States Commissioner of Labor C. P. Neil. It was agreed by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and a committee representing the men and the general managers' committee, representing the 47 railroads involved, to settle the controversy in the following manner:

The question of seniority or the promotion of old-time firemen over new men and the question of representation by the union of firemen who have been promoted to the enginemen are to be compromised before any arbitration is attempted.

The demand of the men for an increase in wages of 12½ per cent is then to be submitted to arbitration under the Erdman act.

In previous negotiations the railroads had agreed to arbitrate the wage question, but had declined to arbitrate the other two points on the ground that they were points of discipline and authority alone.

The general managers tonight issued the following statement: "A settlement of the whole matter probably will be made tomorrow, which will be satisfactory to both sides."

Mr. Carter said he had no comment to make.

Boston, Mass., has an Independent Order of Culinary and Domestic Workers' union, a large number of the members of which are Italians.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PALM SUNDAY

THE LOST OPPORTUNITY.

TEXT—"If Thou Hadst Known, Even Thou, at Least in This Thy Day, the Things Which Belong Unto Thy Peace! But Now They Are Hid From Thine Eyes." Luke 19:42.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 20—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached twice here today in the Lyric Theater. A praise, prayer and testimony meeting was held at 10 a. m., and an address at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. the subject was, "Man's Past, Present and Future." We report his sermon taken from the following text: **"If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes."** (Luke 19:42.) He said:

Little did the Jews understand the momentous importance to them of the event which Christians commemorate on Palm Sunday. It will be remembered that the incident occurred at the close of our Lord's ministry—three and a half years after his baptism at Jordan and five days before his crucifixion. The Jewish Sabbath had been spent in rest at Bethany. Lazarus, whom Jesus awakened from the sleep of death, with his sisters Mary and Martha, prepared for Jesus a banquet, and when the Sabbath closed the supper was eaten. It was at that time that Mary brought forth the box of perfume, Spikenard very valuable, and therewith anointed our Lord's head and feet. It was the same occasion on which Judas, in a wrong spirit, had murmured against this expression of her loving devotion; that it was a waste; that preferably the money should have been given to the poor. It was then that the Master defended Mary and announced that the anointing was for his burial (which occurred later the same week), and suggested to the disciples, "The poor ye have always with you. And whensoever ye will you do them good; but me ye have not always."

The next morning, the first day of the week, corresponding to our Sunday, Jesus made ready for his triumphal entry into the city of Jerusalem as the Jewish King, according to the custom of the Jewish kings riding upon an ass and hailed and acclaimed by the populace. The incident had been foretold by the prophet, Zechariah, in great detail, saying, "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass."—Zech. 9: 9.

PROPHECY MUST BE FULFILLED

When the apostles had brought the ass and Jesus sat thereon, the large concourse of people (which had come from Jerusalem to see Jesus because of his awakening of Lazarus) shouted aloud. They were filled with enthusiasm and, after the manner of the time, some broke off palm branches for the ass to step upon; others laid their garments in the way and thus formed, as it were, a carpet in the road leading to Jerusalem near by. The shout of the people was just as the prophet had declared. They hailed Jesus as the promised Son of David, the Messiah long waited for. On previous occasions, when they sought to make Jesus a king, after witnessing his marvelous works, he withdrew himself from them to wait for their ardor to cool, knowing that the Father's time was not yet due. But now he knew that his hour was come and hence, instead of hindering, he helped on with the enthusiasm by sending for the ass, etc. Prominent sectarian Jews present, although unable to account for the miracle, were unprepared to think of Jesus as the true Messiah, or anything short of an impostor in that role. When these heard the multitude shouting and addressing Jesus as the Messiah they were offended and sent word to Jesus that he should restrain the ignorant people who were thus acclaiming him.

But instead of forbidding the ovation Jesus intimated that it was the proper thing; that because the prophet Zechariah (9: 9) said, "Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem!" therefore there must be a shout. If the people had not shouted, rather than have the prophecy go unfulfilled, Jesus said the very stones would have cried out.

Enroute to Jerusalem Jesus halted the ass and the procession at the top of the Mount of Olives and, overlooking the Holy City, wept while he pronounced his sentence upon it—Unworthy! Unappreciative! As the evangelist declares, "Israel knew not the time of her visitation." The time for Israel to receive the King had come and they were not only ignorant of the matter collectively, but they were not in the heart condition to understand or appreciate. Jesus cried, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" (Matt. 23: 37.) For three and a half years he and his faithful apostles had been declaring that the Kingdom of God was at hand; that the people should repent and believe the good message. And even six months in advance of this John the Baptist and his disciples had similarly preached.

After those four years of faithful preaching throughout the length and breadth of Palestine, the nation was apparently as unprepared for Jesus as at the first. Hence our Lord's following words, "Therefore I say unto you, Your house is left unto you desolate. Ye shall see me no more until that day when ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" That day has not yet come. Meantime the Jewish nation was there cast off from fellowship with God, as the prophet declares, "Because they knew not the time of their visitation."

Israel has been outcast from national favor for more than eighteen centuries. Thank God the day is near at hand when, at the second coming of Messiah, his Kingdom shall be turned over to them. And then, as he declares, they will be glad to say, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." The long centuries of persecution and separation from God's favor will have brought that people to a humbler condition of heart, where they will be glad to receive of Divine grace upon Divine terms. To this great event St. Paul refers us in Romans 11: 27-34.

Although God foreknew all that had tendered the offer of the Kingdom to Israel was just as bona-fide, just as genuine, as though he had not known it. God always does his part! Whatever failure there is in any matter of contract belongs to humanity.

If thus we have before our minds the origin of Palm Sunday and what it signifies as the climax of the test of natural Israel in respect to Messiah, we are prepared to go further and to note that in God's providence there is a similar test for us Christians.

"ENEMIES FOR YOUR SAKES"

St. John emphasized particularly the fact that the rejection of the Jewish nation, because of their rejection of Messiah, did not apply to all the individuals of that nation. As the Prophet Isaiah had foretold (Romans 9: 27-33) there was a small, faithful section or "remnant." This remnant accepted Christ and were by him accepted and became the nucleus or foundation of Spiritual Israel on the Day of Pentecost. Thus we read, "He came unto his own (nation) and his own received him not (as a nation); but to as many as received him, to them gave he liberty (privilege) to become sons of God, even to them that believed on his name; which were begotten not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God—at Pentecost—John 1: 11-13.

Thus so far as the **spiritual** part of God's great promise to Abraham is concerned it has passed from the Jewish nation; but there still remains for them a glorious earthly portion, to which they will be introduced at our Lord's second coming. Then their sins will be cancelled, and as a people the Hebrews will return to Divine favor and will inherit the earthly features of the promise made to their fathers. Then through them God's blessing will be extended to all nations and peoples under Israel's New Covenant, which will then become operative at the hands of their great Mediator—the Christ, the Messiah in glory. But by that time the election of the saints of this Gospel Age will be complete and the Messiah glory will include Jesus the Head and the Church his Body—joint-heirs with him in his Kingdom—joint-heirs with him in the spiritual features of the great Abrahamic promise.—Gal. 3: 29.

All this is clearly stated by the Apostle in Romans 11: 25-32. But somehow our eyes of understanding as Christians have been holden so that, until of late, we have not seen these lengths and breadths, these heights and depths of Divine Love and Wisdom and arrangement. The fact that we now see these things is corroborative evidence that they are nigh at hand. Just so it was at our Lord's first advent. Many things pertaining to that time were completely hidden until the time of their fulfillment came, and then only the "Wise Virgins" were so blessed, so assisted, that they trimmed their lamps effectively and were enabled to see these beauties in the Divine Plan.

THE TIME OF OUR VISITATION

Apparently very few of God's people until recently, have noted the fact that Spiritual Israel has had a parallel history to that of Natural Israel. Few have seen that these are dealt with all through the Scriptures as type and antitype. Few have noticed that from the death of Jacob to the death of Jesus finds its exact parallel of 1845 years between the death of Jesus and our day. Few have noticed that in both cases there is a nominal and a real Israel. The Jewish nominal system was tried and all but the "Israelites indeed" failed. Likewise will be the experiences of Spiritual Israel. The nominal Christian systems will be tried, and all will fail except the spirit-begotten and faithful. As only a remnant or small number were found in the proper condition at the First Advent, so the Scriptures clearly intimate that only a small number will be found sufficiently saintly and zealous and loyal to the Lord and the principles of his Truth in the end of this age to graduate with first honors.

As there was a special period of testing and trying at the close of the Jewish Age, lasting for forty years, so, the Scriptures clearly indicate, there is a special sifting and testing due to come to Christendom during the closing forty years of this Gospel Age before the inauguration of the glorious Millennial blessings. As the trials and tests came upon the Jews in a subtle manner to test their faith and obedience, so even more subtlety must we expect will be connected with the trials and testings in the harvest time of this Gospel Age. Of this time the Lord through the prophet said, "Who may abide the day of his presence, and who will stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire and like fuller's soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord acceptable sacrifice."—Mal. 3: 2, 3.

BOTH HOUSES OF ISRAEL

Natural and spiritual Israel are contrasted. The Lord through the prophet foretold that Messiah would be "for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence to both the houses of Israel"—to natural Israel and to spiritual Israel. We have seen how the first house stumbled on that Palm Sunday—celebrated today. They stumbled "because they **knew not the time** of their visitation"—they did not know that the time had come for the establishment of the Kingdom; hence they were not alert to their privileges and failed to be in the proper condition of heart to receive the blessings. Or, we might state the matter reversely and say that those who did not know and did not accept Messiah, were those whose hearts were not in the right condition, else they would not have been left in darkness.—1 Thess. 5: 4.

Many things indicate to us, now, that we are living in a time corresponding to that Palm Sunday! Many things imply that Christendom is now undergoing its great test and that only the fully consecrated of heart and life will be accepted of the Lord as his "jewels" and be granted a share with Christ in his Kingdom. Many things imply that we are now in the time when the true people of God are being divided into two classes, as pictured for us by our Lord in the parable of the Wise and the Foolish Virgins. As only the Wise Virgins were prepared to enter into the marriage, so only the consecrated ones, the polished jewels of the Lord, will be accepted as fit for the Kingdom and be granted a share in the glorious resurrection change which will precede the great time of trouble, in which the Foolish Virgin class, although not of the world, will participate with the world.

True, that great time of trouble will usher in the glorious Millennial dispensation, in which the Church in glory with the Great Redeemer will pour out upon all mankind the wonderful restitution blessings which God has promised by the mouth of all the holy prophets (Acts 3: 19-23.) True, the Foolish Virgins may subsequently get the oil and subsequently have a glorious future, but they will lose the choice place of Divine favor and blessing. They cannot be of the "Bride" class, but will receive their blessing under the figure of "the virgins her companions that follow her."—Psa. 45: 14.

It is in order for all of God's people who now get awake from the slumber of worldliness which has long stupefied them, to join hearts and voices in a great shout—the shout that the Kingdom is at hand! The shout of Hosanna to the Son of David! The shout that the King is ready to give the long-waited-for blessings! And that the time is at hand for the fulfillment of the passage, "Gather together my saints unto me, saith the Lord! those who have made a covenant with me by sacrifice. They shall be mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I come to make up my jewels" (individual.)—Mal. 3: 17.

"SEE THAT YE REFUSE NOT HIM"

As the Jewish nation was not ready to receive Jesus as its King, on that first Palm Sunday, neither is Christendom now ready to receive him at his second advent. As it was, only the "Israelites indeed," in whom was no guile, that then knew the voice of the Shepherd, so it will be here an individual matter. The Laodicean period of the Church's history is upon us (Rev. 3: 17.) The Nominalism of our day is fully portrayed by our Lord's words. Christendom boasts that she is rich and increased in goods and has need of nothing and knows not that she is poor and miserable and blind and naked. The Lord now stands at the door and knocks. He offers himself to the "Israelites indeed." Ours is Palm Sunday in the highest sense of all. How are we receiving the great blessings which betoken the parousia of the Master? Do we hear his knock? Have we opened our hearts? Are we searching his Word and listening for his voice and seeking to know and to do his will in all things? To all such very shortly, we believe, will come the greater and fuller Pentecostal blessings: the resurrection "change," from the glory of character to the glory of person when we shall see our Redeemer as he is, and share his glory. As St. Paul says, "See that ye reject not him that speaketh from heaven!" Greater light, greater privilege, greater blessing everyway are ours than were those enjoyed by the Jews at our Lord's first advent. These privileges and blessings are our tests. Let us be faithful. Let us present our bodies living sacrifices and with renewed zeal seek to glorify our Lord in our bodies and our spirits, which are his.—Rom. 12: 1.

Those who have the eyes to see and the ears to appreciate the voice now speaking from heaven should be alert to hail him Lord of all—to accept him as their Redeemer and King and voluntarily to present themselves to him and his service—not waiting for the time when he shall reveal himself in power and great glory to the world in general—not waiting until the time shall come when he will speak to the people in his anger and in his fury in the great time of trouble in which this Age will end—not waiting until the force will be exerted which will arrest the downward and sin-ward tendencies of mankind in general. The Lord is now looking for saints, for overcomers, a [illegible], faithful, persevering and thoroughly devoted to him, to his Cause of righteousness, and thoroughly opposed to sin and especially active in overcoming its domination in their own hearts, in their own minds, in their own bodies. Such, the Master declares shall walk with him in white. Such he pictures as following the Lamb whithersoever he goeth in the glorified state beyond the veil. Such the Master pictures as his joint-heirs, priestly kings, sitting with himself in his Throne of glory and world dominion.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Peabody, Kan., March 12.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower and Tract Society and Bible House of Brooklyn, N. Y. I am truly interested in the large clear type in which you print Brother Russell's sermons in full, without abbreviation. I like your paper for many of its merits.

Yours,
A. H. PILAND.

Bangor, Me., March 14.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed stamps for which kindly send ten copies of your last issue containing Brother Russell's sermons on "Doctrines of Christ versus Doctrines of Men."

This remarkable exposition of so vital a subject, by this most remarkable man, published in the splendid set-up you are giving his sermons, makes a grand tract for distribution among friends still affiliated with Babylon.

Additional value is also given this particular issue by a letter from a friend in the south, an M. D. (I have not his name at hand), who in a unique and concise manner outlines God's wonderful plan of salvation for the entire human family who will accept the same.

Your work in giving space to these great truths is greater than you can know.

Sincerely yours,
R. J. CALKIN.

Cucurgu, Va., March 13.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am not a subscriber to the Tribune but I am a reader of your paper. I like it very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. We look forward every week, to get the good tidings that the sermon in the Tribune bring. We pray God's blessing on you and your work of publishing the glad tidings of great joy, which but few are able to understand now. But will be to all people in the near future.

Yours truly,
JAMES E. SEXTON.

Shreveport, La., March 12.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find stamps for the four special sermons given by Pastor Russell on Church Federation, January 16, 23, 30 and February 6. For some time I have so greatly enjoyed the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons in the Tribune, although not a subscriber myself, have the privilege of getting the sermons through a friend and have been greatly helped thereby. I think that you are doing a good work in printing these sermons and hope that you may continue so doing as I believe at some time you will receive a reward.

Sincerely yours,
MARCENA LYNAM.

Latah, Wash., March 10.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find 50 cents for which please send me extra copies of Tribune of the date, March 3d, containing Pastor Russell's sermon on the text, "A Famine in the Land." We wish that this grand sermon, so full of rich spiritual food, could be placed in every Christian home and at the disposal of all who are hungering and thirsting after righteousness. It is indeed most satisfying to the dear Lord's people to feast weekly at his table of "fat things," provided through his servant and the kindness of the Tribune publishers. We trust that this condition of things may continue until the breaking of that glad millennial morning when the spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come and whosoever will let him take the water of life freely.Rev. 22: 17.

Very truly yours,
L. H. THAYER.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 5.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower in January. I appreciate your paper very, very much. I like all the paper, but the sermons best well.

Kindest regards,
MRS. C. M. CHACE.

New Waterford, Ohio, March 14.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have just recently renewed my subscription to your valuable paper, through the Watch Tower B. & T. Society. I would just say that I feel very thankful to you for continuing to send me your paper for one month after the expiration of my subscription. I take your paper just because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, and in such large and clear type. To my mind, Dear Editor, he is one of the ablest expounder and writers of the scripture in the world's history. He is possibly the one referred to in the ninth chapter of Ezekiel riding on horseback with a writer's ink horn by his side (horse symbolizing doctrine and ink horn indicating that much writing was to be done) possibly referred to also in the ten chapter of Revelation as a great and mighty angel (messenger) that cried with a loud voice as when a lion roareth, third verse possibly referring to the millions of tracts he sent out entitled "Food for thinking Christians" then seven thunders uttered their voices possibly the seven volumes of millennial dawn which to my mind given more light upon the Bible than any other books ever written. God bless your dear editor for publishing his sermons.

Yours truly,
J. O. FAULK.

Kokomo, Ind., March 17.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed post office money order in payment for two subscriptions for your paper. We subscribe on account of Pastor Russell's sermons which appear in such good style and type in your paper, and we hope to be able to continue the paper so long as you print the sermons in the excellent manner they have appeared in the past.

Very truly yours,
JOHN S. BOYER.

Chicago, March 16.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

Kindly send me the Labor Tribune for another year on account of the helpful sermons of Pastor Russell which it contains.

Sincerely,
MISS ALMA EDLUND.

Dayton, Ohio, March 17.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I took up my pen, with a view to criticizing the sporting features of your journal, but as I thought the matter over I concluded that I was under no obligation to spend my time reading the sporting news and that on the whole your journal is necessarily published to serve the interests and tastes of quite a diversified constituency.

So, then, Mr. Editor, instead of expecting you to publish to suit my individual taste I have concluded that the more rational course is to appreciate and thank you for the many features of your service which I so fully appreciate and enjoy. Incidentally I remark my pleasure and profit in the reading of the weekly discourses of Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York. If at first I was inclined to object that this Gospeler has more to say respecting the millennial age of Christ than I had been accustomed to think I soon found that there is another side to the proposition which I did not at first consider.

Mr. Editor, I cannot thank you enough for this one feature of your journal which is so happyfying, soul-satisfying and uplifting. I therefore say I have no fault to find with what you may publish in the interests of other subscribers. I could only wish that they might get as much blessing from your sporting columns as I receive from your religious columns.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. C. B. LEMUELS.

Alliance, O., March 17.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for about two years. I subscribed for it for the purpose of getting Pastor Russell's sermons, unabbreviated, and in plain and readable type; and this I appreciate very much. I shall continue to be a subscriber so long as you continue to thus publish these wonderful sermons.

Very Respectfully Yours,
W. C. TEMPLE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. W. Weyhe, East Boston.
Mrs. M. Anderson, Lynn.
Mrs. Sarah James, Lynn.
Wm. Searles, Lynn.
R. L. Robie, Belvidere.
M. S. Gardinier, Amsterdam.
J. E. Shufelt, Kenwood Park.
Mrs. Alma Edlund, Chicago.
John S. Boyer, Kokomo.
Mrs. Hester R. Morris, Galveston.
S. P. Main, Schenectady.
Miss Alma A. Anderson, Baltimore.
Mrs. Joseph Bevan, Baltimore.
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Mrs. A. B. Hatch, St. Paul.
Geo. Henkel, Baltimore.
John Hershey, Apple Creek.
Chas. E. Jafert, Monessen.
H. Krubm, Baltimore.
H. Martin, Baltimore.
M. H. Rogers, Jamestown.
Mrs. W. Schreiner, Baltimore.
Mrs. B. M. Coomer, Brooklyn.
Miss Lillian Wagner, Cleveland.
Mrs. Martine Ingvaldson, Rochelle.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly attended to, one name or a hundred.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 17. | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mining Leaders Discuss Accident, Machinery and Hours of Labor in Mines--Employment in United Kingdom Generally Shows Improvement--Northumberland and Welsh Miners Still Unsettled--What Labor Party is Doing in Parliament--Tinplate Makers Not Anxious for New Business.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 21, 1910.—Leading representatives of the British mining industry met in special convention in London on March 15th to consider the report of the Royal commission on mining. The conference was held with closed doors, and at the conclusion the following official report was issued by Mr. Steadman:

"The following resolution was passed: 'That this conference representing all branches of the mining industry, recognizing the urgent need there is for further legislation in the interests of safety in the mines of this country, urges the home secretary to proceed without delay with the sittings of the Royal commission on mines.' It was also decided to ask the home secretary to receive a deputation to lay before him the foregoing recommendation and to initiate legislation on the lines of the Royal commission's report, so far as it has already been published."

The conference was in complete agreement on the questions which were discussed. It was generally agreed that the sittings of the Royal commission on mines should be continued, and that their investigations should be specially directed to the dangers attending upon coal dust and the use of electricity in mines.

It was stated that the special representatives of the Miners' Federation appointed to attend the inquiry into the West Stanley colliery disaster, by which 160 lives were lost, had reported that in their opinion this disaster was attributable to the use of the electrical installation.

On the important questions which the Royal commission have already reported the conference was agreed in supporting the claim of the colliery enginemen for a statutory eight hour day in the same way as the underground workers, and also in their demands that all enginemen filling these responsible positions should hold certificates of competency.

It was stated that the responsibilities of the enginemen had been enormously increased by the deeper working of the pits and by the larger number of men employed. The working in some of the pits of two and three seams of coal at different levels, with the requirement to control the engine working at the various levels, has made the work more difficult, the slightest error involving the loss of human life. It is thus felt that no man should be employed in charge of the engines who has not previously obtained a certificate of competency. With the heavy demands now made upon the enginemen they should have the same statutory protection as the miner of a legal eight hour day. At present some of the enginemen work eight hours, while others work longer.

The council of the Durham Miners Association discussed many important matters on March 12th. One was a proposal to abolish altogether the county agreement under the eight hours act. This was discussed for a very long time, and when a vote was taken a substantial majority was recorded against abolition but in favor of amendment of the agreement. A great many suggested alterations of the agreement were considered; some were approved and others rejected.

A series of motions was on the agenda which sought to secure strike pay for those miners who are now or have been out on strike on account of the trouble in Durham, and it was agreed that a test case should be taken in the courts to decide the matter. Each side is to have the right of appeal to a higher court, and the association will bear the costs of both sides.

In 1898 a somewhat similar circumstance occurred, when the Washington miners struck work against the advice of the executive committee. The council decided to distribute strike pay, but both the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal ruled that the men could not be paid either the rule allowance or a special grant.

Official returns on employment in this country in February show improvement as compared with January, specially in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Cotton workers are still adversely affected by the high price of raw material.

In the 416 national trade unions, with a net membership of 701,252 making returns, 40,121 (or 5.7 per cent) were reported as unemployed at the end of February, 1910, compared with 6.5 per cent at the end of January, 1910, and 8.4 per cent at the end of February, 1909.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BOARD AWARDS HIGHER WAGES

(Tribune Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, March 26.—The state arbitration board has awarded the switchmen an increase of two cents an hour, equal to 5 per cent, but has refused extra pay for overtime.

In answer to the argument for increased wages based on the hazard of occupation, the board declared that compensation lies rather in the passage of an employers' liability act, under which both employes and employers shall bear the burden of risk and each co-operate with the other to reduce the risk, than in determining a monetary consideration for the hazard involved.

Vice President Whitney says that the decision is not satisfactory, but the trainmen will abide by it. O. L. Dickeson for the railroads says that while the roads are disappointed at the award of the board they will accept the settlement of the controversy, which might have resulted in serious inconvenience to the public.

Three questions were decided by the arbitration board: Wages, overtime and the right to a hearing in case of discharge. The roads had already granted thirty six working rules.

The increase will cost the roads for Chicago switching about $300,000 a year.

Six Thousand Gain In Membership

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The report of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, for the five months ending March 1, which was submitted to the executive council of that body Thursday, indicated an increase of 6,000 in membership, over the same period last year. This fact was shown by the per capita tax for the five months which amounted to $41,289, an increase of $1,165 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The receipts from October 1 to March 1 were $65,114, which with the balance on hand brought the total receipts up to $232,415. The expenses were $77,415, leaving a balance on hand March 1 of $154,001. It was explained that the increased expenditures were due to litigation under the Sherman anti-trust law and injunction and contempt proceedings.

The federation issued 102 charters to newly formed local unions directly affiliated as against 52 for the corresponding five months last year. Affiliated international unions reported the issuance of 460 charters within the past five months.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

It is by no means surprising that opposition to the proposed Rockefeller Foundation has sprung up in many quarters. Mr. Gompers is the latest critic to shy his castor into the ring, writing a vigorous article for the April Federationist in which he objects particularly to the proposition to exempt the personal property of the funds of the Foundation from taxation.

Mr. Gompers argues that by the amount of the exemption the taxes of the workingmen and all other producers of the country will be increased. He objects to the Foundation upon moral grounds, also, arguing that until we feel sure that the Rockefeller millions have been amassed honestly we should hesitate to establish a partnership between Mr. Rockefeller and the government.

There is a great deal in this view of the matter with which we can freely sympathize. The National Labor Tribune would dislike to see Congress pass the proposed bill of incorporation if such an act could be fairly construed as governmental or popular sanction of the business methods of John D. Rockefeller or any other monopolist. But it seems to us that the chartering of the proposed Foundation would imply no such sanction whatever.

On the other hand, the tone of the newspaper comments in all parts of the country is evidence that in consenting to the establishment of the Foundation the country will be consenting merely that Mr. Rockefeller shall in this manner restore to the people fabulous wealth which most of them believe he secured from them by immoral and unlawful means.

Restoration in some other form would be more desirable, possibly, but it is not as practicable. The part of wisdom would seem to be to recover the money for public uses in the manner most convenient and freest from difficulties. Perhaps there should be laws to compel Mr. Rockefeller to do what he is doing voluntarily but we neither have such laws nor any early promise of them.

The objection to exempting the property of the Foundation from taxation would have more force if under the terms of the incorporation all of its property were not required to be devoted to educational and philanthropic purposes. A tax upon money thus used is a tax upon enlightenment, which the American people have never considered desirable.

The one thing which, in the opinion of the National Labor Tribune, there is most need to guard against in connection with the proposed Foundation, is establishing a trust in perpetuity. In 100 or 200 years from now the Foundation if then existing will be in control of a sum of money which it is bewildering to estimate.

Administered by a few hands such an aggregation of capital might be perverted to uses endangering the public welfare, unless an ultimate veto were retained in the people's hands. Under the terms of the bill now pending in Congress such a veto is secured. In Section 9 of the proposed charter there is a provision that the charters shall be subject to amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. The Foundation could therefore be dissolved by act of Congress whenever the public welfare demanded the taking of such a step.

Under all the circumstances the Foundation would appear to be a good thing, whether one take the polite view and call it philanthropy or the sternly just view and call it restitution. From either standpoint its advantages seem to outweigh its disadvantages greatly and we have confidence that Congress will so decide.

SYMPATHY STRIKE A FAILURE.

Since last week's issue of the National Labor Tribune appeared all possibility of a state-wide sympathy strike has been removed. The Central Labor Unoin of Philadelphia has met and called off the strike in the city thus acknowledging it a failure. Its proposed extension to cover the entire state will no longer be seriously considered.

It is now practically certain that some of the estimates of the number of sympathy strikers in Philadelphia were greatly exaggerated. There is no reason for believing that 100,000 men responded to the sympathy strike order as was at first alleged. If 25,000 or 30,000 went out, one may regard it as almost an unprecedented occurrence, for the trend of trades unionism sentiment is distinctly against the sympathy strike and in favor of the scrupulous fulfillment of all contract obligations with employers.

We have not the slightest doubt that some of the advocates of the state-wide sympathy strike meant well enough. Their fault was not of the heart but of the head. As to ourselves, we sympathize to the full with the grievances of the striking trolley men in Philadelphia and earnestly hope that it will be possible for labor generally to obtain wages commensurate with the advanced cost of living. But sympathy strikes are not the means by which the necessary readjustment will be secured.

It is just as important to the permanent welfare of trades unionism that it establish a reputation for keeping contracts as that it shall win strikes. We want trades unionism to be morally strong as well as numerically strong. Indeed, we believe that unless it is morally strong it never can be numerically strong, and the labor leader who will keep his own word and persuade his union to keep its word, even though at financial loss, is building on a sure foundation and will in the end accomplish more for the uplifting of those who toil than all the demagogues in existence.

It is perhaps worth while to note that the only reason why the sympathy strike in Philadelphia failed is that the majority of unionists refused to obey the sympathy strike order, thus proving once again that trades unionism as a whole is much superior to the vagaries of some of its leaders, who need the constant restraint of the sturdy common sense of their followers. This point cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

PEOPLE MEET A LOSS.

In the death of Justice Brewer which occurred at Washington night before last the Supreme Court of the United States has lost one of its most powerful members.

Judge Brewer had served on the supreme bench longer than anybody there with the exception of Justice Harlan. Furthermore he had served with rare honor to himself and with unquestioned integrity. He came from a family which had made an enviable record for patriotism and in his decisions as judge he has proved that the virtues of his forbears were in his blood.

Although appointed as a Republican in politics he was by sympathies and convictions a man of the people. He was the same sort of democrat that Abraham Lincoln was and that Theodore Roosevelt is. Coming from the great and free West, where he first exercised his judicial powers and responsibilities, he had never fallen a prey to that class perversion which makes many a self-respecting judge an unconscious champion of special interests.

We believe that Judge Brewer bore constantly in mind the fact that this is to be a government of the people for the people by the people and it may be depended upon that had he lived to take part in the decisions of the epoch-making cases now before the court his voice would have been raised in the defense of the public interests rather than of those great corporation interests which are now in jeopardy.

Tht Standard Oil case soon to be decided is probably the most important that the United States has been called upon to consider since the Civil War.

It is a matter of profound regret that Judge Brewer has been removed by death before this case was finally adjudicated. All may yet be well if President Taft is happy enough to appoint a successor to Judge Brewer worthy of such a high place. It is to be hoped that the darkened counsels with which he will be surrounded may not mislead him. One may doubt if this appointment will not be the most far-reaching act of President Taft's entire administration.

PRESIDENT FEEHAN ON MINE SITUATION.

President Feehan arrived home from Cincinnati yesterday morning and makes the following statement as to the effect of the inter-state mine conference's failure to reach an agreement:

The Inter-State Joint Convention having failed to reach an agreement upon the terms of the wage contract to govern the mining industry of the country, and recognizing the necessity of having some system to govern us in our efforts to negotiate wage agreements in various mining districts, the following is recommended for your consideration:

First—That the following are the terms on which the agreement can be negotiated.

That the agreement of the present year be continued for the scale year beginning April 1, 1910, and ending March 31, 1912, with the exceptions of the mining prices and day wages.

That the price for mining be increased five cents per ton on inch and a quarter screened coal, pick mining in Western Pennsylvania thin vein, the Hocking, the basing district of Ohio, and both the block and bituminous districts of Indiana; three cents per ton on mine run coal pick mining in the bituminous district of Indiana.

That the price for machine mines be increased four cents per ton on screened lump coal in Western Pennsylvania, thin vein, in the Hocking, the basing district of Ohio; four cents per ton on screened lump coal in the block and bituminous districts of Indiana.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

OPERATORS' THUGS ATTACK ORGANIZERS.

Lawless Intimidation Resorted to in Irwin Mine Field, but the Organizers Sent Out From Pittsburg Have Employed Counsel to Protect Their Lawful Rights and the Fight to Make Irwin a Union Field Will Be Prosecuted to a Finish.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 28, 1910.—The carnival of crime is on and the thugs of the country have been dumped into the Irwin field to prevent unfortunate miners who are being victimized by unscrupulous employers from demanding that to which they are entitled. These thugs, in a large measure are in charge of one who was partially responsible for the slaughter of unfortunate miners at Windber a few years ago and was run out of Washington county on a charge of attempting to bribe jurors. In the Irwin field it is estimated 3,000 men are on strike and many thousands more are expected to join those already out before the end of this week. District Organizer John McCartney with Organizers Morraccini and Charles Ceinzienski, the latter being Italian and Polish interpreters, is in charge of the work of organizing the Irwin field and all three have suffered considerable by the brutal assaults perpetrated by the thugs who have been imported into the district and who are responsible for the reign of terror now on in the vicinity of Greensburg.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in getting near the men at the mines because the coal companies own the property and any one seen advancing towards the company's land is either brutally assaulted by the thugs or arrested for alleged trespassing. Not only is this true but any attempt to hold meetings in this section has been frustrated by the agents of the operators, who have gone to the real estate agents and demanded that they cancel the rental of the hall for mass meeting purposes. Besides this, thugs have assaulted the organizers at every opportunity until a demand was made upon the sheriff for protection.

Rudy Benbrig, a miner, as a committee was sent out from this place with bills of different languages announcing a mass meeting and before he had reached Herminie, a small town which is becoming notorious, he succeeded in getting a number of bills posted but on his arrival at the latter place without having committed any offense whatsoever or even having interfered with the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania he was deliberately arrested and after being handcuffed was taken to the office of the corporation. There he was searched and what bills he had in his possession were taken from him and destroyed. After trying to get all the information possible one David Kelly, a constable of Sewickley township, took charge of the prisoner and saw that he was safely placed upon the street car. In order to make sure that he would leave the town the said constable accompanied him as far as Rillton, a mining town between Herminie and Irwin, and of course manifested his extreme liberality by paying the fare to Irwin, at the same time serving notice on Benbrig never again to appear or be seen in Herminie.

It is against the rules of the corporations in the Irwin field to walk upon the public highways and as they wield considerable influence they are of the opinion that for an American citizen or anyone else to arrive in any of the mining towns in the Irwin field without invitation is a violation of the law.

The same evening Organizers McCartney, Morraccini and a miner named Daniel McLaughlin left Greensburg for Herminie arriving in this famous town on a street car about six p. m. There they were met by one Patrick McDonough, who it was alleged was a the Berwin-White Coal Company. Mecoal and iron policeman employed by Donough met one David Kelly, township constable, and deputed said Kelly to watch the new arrivals as they were organizers and naturally enough organizers are detrimental to Herminie as well as the other sections of the Irwin field where the wages are so low the miners can scarcely exist and not being satisfied with the low wage rate which at best is a mere pittance, the operators refuse to put a checkweighman on the tipple, thereby indicating their determination to refuse the miners even fair weight.

Kelly, however, came down the sidewalk passing McLaughlin and advanced toward McCartney and in giving him a push from the boardwalk said, "If you get on any of the company's property I'll make it d—d warm for you." Organizer McCartney replied, "It's time enough to talk when we get on the company's property as we know where we are going." To which Kelly replied, "You don't need to get so d—d fresh." Organizer McCartney then continued on his way to the hotel. There he met the miners and told them of the meeting to be held at Irwin after which he retired to the dining room and ordered supper. While he was there Kelly tried to pick a quarrel out of the men with whom the organizers had been speaking but the men realizing his purpose avoided any argument with him. Then Kelly blocked the doorway through which McLaughlin tried to pass and an effort to get out of the hotel brought a gang of thugs whom said Kelly had lined up on the outside and

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BIG SYMPATHY STRIKE OFF

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Declaring that the passage of a local option law would hasten the settlement of the trouble between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its employes, the Central Labor union, at its meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions calling upon the members of the trades unions of this city to agitate and vote for local option at every opportunity.

The failure of the brewery workers to join in the sympathetic strike, it is alleged, was partially responsible for the passage of this resolution.

The aye and nay vote on a motion to table the resolution was 34 to 83.

The general strike in sympathy with the striking street car men, which has been in effect for more than three weeks, was officially called off at today's meeting. A majority of the workers who had responded to the call have already returned to their work and others had arranged to return tomorrow.

The committee of ten, which had charge of the sympathetic strike, made its report today and recommended that the strike be discontinued and financial support be given to the car men. This report was adopted and the committee discharged.

VOTE ON WGAE SCALE

Members of Division No. 85, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes, have taken a vote on the report of the committee which has formulated the demands to be made on the Pittsburg Railways Company this spring in connection with the new wage scale. The vote was taken at an all-night meeting Thursday night and Friday morning, and, although no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the men voted to demand an increase of one cent an hour. When the scale is completed, it will be presented formally to the railways company officials.

A charter from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, empowering the car men of Manhattan to organize a local under affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is reported to have been received.

Typographical union, No. 103, of Newark, N. J., is the first union to abolish all overtime in book, news and job offices. No member is allowed, hereafter to accumulate any overtime.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CHRIST'S ASCENSION FROM HADES

TEXT—"He Led Forth a Multitude of Captives and Gave Gifts Unto Men."—Eph. 4:8.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—Pastor C. T. Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached here today in Tremont Temple, to immense audiences. He took for his text the following: **"He Led Forth a Multitude of Captives and Gave Gifts Unto Men."** —Eph. 4: 8. He said:

As Christendom celebrates the resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ it is appropriate that our hearts and minds should intelligently grasp the significance of the event commemorated. St. Paul laid great stress upon the resurrection of the dead, declaring that if there be no resurrection of the dead all those whom we counted as asleep would never have an awakening, and consequently would be as dead as are brute beasts. Note his emphatic statement to this effect (I Corinthians 15: 12-18.) For here as elsewhere his words contradict the thought that the saintly dead pass immediately to glory and the unsaintly to Purgatory or to eternal torture.

According to the Gospel of Christ, of which St. Paul declares that he was not ashamed, the dead are to be esteemed as though they were asleep—at rest from all the commotion and turmoil and strife, ignorance and superstition and sin and trouble incident to the present reign of sin and death. They have truly entered into rest, whether they were saints or sinners. When the time for their awakening shall have come in the Millennial morning of Christ's reign of righteousness, surrounding conditions will be very different from what they are today, thank God! Then Satan will be bound, the Bible assures us (Revelation 20: 1-3), and the ignorance and superstition, selfishness and crime, which have for centuries marked his reign will gradually draw to a close. for the glorious Messiah-King will not permit them. His reign, on the contrary, will be marked with the true enlightenment of all mankind; and the result will be, as foretold; namely, "Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God" (Isaiah45: 23.)

Gradually the world will be brought to an Edenic condition, in harmony with the Divine promise. Indeed, this work may be said to be already beginning. Already, by artesian wells and irrigation processes and highways of travel and good roads and intelligent cultivation of fields, the earth begins to bloom and the wilderness and solitary place to be glad, as foretold by Isaiah the prophet (Isaiah 35: 1.)

Under these blessed conditions "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man and shall come forth" (John 5: 28, 29)—not all at once, but "Every man in his own order" (I Corinthians 15: 23.) The saintly believers, who alone are fully pleasing to God, will come forth in the First, or chief, or preferable, Resurrection—come forth perfect, on the spirit plane, like unto the angels and like unto their glorified Redeemer, to be his joint-heirs in his Millennial Kingdom and its great work of resuscitating, instructing and ruling and uplifting all the "groaning" families of the earth (Romans 8: 22.) Thus will be fulfilled God's promise to the spiritual Seed of Abraham, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed" (Galatians 3: 29.) Gradually, after dealing with the living nations to some extent, the sleeping world will be awakened, "Every man in his own order" (I Corintians 15: 23.)

Our Lord assures us that all except the saintly few will come forth from the tomb that they may have a resurrection—a raising up out of sin and death conditions to righteousness, to the image of God that was lost by Adam; and that eventually, if willing and obedient, they will receive God's gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. But the rebellious under those favorable conditions, we are assured, will be cut off from life entirely in the Second Death (Acts 3: 19-23.)

In speaking of the world's resurrection our Redeemer designates it a resurrection by judgments (Rev. Ver. John 5: 28, 29.) Messiah's righteous judgments will then be abroad in the world. The light of knowlege will be as clear as the noonday sun. Every good deed and endeavor will receive its reward and every wilfully evil deed will receive chastisements, corrections, to the intent that they may learn the advantages of the way of holiness and go up thereon to life eternal, which the willing and obedient may reach by the close of the Millennial Age.

Through the prophet Daniel, the Lord declares that many of the worldly who now sleep in the dust of the earth shall come forth unto shame and lasting contempt. We can readily realize the shame that will be theirs when the full light of full knowledge shall prevail and all of their past shall stand revealed to themselves and to others in its true colors. We can well understand that this will bring contempt to many now highly esteemed amongst men. But we can rejoice in the thought that the Millennial Kingrom then to be in power will deal graciously with all. The stripes of punishment will be tempered with mercy; and gradually by their change of character the contemptible ones will cease to be contemptible. The transforming power of grace and Truth now operating in the Church will be equally forceful then, operating upon the world of mankind. As perfection is gradually attained the shame of the imperfection will gradually abate, while all of the shameless will be destroyed in the Second Death. Thus we see the Divine Purpose of the resurrection of the dead and our glorious hope, far different from all the fears that were taught us by the musty traditions of men, from the "dark ages." And thus we see the force of the Apostle's words that if there be no resurrection of the dead our hope is vain, our faith is vain (I Corinthians 15: 14-19.)

"BUT NOW IS CHRIST RISEN"

The Apostle argues, "If the dead rise not," if that is an impossibility so far as the world in general is concerned, then it is an impossibility so far as Christ is concerned. And "if Christ be not risen," then all hope, all faith, is vain. And all preaching is not only foolish, but wrose. (See 1 Corinthians 15: 14.) "But now is Christ risen from the dead and becomes the first fruits of them that slept." The mere awakening from sleep, as in the case of Lazarus, Dorcas and others, is here left out of the question. Nothing is counted as resurrection except the full complete raising up out of death. Our Lord was the "first that should rise from the dead" (Acts 26: 23), in this full sense. And he was a first fruits, or proof, that others still sleeping will come forth by Divine Power to be exercised by him in the resurrection morning—the Millennial morning. The Church will be the next in order—she is to be the Bride-Consort of the Great King and to participate with him in his glorious work of uplifting the race which fell from the Divine image into sin and death through father Adam. The redemption-price has been provided in the death of Jesus; and the time for beginning the great work of "restitution of all things" merely waits until the completion of the election of the saintly Church (Acts 3: 19-21.)

CHRIST AROSE FROM HADES

Preaching on the Day of Pentecost, St. Peter declares that God raised Christ from the dead. Then in proof that this was the Divine intention from the beginning, he quotes from the prophetic Psalm of David, "Thou shalt not leave my soul in hell." The Apostle's quotation (Acts 2: 27) is in the Greek, in which the word **hell** is **hades**. His quotation is from the Hebrew, in which the word **hell** is **sheol**—the only word rendered **hell** throughout the entire Old Testament. There is not a shadow of doubt that the Apostle used his language accurately; and that the meaning is that our Lord's soul was not left in the tomb, in the state of death—that he was revived or raised up from death and completely out of death in his resurrection on the third day.

I am not stating this as something new, although I am confident that it is new to many of my hearers and to many of the eighteen millions who will read my discourse in tomorrow morning's papers. For the sake of such, I note the fact that in the morning of our Lord's resurrection, he said to Mary, "touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father and your Father; to my God, and your God" (John 20: 17.) I remind them further of the language of the so-called Apostles' Creed, which is coming more and more into vogue with all denominations and which declares, "He descended into hell and rose again the third day." In a version of this creed published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Philadelphia, a foot note very properly explains that the word **hell** here used is, in the Greek, **hades**, which signifies the state or condition of death.

I consider this a very important matter, which should be made widely known, because of the false conception of **hell** handed down to us through our creeds formulated in the "dark ages," and since a misinterpretation of **sheol** and **hades** has been given to the public mind—the impression that these words signify a place of torture. All this is wholly false, as every Greek and Hebrew scholar knows, and, if cross-questioned, will admit. It is an important question to the public because this misconception of the meaning of the word **hell** is driving hundreds, yes, thousands, away from God and away from the Bible. They correctly reason that the teaching that our Creator foreknew and intended a **hell** or torture for his creatures is beyond conception, beyond belief, and manifestly untrue, as no holy being could be so unjust, unkind, unloving. It is time that all such should see that the fault lies with the creeds and not with the Bible—that the Bible teaches a **hell**, **sheol**, **hades**, into which all go, both good and bad, and from which all will be called forth in the resurrection morning by the great Redeemer.

"LEADING CAPTIVITY CAPTIVE."

A better translation reads, "Our Lord ascended on high leading a multitude of captives." These words are a pen picture representing a great King as a Conqueror returning from a victory over an opponent. The victor rode in a chariot at the head of the procession, surrounded by trumpets and acclaimers, and behind him followed the evidences, the proofs of his victory—either those whom he had captured and enslaved or, as in this case, those who had been captured and enslaved and whom the Conqueror had set free.

The picture is graphic and wonderful notwithstanding the fact that a considerable space has intervened between our Lord's triumphant resurrection and ascension and the evidences of his victory, which are following after him. Of the great King of Glory himself, let us remember that after he had suffered by the will of God, "the Just for the unjust," that he might set mankind free from sin and death, he was "highly exalted and given a name above every name." He was made "partaker of the divine nature." He was no longer a man, for "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God" (I Corinthians 15: 50.) True, he still has as one of his many titles, The Son of man, which identifies him with our race and the work which he is in the process of accomplishing for it and which he will finish during his Millennial reign. We are reminded by the Apostle that he was put to death in the flesh and made alive in spirit—a spirit being. He died as a man this side the veil. He arose a New Creature the other side the veil—a spirit being. He was "sown in corruption, raised in incorruption; sown in dishonor, raised in glory; sown a natural body, raised a spiritual body." As the Church's Head and Fore-runner he passed beyond the veil; and now shortly, as participants with him and as the second battalion of the glorious triumphal procession, will follow "the Church which is his Body," sharers with him in the First Resurrection, his Bride.

Next in processional order following the Bride class the "very elect," will come the "great company" from every nation, people, kindred and tongue, the honored servants of the heavenly Bridegroom and Bride. "The virgins her companions" (Psalm 45: 14), will follow after the Bride into the presence of the great King Jehovah. Next in processional order will come the Ancient Worthies from faithful Abel down to John the Baptist, the greatest of the prophets. But these will come forth from the tomb in human perfection and not in the spirit perfection of those preceding (Hebrews 11: 38-40; Matthew 11: 11.) In their human perfection similar to that of Adam before his transgression, plus their development in faith and obedience, these will constitute a firstfruits of Israel and of the world of mankind. Under their ministration, supervised by the glorified ones beyond the veil, the work of restitution and uplifting the captives of sin and death will progress until, at the close of that thousand years of the reign of righteousness, every human being of loyal character will be completely freed from the bondage of sin and death and imperfection and, with the Ancient Worthies, will march in the grand procession into the presence of Jehovah God.

Thus the great Redeemer and Deliverer will not only present the saintly Church blameless and irreproachable before the Father in love, but likewise will liberate all who will of Adam's race, now asleep and degraded. No wonder the Scriptures declare of the end of his triumphal procession, "He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied" (Isaiah53: 11.)

"AND GAVE GIFTS UNTO MEN."

All the blessings which, in God's providence, are not coming to the Church during this Gospel Age, and all the blessings that in the Millennial Age will flow to natural Israel, "the rebellious also," and all the blessings that will flow through Israel and its New Covenant to all the families of the earth, proceed directly or indirectly from the great victory which our Lord Jesus gained over sin and death. Our text and context, as well as the Psalm from which the quotation is made, bears out this thought. It is because our Lord descended, because he left the heavenly glory, and because, in harmony with the Father's will, our Redeemer left the courts of heavenly glory and humbled himself to become a man, and then "humbled himself to death, and even to the death of the cross," that his exaltation came as a reward of his loyalty to the Father's will.

And in the Divine Plan it is because his resurrection body and glory were a reward, a blessing—his earthly body and nature and rights had not been forfeited through disobedience—that he had the latter with all its privileges to bestow upon Adam's dead and dying race. He gave the merit of that sacrifice, first imputedly, on behalf of all desirous of walking in his steps of self-sacrifice even unto death, that these might be, in the Father's good pleasure, counted as his members and companions on the heavenly plane. To this end the first gifts were bestowed at Pentecost; and all of similar class throughout this age have had opportunity for participation therein. Additionally gifts of helpfulness and instruction and assistance were provided through the apostles, orators, pastors and teachers of the Church—for the qualification of these saintly footstep followers for the work of service in building up the Body of Christ, until the elect Body shall be complete (Ephesians 4: 11-13.)

Soon these gifts and blessings and privileges now granted and imputed to the Church will be no longer needed by the class being prepared for the heavenly joint-heirship. Then the gift of the Millennial Kingdom and through Israel the gift of the New Covenant (Jeremiah 31: 31), will be bestowed upon the blood-bought world, granting to them individually the opportunity of recovering from all their defilement and imperfection.

Let us then hail this great Redeemer and Deliverer **Lord of all**! Let us bow our hearts to him now and voluntarily put on the yoke of his service and suffer with him "outside the camp," that we may be accounted worthy of sharing with him in the glorious work of his Millennial Kingdom as his Bride and Joint-heir (Hebrews 13: 11-13.)

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 22.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for renewal of another year's subscription to the Tribune. I appreciate very much your paper on account of the way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless your efforts of spreading the glorious truth in this way.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. KLEOPFERT.

Woodford, Wis., March 19.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Your paper is a welcome visitor and its many good features are much appreciated, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. We are satisfied that you are doing a grand work in this respect, and wish you the Lord's blessing. Find enclosed postoffice money order for another subscription, as per special order blank.

Very respectfully yours,
H. H. OVERBY.

Grove City, March 23.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for renewal of my subscription. We certainly appreciate the large clear type you use in printing Pastor Russell's sermons and hope to be your subscribers as long as you continue to do so.

Your friend,
V. W. BEAVER.

New York, March 23.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I take great pleasure in sending my subscription to the Tribune for the third year. We all enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons very much, and appreciate the clear type in which you print them. We are also very glad to read the labor news because of the impartial view in which you present it, thus giving us a good idea of the present social conditions, this in turn helping us to recognize the signs of the times

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Respectfully yours,
T. H. HERRSCHER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Kleopfert, Minneapolis.
A. Brinkley, Norfolk.
Mrs. E. Trammell, Norfolk.
V. W. Beaver, Grove City.
Mrs. F. Henscher, New York.
Mary F. Carpenter, Centralia.
Miss Alice Darlington, New Haven.
Arthur W. Hawley, Nabon.
Mrs. D. W. Hingley, Denver.
Mrs. L. M. Kost, Mineral Ridge.
J. H. Kerr, Heaship.
Wm. R. Key, Santa Luca.
J. C. Nelson, Santa Cruz.
E. S. Pepper, Belvidere.
A. H. Piland, Peabody.
P. J. Shoquist, Los Angeles.
A. H. Cox, Stephens Store.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

Get Rid of Hollow Chests.

The hollows of your chest and neck may be filled in to a great extent by deep breathing. Have the windows of your room open from the top and bottom, so that you may inhale plenty of fresh air. Do the exercising before a mirror so that you can see just what you are accomplishing. Stand erect, head up, muscles relaxed, and take a long, deep breath, contracting the abdomen and forcing the breath against the chest and neck, raising yourself on your toes as you do so, hold the air there as long as possible, exhale quickly as you drop back on your heels. Keep your mouth closed as you inhale, opening it as you exhale. This must be done for five minutes night and morning. Massaging the skin with a good cold cream will aid in rounding out the hollows.

Her Marriage No Failure.

I have been married 12 years and my experience has taught me that marriage is not a failure. I am one of the busy women. We live on a 100-acre farm and I have worked indoors and out. We have two boys and a girl. In looking back over our married life I have asked the question, What has made our life successful? In the first place we have been united in working for an object, that of owning our farm, and although it has meant much self denial I believe it has been a great help to our happiness. We have had no secrets from each other. This may not be practical for all couples, but if a pair are a pair, it seems to me they ought not to have knowledge of themselves or others that need be secret.

Let no outside influences come in to spoil the harmony of the home, or, in other words, do not let other people's tongues ruin your home life. This has made wrecks of many unions that might have been successful otherwise.

MRS. B.

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ADDITIONAL MARKET REPORTS

Structural Material.

Although the demand for structural material from other sections of the country is steadily increasing, construction work in the immediate Pittsburg district has not started in full. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has taken a contract for 500 tons of steel to be used in the addition to the Consolidated Gas Company's building, Pittsburg, and bids have been closed for 500 tons to be used in the Eighteenth Regiment Armory, Pittsburg. Bids for the 1,800 tons for the Oakland (Pittsburg) traction car barns will be invited shortly. It has not been decided when bids will be asked for 8,000 tons to be used in the proposed new bridge across the Allegheny river in the Point district, Pittsburg. Most of the bridge work, for which plans were announced some time ago is still being held up. Makers of structural steel and fabricators have been advised that a large portion of the bridge and other structural work which has been authorized will be started some time in April, and that a large amount of structural material will be required. While it is reported that some low quotations on beams have been made, local interests say they are not accepting business below the 1.50c basis.

Beams and channels, 15 inches and under, 1.50c to 1.60c; over 15 inches, 1.65c to 1.70c; zees, 1.55c to 1.60c; tees, 1.55c to 1.60c; angles, from 3 to 6 inches, 1.55c to 1.60c; over 6 inches, 1.55c to 1.70c; universal and sheared plates, 6¼ inches wide and wider, 1.55c to 1.60c.

* * *

Wire Products.

Conditions surrounding the wire products market are not as favorable as makers expect at this time of the year. There appears to be a little more buying, and with a few weeks of favorable weather, makers believe that some of the orders now pending will be placed. Jobbers are not buying very heavily and price concessions in some quarters are still reported. Some of the jobbers are still accepting tonnage at the former low quotations on contracts which were to have expired February 11. A local maker recently sent out notice that the price of wire nails would be advanced to $1.90, but another letter was sent out the following day stating that the company would continue to quote $1.85. We quote the market as follows, contracts for the jobbing trade being limited usually to 60 days:

Wire nails, jobbers' carload lots, $1.85; retailers' carload lots, $1.90; painted barb wire, jobbers' carload lots, $1.85; retailers' carload lots, $1.90; with 30c for galvanizing; plain wire to jobbers in carloads, $1.65, and to jobbers, in carloads, $1.70; polished staples, $1.85; galvanized staples, $2.15.

* * * * * *

Wire Rods.

A slightly heavier demand for wire rods is noted, and specifications also show an increase over the same week in February. New bookings, however, are light as compared with corresponding periods of other prosperous years. We quote the market at $33 and $34, Pittsburg, on Bessemer and open hearth rods.

Watch Your Refrigerator.

Get your refrigerator clean as a new pin in readiness for the first hot day. And keep it clean all the summer.

Many women seem to think that so long as the refrigerator is ice-cold it does not need cleansing. Bacteria grow slowly in the average temperature of the refrigerator, but very rapidly if, as is often the case, the iceman is late and the refrigerator is without ice for a time.

At least twice a month wash the refrigerator with hot water and scour with a small hand brush. Then scald it thoroughly.

Once a month take out all shelves and slides, scour until spotless and scald, then put them out in the sun for a time before returning them. Thus your refrigerator will always be clean, odorless and sanitary.

Sewing Velvet.

A long velvet seam, turned with its wrong side up, is first pinned with one end to a heavy ironing board, and then held in mid air, and the point of a slightly heated poker is run evenly along the line of the sewing, just sufficiently to press the seam apart. These little helps are quite necessary in the manufacture of the velvet gown as the dress can be ruined by carelessness.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 18. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Coal Troubles in South Wales and the North of England More Threatening Than Ever--Wide Interests of British Trade Unionists --- They Interview President of Board of Education--Old and New Attempts to Organize British Agricultural Laborers--Tinplates Satisfactory.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 24, 1910.—The outlook in the South Wales coal trade was never more ominous than at the present moment. Following upon the breaking off of negotiations between the representatives of the owners and men in the South Wales coal field, the executive committee of both bodies met at Cardiff on March 23d to discuss the situation.

The attitude of the men was of a bellicose character, considerable indignation being expressed in consequence of their leaders offering concessions to the employers at last week's abortive conference.

Notices affecting 200,000 colliers terminate on the 31st of March, and, should a strike be declared, it is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 workers in South Wales—railwaymen, dockers, seamen, iron and steel employes, etc. —will be thrown idle. The dispute has reference to three demands which the owners refuse to concede:

1. An increase of wages.
2. Extra remuneration for work in abnormal places.
3. Payment for small coal, which has hitherto not been recognized.

Mr. Askwith and Mr. Mitchell of the Board of Trade have had interviews with representatives of both sides, and invited them to meet Mr. Buxton, the president of the department, in London on March 24th.

It is significant that some of the men's delegates do not look with favor upon intervention on the part of the Board of Trade.

A stoppage is also threatened in the South Wales anthracite coal field, for at a meeting of the Anthracite Miners' Association at Swansea, on March 19th, a deputation of the Enginemen and Stokers' union attended, and stated that they had decided, at whatever cost, to hand in notices on April 1 to secure higher wages and better conditions. Support has been refused the men by the Anthracite Association, which does not approve of the movement. Should this strike occur, another 13,000 colliers will be thrown out of work.

The coal trouble in Northumberland still drags on. At a meeting held in Cramlington, there was a full attendance of delegates. The meeting was a long one, and no satisfactory determination was arrived at. It appears that there was no wavering among the strikers in their opposition to the three-shift system per day. A conference of the strikers' delegates took place in London on March 22nd, in order to meet Mr. Askwith of the labor and statistical department of the Board of Trade. The chief points in dispute were with regard to the working of three shifts instead of two. A small committee was elected to confer further with the Board of Trade in the course of a few days, and the meeting was adjourned.

The votes of the Cleveland Miners' and Quarrymen's Association members on the question of the hours of face deputies, about which a sharp division of opinion exists, have been counted by the executive of the association but the result is not announced. It was intimated that the figures would be first disclosed at the next council meeting at Middlesbrough on Easter Monday. One of the questions on which the members were asked to vote was whether they were in favor of handing in their notices to cease work at the end of March, as a protest against deputies working more than eight hours a day.

Our trade unionists have wide interests. An example of this was given when President Runciman of the board of education received on March 17th, a deputation from the trade union congress which laid before him the educational desires of the congress. These included technical training in day-time classes, the raising of the school age, the closer application of the system of medical inspection, the compulsory feeding of school children, an increase in the number of open-air recovery schools, entirely free secondary education, and the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the misappropriation of educational endowments.

Mr. Runciman, in reply, said he hoped that by next session a bill would be introduced which would deal partly with the raising of school age, and partly with the question of day technical classes. If day technical classes were to be of much use, there must be pressure brought to bear on employers. It was the desire of all educationists to see the school age raised. Children who left school at 13 or 14 knew practically nothing about

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MINING AGREEMENTS IN SIGHT.

Considerable progress has been made during the last week in the negotiations between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers. President Feehan on behalf of the miners announces that a settlement is in sight in the Pittsburg district and advices from other points indicate that the situation in the majority of the other districts is little less hopeful.

There will be widespread gratification at the prospect of a settlement without strike or lockout. Outside of the Irwin field, where a strike for recognition of the union and decent and humane working conditions is in progress, the mining industry within the next two or three weeks will probably have been restored to normal.

This would hardly have been possible if the Cincinnati Convention had not granted power to the various district organizations of the miners to make terms with the operators for their respective districts. By virtue of this provision the miners and operators of one field—Pittsburg for example —are enabled to conclude an agreement without regard to an Ohio or Indiana field in which peace might not be so easily arrived at.

The adoption of such a safeguard to prevent one district from tying up half a dozen is worthy of the warmest commendation. The resumption of work is of course a thing which is usually secured only by mutual concessions. Neither side secures everything that it wants, but both sides secure the essential and substantial portion of their demands.

This year's agreement will doubtless resemble the agreements of other years in this respect. And this repeated demonstration, year after year, of ability on the part of coal operators and the United Mine Workers to adjust their differences in a friendly way constitutes one of the strongest testimonials imaginable for the beneficial effects of the miners' organization on the coal industry. In view of this testimonial there is little excuse for the conduct of those great mining companies which resort to intimidation and worse in their endeavors to keep the organization out of the territory in which they operate.

DID THEY TELL LEWIS FIRST?

President T. L. Lewis of the national organization of United Mine Workers gave out a statement last week in which he told what certain non-union operators in the Irwin field were going to do in regard to wages, etc. How does Mr. Lewis know what these non-union operators are going to do before there has been any public announcement? We are not making any insinuations, but we would just like to know. And so, perhaps, would a lot of the miners.

The interesting thing about it (of course it is a mere coincidence) is that the non-union operators aforesaid actually did what Mr. Lewis said they were going to do. They announced a raise of wages, with the idea, apparently, that by promising to give their much-abused and long-suffering employes a slight raise they might stop the rush of the men to get into the miners' organization.

The purpose of the ruse is transparent and it will fail for that very reason. The men thoroughly understand that as soon as the strike was defeated and the organization stamped out wages would at once be lowered again and there would be a complete return to the present barbarous conditions. A wage increase of five or six per cent means nothing anyhow, when it comes from operators who refuse their employes the right to have checkweighmen on the tipple to see that the proper weights are credited.

Our non-union friends who deny their employes the right of checkweighmen might as well have announced a wage advance of twenty per cent as one of six per cent. The men would not have received any more money and the company could have laid claim to the credit for just three times as much "generosity." They can't fool the men, you see, but they might fool the public.

IRWIN STRIKE MAKES GREAT HEADWAY.

The disreputable weekly newspaper which the National Labor Tribune was obliged for the sake of public decency and other reasons to prosecute for slander two weeks ago is a fit organ for the non-union operators who are fighting the miners' organization in the Irwin field.

The Tribune recognizes the fact that the paper mentioned is merely firing ammunition with which they supply it and under the circumstances we cannot refrain from condoling them upon the lack of taste or financial resources which prevents them from acquiring a more respectable mouthpiece. It is plain that they have made a mistake in hiring either the organ of billingsgate just referred to or the convention manipulator who boasts from the housetops of his proprietorship of certain labor leaders.

Just as might be expected when a cause enlists such helpers as these, the cause of the non-union operators in the Irwin field is not prospering. Although President Feehan of the Pittsburg district is not able at present to give the task of organizing the field one-half as much attention as he will give it after the scale agreement for the Pittsburg district has been effected the strike of the Irwin men is assuming surprising proportions.

During the past week nearly 7,000 men have joined the ranks of the strikers, making the total number now out over 10,000. And the strike is only beginning. There is every reason for a confident belief that it will in the end close down every non-union mine in the district and bring the entire field into the union fold in spite of everything that the loud talking convention manipulators and journalistic grubs to whom the Irwin operators have entrusted the conduct of their business can do to prevent a union victory. The more active these Hessians are the faster the strike seems to spread. President Feehan and the National Labor Tribune are both highly fortunate in the enemies they have made.

ANIMUS OF ATTACKS ON FEEHAN.

The Character of the Men Who Are Assailing Him Because He Wants to Make the Irwin Field Union Territory Was Exposed Two Years Ago in a Public Speech Made by Mr. Feehan in Open Convention--He Gagged On Their Enormous Bills--If the Non-Union Operators in Whose Employ They Are Now Are Paying Them Enormous Sums Now They Are Being Badly Cheated.

In a speech delivered at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, in January, 1908, President Feehan explained why the labor (?) "newspaper" which has for a year or more been accusing him of the astounding crime (?) of wanting to make union territory out of the Irwin field does not like him, Feehan. It used to like him, but there was a change, and here is the way Mr. Feehan described it in the aforesaid speech:

"When the famous sheet came into existence a few years ago it is alleged that Mr. Dolan was a large stockholder. When I became President of District No. 5 Mr. Pringle was a frequent visitor at our District headquarters and slobbered all over me in his efforts to make me believe he was friendly to organized labor. He did the printing for our organization, and when I had time to examine the enormous bills presented I concluded to have the District printing done elsewhere, and gave the work to a Union shop. In all his slander he has never accused President Feehan of graft, so I will only say that Pringle and company lost some work that they were well paid for.

"Many of the old miners who formerly worked around Shire Oaks many years ago can give you Pringle's record as a coal miner, and it is worth listening to. Let us look up the record of the 'Labor Wonder' (?) or 'World,' that assumes the prerogative to speak for the organized miners of this District in particular and organized labor of Pittsburg generally.

"In the recent trial of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners at Boise City, Idaho, it developed from the testimony presented that a detective agency in the employ of the mine owners and spotters, hireling and traitors, who are paid to act as spies and betray their fellow workingmen. It is a well-known fact that a similar agency has been in existence for a number of years in Western Pennsylvania, and it is also known that the parties who conduct this agency claim that they control the District organization. The men who conduct this organization receive $20 or more per month, and the agency derives its revenue from levying tribute on coal operators who sought the protection of the agency. Many of the delegates who have been attending the District conventions for a number of years can point out the men who are identified with this agency. It was very easy to know them by their drunken habits and treacherous conduct to the organization. There is no doubt but that they were paid for their treachery; and trace them back along their slimy trail and you will find the Chief Pinkerton and McPartland of the Pittsburg District to be no other than a slick reporter who was always closely associated with the past officials and the delegates to the District conventions under the supposition that he was reporting for the Pittsburg papers. He has become very wealthy in his profession and assumes to be a respectable citizen. He has remained in the background for the past two years and it will be just as well for him to remain there, as he can no longer deceive the miners of the Pittsburg district. This agency has its monthly men who are prominent in our organization. Their object is to create dissension and to disrupt the organization, if possible. In the same way they also control so-called labor papers, for the purpose of attacking the character and integrity of your District officials, and also to lessen the confidence reposed in them by the miners of the District.

"You will also note that they never tire of praising some of the large coal companies while at the same time they denounce the officials of our organization if in order to force the coal companies to live up to their agreement they cause a strike at any of the mines. It has caused this agency much alarm to know that we have knowledge of the work they are doing. Their hirelings have even gone to the extent of burlarizing your president's home last Thanksgiving Day in their mad

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LATEST NEWS FROM THE IRWIN FIELD.

The latest news from the Irwin mine field indicates that the strike there for the right to organize and for decent working conditions, including the granting of check weighmen, is assuming tremendous proportions. President Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district organization is authority for the statement that no less than 7,000 men have joined the ranks of the strikers during the past week. This makes a total of more than 10,000 men now out in this hitherto impregnable non-union stronghold.

The desperate and in many cases lawless measures to which the non-union operators have resorted in their efforts to rush out all organization among their employes are apparently having no effect except to increase the determination and enthusiasm of the strikers. The organizers in charge of the strike report that twenty-two mines are idle and President Feehan declares that there was never before such a bright prospect for extending the miners organization throughout that field and establishing the same just and wholesome conditions there that prevailed throughout the Pittsburg district.

President Feehan further states that the non-union companies in the Irwin field are well aware that there is not the slightest proof in the paid matter which they are causing to appear in various newspapers representing that the miners there are paid as high wages as elsewhere. The fact is, according to Mr. Feehan, that the average wages in the Irwin field are from twenty to thirty per cent below those paid in the Pittsburg district. As he points out, stable conditions in the mining industry are impossible as long as this inequality in wages exists.

MINERS' WAGE SCALE SITUATION.

The miners' wage situation as this issue of the National Labor Tribune goes to press, is far from discouraging. In the Pittsburg district the joint conference has adjourned without result, but representatives of both sides declare that a peaceful settlement is assured within the next two weeks. Just when another conference will be held cannot be stated at this time but it will be at an early date and an agreement is practically certain. The latest developments in other fields are noted below.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—With National President Lewis in the city, miners and operators of the Pittsburg vein in No. 8 district and the Hocking Valley district today signed a wage scale for the next two years in accordance with the agreement reached last week at the Cincinnati conference.

President Lewis tonight announced that scales had been signed for the next two years in the Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Columbiana districts and that scales probably would be signed within a few days for Jackson, Massillon and Crooksville districts.

The Hocking and the Pittsburg vein districts furnish more than two-thirds of the coal mined in Ohio. It is expected that mines in the Pittsburg vein district will resume operations tomorrow. In the Hocking operations probably will not be resumed until after a joint conference is held next week. All Ohio mines by May 1 probably will be in operation.

DUBOIS, Pa., April 5.—The operators' scale committee, after threatening not to come to Dubois for further negotiations because the miners generally had not carried out the instructions of the district convention, assembled in Dubois, and at a meeting this afternoon decided to carry on further negotiations. An executive session was held this afternoon. It is quite likely that the negotiations will require several days.

Many unions have declared in favor of the formation of an allied printing trades section of the American Federation of Labor.

A special convention of the Electrical Workers' International union, regulars and seceders, is to be held in Binghamton, N. Y.

The Alaska Fishermen's union has recently decided by vote to affiliate with the San Francisco labor council.

Strike Aids Sister City

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 2.—As a result of the Bethlehem Steel strike Allentown will get a new industry, for which its business interests have long been clamoring. The strike has set back the proposition to establish a fabricating plant, which Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and Charles P. Taft, brother of the President of the United States, had planned to erect along the Monocacy, a mile or two north of Bethlehem.

Within the past week Frank S. Komp, who until now has been associated with a big structural steel company at Waukesha, Wis., came here and organized the Lehigh Valley Structural Steel Company and leased a portion of the Allentown rolling mills for a plant, and no time will be lost in starting up. Bethlehem shapes from Mr. Schwab's gray mill will be used principally in fabricating material for bridges and skyscrapers.

The need of such an industry hereabouts is evidenced by the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Company itself has been compelled to send its shapes to Phoenixville, Pencoyd or New York.

Clergy joined labor unions in the fight against seven days' work, in New York city.

Following Pennsy's Wage Raise

In this big industrial community the announcement of a raise of wages for Pennsylvania Railroad employes has produced a state of expectancy all around, with realization so far in two instances. Five hundred men at the independent iron plant of Moorhead Brothers & Company were given a voluntary increase of 10 per cent.

The West Penn Railways and Lighting Company (no connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad system), employing over 1,000 men, has advanced wages one cent per hour, and has also announced a policy of pensioning its men who are unable to work longer on account of old age, disability or other causes.

Vote to Continue Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.— The street car men, who have been on strike six weeks, voted this (Monday) morning to remain out.

Members of the Boston Cigarmakers' union will not gain admittance to the next meeting of the union unless they wear hats bearing the union label.

RAILROAD MEN JOIN IN STRIKE

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Harbor Boatmen's union, comprising firemen, cooks, oilers, deck hands and float men of the marine departments of four railroads entering New York city, went on strike Saturday afternoon following the rejection of their demands for an increase of wages from $70 to $75 a month, and a day off each week.

A compromise offer of a 6-per cent increase in wages, made by the employers' committee of the railroads approached, was rejected.

It is probable that a general tie-up of freight traffic in the harbor will follow, as the boatmen are acting in sympathy with the masters, mates and pilots who went out on Thursday. Railroads involved are the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Baltimore & Ohio and the Lehigh Valley.

Increase in Wages At Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 2.—Making good his word at the time the strike at the steel works began, early in February, that he would listen to the grievance of the dissatisfied employes only after they returned to work, C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, today announced an increase in wages among hundreds of laborers, giving them an advance of one cent an hour, making the rate 13½ cents an hour.

CARMEN'S WAGES ADVANCED

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 1.—Through a settlement tonight of the wage scale for motormen and conductors of the Mahoning & Shenango Valley Railroad and Light Company system the men will get an increase of 2 cents an hour. The scale was signed for three years.

More than 400 men on the Youngstown, Warren, Niles, New Castle and Sharon lines are affected and prospects of a strike is eliminated. The second conference between the company and the men was held today when the company made a counter proposition of a 2-cent increase.

A demand for 4 cents had been made by the men. The men voted to accept the proposition and the scale was signed tonight. The men have been receiving 22, 23 and 24 cents an hour, according to length of service.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE NECESSITY FOR THE MILLENNIUM

TEXT—"Times of Refreshing Shall Come from the Presence of the Lord; and He Shall Send Jesus Christ, which Before Was Preached Unto You; Whom the Heavens Must Retain Until the Times of Restitution of All Things, which God Hath Spoken by the Mouth of All His Holy Prophets Since the World Began."—Acts 3: 10-21.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 2.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here twice today to splendid audiences. One of his discourses was entitled, "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." The other, which we report, was on the necessity for the Millennium from the following text: **"Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: whom the heavens must retain until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."** (Acts 3: 19-21.) Pastor Russell said:

Respecting two matters there can be no question:—

(1) That the early Church thoroughly believed in a Millennial Kingdom, hoped for it, prayed for it—"Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

(2) It is equally certain that today the doctrine of the Millennium is tabooed as "out of date"—out of harmony with the views of the Higher Critics and Evolutionists, who are filling practically all the chairs in our colleges and the majority of the pulpits of Christendom.

What has led to this radical change on the part of the religious wise men of all denominations? Have they taken a step in advance or are they departing from the path—from the teachings of the inspired Word of God? That they have left the Word of God, that they make light of it, that they profess far more wisdom and ability than the writers of the Bible and a higher intellectual inspiration than they, is indisputable. The question for us is, Will Christians in considerable numbers follow these leaders away from God, away from all Divine revelation? Will we put our trust in literary princes who claim the right to instruct the world, not by Divine appointment or authority, but by virtue of their large amount of self esteem? We believe that the masses are following these leaders into the ditch—to the ruination of their faith! Thank God, we do not understand this to mean that they are following them to eternal torture. But their loss is sad enough anyway. It is a serious matter for a man to lose all knowledge of God, all faith in a Divine revelation of a Divine Purpose and to be carried about by the winds of doctrine and cunning craftiness of men who state their views very positively, while generally they hold them very lightly, very tentatively, and change them very frequently.

As illustrating our subject—the departure of the Church of today, from the faith of the Church in the day of the apostles, we quote from Reverend Doctor Brown's Review of Prof. Brigg's book on Church Unity, as follows:—

"Doctor Briggs does not really go to the bottom of the subject. He does not thoroughly discuss the matter of the Church. His emphatic insistence that in the New Testament the idea of the Church and of the **Kingdom of God** is the same, indicates that the subject is not fully treated. For that statement is true only **because the New Testament concept** of the Church is not that of a permanent institution destined to last for thousands of years, but is looked on entirely **in the light of the immediately expected Second Coming of Christ.** Thus the problem as to what constitutes the nature of the Church as a **permanent organization in Society** is not so easily solved."

This draws the issue squarely and it is well that all Christians should comprehend it. The present day concept of the Church of Christ is that God planted it amongst men as leaven in a batch of dough, with the intent that it should propagate itself until the entire mass would be leavened. But the Bible apostolic concept of the Church's message is the very reverse of this—that it is planted in the world, not with a view to converting the world, but on the contrary to keep itself separate from the world and to draw to itself "As many as the Lord your God shall call" of the pure in heart—to sacrifice earthly interests for Divine interests, unto death, and later, by the First Resurrection to enter into the heavenly glory of the Redeemer as his "Bride," his "Wife," his **"Joint-Heir" in the Kingdom glory and the Kingdom work.** And the work of that Kingdom is set forth to be the blessing of all the families of the earth.

The two views are so radically opposite that none should confuse them in their minds. If one is right, the other is wrong. If one is Scriptural, the other is un-Scriptural. In the above item Dr. Brown admits that the Scriptural view entertained by the early Church contemplated the Church in suffering and in a temporary or tabernacle condition in the present life, and promised a share with Christ in his reign in power and great glory, as God's Kingdom during the Millennium.

"AS A MAN THINKETH, SO IS HE"

Our thoughts, our ideals, control our lives. Otherwise we would be dishonest. If then, as Christian people, we have lost the proper conception of the Divine Purpose in our call to be **members** of the Body of Christ which is the Church, this misconception most certainly would produce misdirected effort. It is this misconception which led the Church of Rome to consider it her message to conquer the world for Christ and to use the sword and spear and fagot wherever necessary to help forward what she believed was her Divinely-appointed mission. Both Catholics and Protestants today see that the course followed was wrong. Neither Catholics nor Protestants would stand for it today. But it was logical. And if the same erroneous theory continues to dominate the mind it is only a question of time when the logic of the matter will again lead to similar excesses. The safe, the proper, the right course is to go back and take up afresh the doctrines of the Millennium—the doctrine that the faithful of the Church now being tried and tested will constitute the glorious Kingdom of God's dear son after their change from earthly to spirit conditions in the First Resurrection.—1 Cor. 15: 42-44.

THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT

God bless the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League and Students' Missionary League and the Laymen's Movement, all intent on "Storming the world for Jesus." We bear them witness that they have a zeal for God which we greatly admire and would encourage. But their zeal is not according to knowledge and is therefore considerably misdirected. To anyone of logical mind, who will reason from statistics the thought of converting the world by singing a few rousing hymns or holding a few enthusiastic meetings for the collection of money! money!! money!!! would be childish. We do not despise childishness. We have all had our share. But we all should say with the Apostle, "When I was a child, I spake as a child and understood as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things."—1 Cor. 13: 11.

"Christian people have been fooling themselves long enough!" Yes, it is absolutely irrational to think of converting the world, as it is un-Scriptural to believe that God ever gave us that impossible commission. The United States census reports show that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. The word heathen carries to many a very wrong impression. Many noble-hearted Christians have gone as missionaries to the heathen wholly unprepared for what they met—intelligent reasoning, ability, etc. They found that the heathen were full of questions, logical questions, too, which they as Christians had never thought of, and which they were wholly unprepared to answer. Comparatively few of the missionaries are able to hold their own in argument with intelligent people in India, China and Japan. There is no danger of their converting those people. There is more danger of their losing their own faith in the Bible, because of their misapprehension of some of its teachings—respecting the mission of the Church, the hope of the Church and the hope of the world!

Missionaries are thus handicapped! Full of commendable zeal they leave our shores to tell the heathen that their forefathers have gone to eternal torment and that they are going there too, unless they accept Christ. It is a rude awakening to be asked where hell is? and why God should have condemned them and their forefathers to such a horrible eternity? and how this could be true and yet he be a God of pity, compassion, Love? The heathen ask, Why the different denominations—the different theories of the terms of salvation—by Water, by Election, by Free Grace, by joining the Church, etc. The missionary, wholly unable to answer the adult native, gathers children about him, starts a school and does all he is able perhaps, to justify his presence in a foreign land—helping the sick and doing many other acts of kindness which are very commendable, whether from a religious or humanitarian standpoint.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO ALL NATIONS

Our Lord's instruction was that his people should preach the Gospel in all the world for a **witness**—not to convert all the world, but for a "**witness**" to all the world. The mission of the Gospel is to select the Kingdom class, a "little flock." The first opportunity to become members of this Royal Priesthood was offered to the Jews and after the gathering of a remnant from them, and after their national rejection the message was to go to the whole world irrespective of national lines, boundaries or language—anybody, everybody having the "hearing ear" was to be instructed respecting Christ and the opportunity of becoming his disciples by a full consecration of mind and body, time and talent, even unto death. These were to be promised the reward of a share in the First Resurrection, to be members of the Royal Priesthood which, during the Millennial Kingdom of Messiah, will bless all the remaining families of mankind—all the non-elect.

We are not complaining about the failure to convert the heathen! We are not faulting the missionaries! We are taking the Bible stand that all of God's purposes are being accomplished; that God's Word is accomplishing "that whereto it was sent" (Isa. 55: 11); that it was not sent to convert the world, but to gather an "elect" sample or "first-fruits" from all nations. (Rev. 14: 4.) Let **civilizing** influences continue in heathendom, as well as in Christendom. But, let all Christians, missionaries and others know assuredly that their labor is not in vain if they are seeking for the Lord's jewels to the best of their ability. I am in touch continually with laborers in India and Africa and well know that the pure Gospel of Christ is not greatly affecting their teeming millions. But the Gospel of the Kingdom is seeking out, blessing, sanctifying, happifying, encouraging some, here and there, some who have ears of faith to hear, eyes of faith to see, and obedient hearts to obey the "call" to suffer with Christ and by and by to reign with him for the effectual blessing of all the families of the earth, by uplifting the willing out of their present conditions of sin and degradation and death.

THE MILLENNIUM A NECESSITY

We have shown the value and necessity for the doctrine of the Millennium—that all Christians who would hold fast to their Bibles as a faith-anchor and who would make progress in their study of the Word and be co-laborers with God in the gathering of the elect need to see that the elect only are now called to be heirs of the Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come." They need to see that that Kingdom is God's provision for the future blessing of the **non-elect.** They need to see that the Bible does not teach, as many of them suppose, that the saints are called of God to sit in the heavenly balcony and look over at the non-elect in eternal anguish, and hear their cries.

Next let us note that the Millennium itself is an absolute necessity for the world, according to the statistics of the world-wise. Many college Professors and D. D.'s are inclined to speak glibly of the Second Coming of Christ being far in the future—"fifty thousand years yet" say some. But evidently these learned gentlemen have not used their educational advantages in connection with such statements. Any school boy can figure up what the population of the earth would be one thousand years from now, taking the present population as per the census at sixteen hundred millions and the ratio of increase as shown by the census reports at 8 per cent in ten years. The total would show 3,375,325,000,000 population for the year 2900 A. D.—more than 2,000 for each person now living.

What would humanity do if the earth were crowded to that extent? Where would the necessary food, fuel and clothing be found? Computing all the tillable portion of the earth at twenty-five million square miles or sixteen billion would give but one acre for the support of two hundred and ten people, or less than five square yards each. At the close of a second such period, 3900 A. D., at the same rate, there would be ten persons for each square foot of standing-room. In other words they would stand fifteen deep on each other's heads. What shall we think of the **wisdom** that tells us that the Millennium is fifty thousand years off? The answer is found in Isaiah's prophecy 29: 14.

"THE EARTH WILL YIELD HER INCREASE"

Are we asked how the Millennium if at once introduced would avert the difficulties of the first statement, two hundred and eighteen people for each acre of the habitable earth? We reply that the Scriptures clearly intimate that the rapid increase of our race is associated with man's fallen condition, as our Creator declared to mother Eve after her disobedience, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrows and thy conception." (Isa. 3: 16.) The Scriptures also intimate that with the return of humanity towards perfection the average increase will be less, and that eventually the human family will come to the condition where there will be neither marriage nor giving in marriage, and where sex conditions will be lost in a **uniform standard of humanity** embodying the qualities at present displayed in the two sexes. Further, God's promise for the Millennium is that under his blessing the earth will yield her increase and the waste places be reclaimed, springs breaking forth in deserts. Furthermore, recognizing the Divine power in connection with the matter we can readily see how vast continents can be raised in the Atlantic and in the Pacific Oceans. But aside from these miracles which properly enough could accompany the Millennial Kingdom of Christ, what can the world who ignore the Bible expect? In other words what shall they expect who claim that the present order of things is to continue, saying, "All things continue as they were from the beginning of the world"?—2 Pet. 3: 4.

Some may inquire, What about the resurrection of the millions who have died? We reply that the world has been only gradually working up to its present dense population. The people living in the world for the past six thousand years, according to what we believe are trustworthy evidences, would number altogether about twenty thousand millions. But more than twice that number could be buried in the State of Texas in separate graves and more than eight times that number could find standing-room in Texas, as a schoolboy with his pencil could readily demonstrate.

But we need not look a thousand years ahead. The world will find itself in great trouble very shortly unless the Millennium be ushered in. Already there is a shortage of timber. What will be the condition of things one hundred years from now? Already our capitalists are buying up the coal deposits on speculation, realizing that its rapid consumption is making it more valuable every year. Already geologists are calculating the number of tons of coal not yet mined and telling us that with the present average of increase in the consumption of coal the entire supply of the world will be exhausted in **less than two hundred years.** What will be the price of coal as the vanishing point is neared and how will mankind do without it, and without wood for fuel unless the Millennium come promptly with its miraculous provisions?—the taking of fuel from our atmosphere, and from water, by methods which will, no doubt, be simple, when mankind come to understand them fully, but which at present are so expensive as to be of little service.

Other scientific men have been studying the increase of insanity and telling us that progress in this direction is terrific. Some have estimated that in less than two hundred years the entire world, at the present rate, will be insane. How opportune it would be for the Millennium Kingdom of the great Life Giver to be ushered in with its uplifting influences, mental, moral and physical!

Last but not least the combination of wisdom and selfishness in our day, known as Unions and Trusts, is so influential that prices in every commodity are rising. Yet the trusts are not quite ripe yet. Their managers have not fully learned their power. Gradually the upper and the nether millstones will apparently be drawn closer together, while necessity will force the masses through the hopper. How great would these "giants" become within another century or so, if the Millennium be not ushered in in the interim to "lift the poor and needy out of the dunghill"—using the scriptural figure at the work of the King dom?—Psa. 113: 7.

My friends, let us sites to the Bible and its Millennium theory. So doing we will be guided by the wisdom from on high and enabled to pray with the spirit and the understanding also, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven," and to labor intelligently as co-workers with God! Let us prepare as pupils in the School of Christ for the great work whereunto God has called us by the Gospel Message.

THE EARTH'S FUTURE POPULATION

At Present Rates of Increase.

1900 A. D. Census Report	1,600,000,000
At 8 per cent increase every ten years—	
2000 A. D.	3,438,720,000
2100 A. D.	7,393,248,000
2200 A. D.	15,895,483,000
2300 A. D.	34,173,282,000
2400 A. D.	73,472,552,000
2500 A. D.	157,965,982,000
2600 A. D.	339,626,900,000
2700 A. D.	730,195,900,000
2800 A. D.	1,569,919,259,000
2900 A. D.	3,375,325,850,000

If these figures be divided or quartered even, the showing is sufficiently appalling. The results remind us of the story of the blacksmith who accepted of his king as a reward a few grains of wheat—according to the squares of the king's chess-board; two grains for the first square and that doubled with each square of the sixty-four.

We recall the consternation of the king when he learned that all the wheat in his domain would only begin to pay the debt that at first thought seemed trifling.

"Even so, Come, Lord Jesus; Come quickly!"

"Thy Kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth, even as in heaven."

DU PONT

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Approved by the U. S. Government for Blasting in Gaseous and Dusty Coal Mines

Packed in 12½ lb. Pasteboard Cartons—Two to the 25 lb. Case—Four to the 50 lb. Case.

Stronger Than Any Other "Permissible" Explosive — Very Little Smoke or Fumes

Not less than 124 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 50 lb. case.
Not less than 71 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.
Not less than 101 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 50 lb. case.
Not less than 51 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.
Not less than 71 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 50 lb. case.
Not less than 37 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.

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½ inch in diameter..............$1.50
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¾ inch in diameter..............$2.00

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Gratiot, March 28.

Enclosed find money order for my subscription for another year. I appreciate very much Pastor Russell's sermons, and that is the reason I take the Tribune.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA PETTTRSON

Oxford, Ohio, March 27.

I have renewed my subscription to your much-valued paper through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. I wish to express hearty appreciation of your paper, which we take most especially on account of Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, which you print in such nice, large, clear type. We also wish to thank you for the publication of the many letters of appreciation, the reading of which we all enjoy very much.

Believing and praying that you will be wonderfully blessed for the part you are doing in passing the "meat in due season."

Sincerely yours,
O. R. WILKINS, SR.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1.

Enclosed please find P. O. order which I believe pays for Tribune to June, 1916. My address was changed from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pana, Ill., last summer and when returning I did not request another change, but have permitted it to be sent there, therefore I have overlooked the duty owing you. Thank you for your patience also for the excellent sermons you publish from the faithful man of God, C. T. Russell.

JULIA G. EBERLE

Winthrop, Mass., April 3.

I am forwarding today two renewal subscriptions to the Watch Tower office for your paper, one for myself at the above address and one for Mrs. F. V. Ray. I want to tell you how much we both appreciate and enjoy your paper and the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. We would be sorry to miss even a single copy. Cordially yours,

JULIA M. BOYD.

West Somerville, Mass., April 2.

Please renew my subscription for another year. The Tribune is the paper for me, and especially as long as you print Bro. Russell's sermons. Very Resp. Yours,

JOHN R. JONES.

Chicago, March 29.

Enclosed please find check for another (third) year's subscription to the Labor Tribune. I expect to be a subscriber as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, as I wish to encourage as much as possible the circulation of the true Gospel.

Very cordially yours,
JOHN T. READ.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

L. B. Arkwright, Youngstown.
Anna Peterson, Gratiot.
Mrs. Mary Wyant, Bethel.
John T. Read, Chicago.
Mrs. J. App, Jamestown.
Mrs. A. Harrison, Pembrokeshire, South Wales.
Peter Kelly, Glasgow, Scotland.
S. P. Merrill, Thetford Center.
Mrs. F. Muntzer, Hoboken.
Mrs. Lena G. Parsons, Rensselaer.
Edward Rolph Smith, South Africa.
O. R. Williams, Oxford.
J. B. Williams, Greenwood.
Mrs. John Shires, Upper Troy.
John R. Jones, West Somerville.
Julia G. Eberle, Indianapolis.

The Sheriff.

(Continued from Second Page.)

There was a brief pause.

"I'll remember it," said the younger man as he clasped Abner's hand. "You and I will stand them off. If we can gain a little time so much the better. I telephoned the trouble from the roadhouse back there. They'll send the police automobile out to meet me. We must hold them off for thirty minutes. What are they doing now?"

The mob had turned toward the barn and the big man was advancing.

"You won't give up the fellow?" he cried.

"You heard what I said," replied the stranger.

"Then," shouted the big man, "we are going to roast you out. We'll give that cuss all th' barn burnin' he can stand—an' you'll share the consequences."

A jubilant roar went up from the mob.

"That's bad," said the younger man to old Abner. "They can fire the barn in the rear. A fire ball of rags soaked in kerosene will start the mischief."

"Wait," said the old man. "I'll end this foolishness right here an' now. Do you see that white thing dangling from the limb of the tree besides the driveway? That's a hornet's nest an' it's alive. Get ready to close the door."

He raised his rifle deliberately and fired.

The younger man, closely watching, saw the white sack away violently and a faint cloud of hornets rise from it.

Two minutes later there wasn't a rioter on the premises. The shrieking mob was plunging down the highway with the hornets in hot pursuit. And just a little later the big automobile with its sheriff's deputies and bluecoats came in sight, and the tramp was brought out from his hiding place and put in the safe keeping of the officers.

The old man drew one of the policemen aside.

"Who is that man?" he asked and pointed to the alert stranger.

"That," replied the officer, "Why that's Col. Abner Grant. He's the new county sheriff, you know, an' next year the boys are going to make him governor."

When they had all gone the old man sat on the back porch and stared across the fields.

"My son," he softly murmured.

And then a shadow fell across the floor. He looked up. The sheriff was standing before him.

"I'm going to ask you to drive me to the nearest telephone connection," he said. "I want to call up my wife and tell her I'm going to bring my father home with me."

He suddenly smiled and put out his hand.

There was a brief silence. The old eyes looked anxiously and almost timidly into the younger ones.

"I'll go, my son," the old man murmured.

Old Furniture.

In the garret will be found the old-fashioned camp chair with high back. It will make an excellent porch chair. When covered with tan crash or cotton rep it is pretty. The old-fashioned settee can be swung on chains and made an excellent hammock. The legs should be removed. The little spindle legged tables are convenient to place in porch corners to hold jardiniers or pots of flowers.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 19. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

South Wales Coal Trade Crisis Averted--Details of the Settlement Upon Which Miners Will Now Vote--A Typical Labor Member--Pete Curran's Will--The Mid-Glamorgan Result --- Tin-plate Trade Rather Quiet.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 4, 1910.—The South Wales coal trade crisis appears to have been suddenly averted. The miners' convention in London on March 30th, representing all mining districts in Great Britain, decided that the objections to the South Wales coal owners' final proposals with regard to the terms of the new wage agreement in that coal field did not justify either a sectional strike or a national stoppage. They consequently advised acceptance of the terms. This meant that the danger of a stoppage of all the collieries in the country has been averted, and further that if the South Wales miners refuse to accept the terms they will not be supported in that action by the Miners' Federation.

A ballot vote of the miners concerned will now be taken on the proposals, the colliers to remain working in the meantime. A determination to resist the proposed settlement was expressed at meetings in South Wales on March 30th, but any revolt will be in the face of the advice of Mabon and the other leaders, who strongly advise acceptance of the terms.

When the position appeared most critical was when negotiations were broken off with the masters on March 26th, the chief points in dispute then being: (1) The relation of selling prices to wages at the minimum; (2) the introduction of more economical methods of working with the view of lessening cost of production and increasing output; (3) the liability of the workmen under the eight hours act and under the supplementary agreement of June 20 last to work 60 extra hours in each year; (4) the duration of the new agreement, and (5) the method of wage payments for work done in what are known as abnormal places.

Of these points of difference the most important are the first and second, and it may safely be asserted that once a basis of agreement is arrived at on these points an arrangement on the others will be matter of little difficulty. The relation of the average wholesale free-on-board selling price of large coal to wages at the minimum rate of 30 per cent above the standard rates of 1879, and the introduction of more economical working methods are partly independent and partly interdependent questions. They have both a direct incidence on cost of production and what renders absolutely necessary a change from the present state of affairs is the fact that since 1902 the cost of production has increased by 40 cents per ton.

It is pretty well understood that in 1902, under the first of the conciliation board agreements established in the South Wales coal field, the workmen secured a minimum wage rate, and that that minimum wage rate was fixed at 30 per cent above the standard rates of 1879. The coal owners and the miners' representatives failed to agree at the time as to what should be the large-coal equivalent selling price of that minimum wage rate. They called in Sir David Dale, and in his award he fixed upon $2.94 per ton as the price per ton of large coal, which was to be considered as sufficient to meet all cost charges at a 30 per cent minimum wage rate, and leave a net profit approximately of 12 cents per ton to the colliery proprietor.

Work is to be continued by the miners on a day to day contract until April 9th in order to allow a ballot to be taken. The agreement arrived at between the miners' leaders and the coal owners embraced the following clauses upon which the miners will vote, I have said, ballot:

(1) A minimum wage of 25 per cent above the 1879 standard to be paid instead of the present minimum of 20 per cent.

(2) The selling price equivalent value of the 25 per cent minimum to be $3.10 per ton.

(3) Wages to remain at 50 per cent above the standard of 1879 until the selling prices are above $3.06. The workmen may claim advances up to, but not beyond, the 60 per cent maximum.

(4) On the above proposals being accepted the owners withdraw their claim to the extra 60 hours now permitted by the eight hours act, and forego their claim to the accumulated arrears incurred by the workmen's refusal up to the present to work those extra 60 hours.

(5) The men have provisionally withdrawn their claim for separate payment for small coal.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE MAN WHO ORGANIZED THE IRWIN FIELD.

Francis Feehan Re-Elected as President of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg District by an Overwhelming Majority.

No president of the Pittsburg district miners' organization ever received the tribute that has just been accorded President Francis Feehan. The district convention to complete the scale agreement assembled at Morehead hall day before yesterday and the first business transacted was the announcement of the count of the ballots in the annual election of officers. The result of the vote is an unparalleled expression of confidence in President Feehan and his assistants, whom the National Labor Tribune congratulates and who deserve the honor that their constituents have paid them. President Feehan, who leads the ticket, has more majority than his competitor has votes. The official count follows:

Francis Feehan, 8,234½; S. A. Whetzel, 3,624½; Van Bitner, 7,817½; Timothy Donavan, 8,299. International Board—Dagger 5,055½; Friday, 3,694. Tellers—W. Hargest, 5,903; W. Brewer, 3,262; M. Maracinni, 3,140½. Auditor W. Dinnen.

AN UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION.

Great Parade and Mass Meeting of the Striking Miners in the Irwin Field Shows How Enthusiastic the Men There Have Become for the Union Cause and for the Betterment in Wages and Working Conditions that it Will Bring to Them -- Ringing Speeches by President Feehan, Vice-President Bitner and Others--Success of Strike Beyond Doubt.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 12.—Never was this city so thoroughly aroused to the condition of the miners of the Irwin field and their determination to enforce their demands that it was on Saturday when 10,000 miners assembled to take part in the demonstration that showed by length and numbers was the largest that ever traversed the streets of Greensburg.

Early trains brought thousands, who had come to witness the great procession, little dreaming that the pageant would reach the proportions it did owing to the meagre notice given in the papers in the county whose tendency is to discourage the strike. Nevertheless by 10 o'clock three bands were furnishing ample music while the decorations walted the arrival of the Madison boys, who were marching 1,500 strong across the country a distance of probably 10 miles. By the time the latter had arrived President Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district accompanied by Vice President Van Bitner and Board Member Michael Halapy was being entertained by the reception committee of miners, who had been selected to meet the district officials at the depot and escort them to the Moreman Hotel, near which the parade was to form.

That good work had been done was very apparent as everything was perfect and no more orderly crowd ever swept over the streets of any city in this country than those who formed this great procession.

The arrangements were in the hands of Organizer John McCarthy and he was well assisted by George Guzzi and Marshal Moriccini, two interpreters, who have been assigned from the district office by President Feehan and John McAdams, James R. Arbuckle and Duncan Kelly, the latter three being local men who are very active in the organization.

Behind a magnificent American flag, which unfurling itself to the breezes, was the Sweet Hill Cornet band with four other bands whose music filled and thrilled the thousands who followed as well as the multitude who lined the streets.

Behind the band came two carriages in which were President Feehan, Vice President Van Bitner, Arbuckle and Kelly, while in the second carriage were Board Member Halapy, Interpreters Guzzi, Moriccini and Mungen Marshall.

Immediately following the carriages a small boy carried a charter of the United Mine Workers and behind him followed children, none of whom were more than eight years of age, the boys carrying dinner pails and wearing caps in which were pit lamps, while the little girls carried banners upon which were inscribed "All we want is Justice," "Give us this day our daily bread," "Equal rights to all men" and behind these was the Madison delegation which carried a banner bearing this inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The children in the great procession won the admiration of the thousands who looked on and the banner "Give us our daily bread" earned for them the sympathy, their fathers who marched behind, so well deserved.

The parade was well suppplied with music as each division had its own band and the enthusiasm was kept constantly at its height but never was the conduct of marcher equal to those who had entered this parade. Peaceful and quietly they followed their leaders and their deportment was a credit to the town in which they had determined by this great demonstration to manifest their intentions to force their demands.

Twenty-two miles, the leaders claimed, were idle, and another has since joined the ranks of the strikers.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

STRIKERS CALL ON MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Pennsylvania labor troubles at both ends of the state brought representatives to Washington Thursday, and as a consequence there was a flood of discussion as to the possibilities of further industrial exigency with political expediency. Pittsburg sent Francis Feehan, president of the United Mine Workers of that district, and J. P. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

From the eastern end of the state a delegation of 52 from Bethlehem called upon Senator Penrose and told him of their community sentiment that the Bethlehem Steel Company trouble should be adjusted promptly. Then they went to the White House and saw the President.

The delegation, which was headed by H. J. Meyers, called at the White House as disinterested persons do, the chairman declared, to protest against the reports that had been spread by labor agitators to the effect that the Bethlehem steel works, because of the strike of some of its employes, was turning out an inferior quality of work. Mr. Meyers said that efforts had been made to have this government, as well as foreign customers of the steel concern, boycott the works, the claim being made that incompetent workmen had been employed to take the strikers' places.

In his speech to the delegation President Taft said:

"I haven't followed closely what has happened at Bethlehem at all. I don't know. I don't know what the statements are to which you refer. I don't know what government contracts there are that would naturally go to Bethlehem or in which Bethlehem would have an opportunity to bid.

"I can only say that—that I am utterly opposed to the principle of a boycott. Every issue ought to be settled on its own merits. If the Bethlehem work isn't up to contract then the government ought not to give the contracts to it. If it is then the contracts ought to go to it without regard to controversies that Bethlehem may have with third persons, whether those third persons be customers or employes.

"The merits of the controversy between Bethlehem and its employes, in which the public is concerned, will be settled on the merits of that controversy and the mutual relations, or lack of relations, between the Bethlehem companies and their employes; and there is no relation between the one controversy and the other, because—I say that with emphasis—because to hold otherwise is to introduce into government methods the system upon which the boycott rests, to wit, that third persons are to be involved against their will in a controversy with respect to which they have no natural relation.

"Therefore, without knowing anything about the facts, I say to you that if Bethlehem doesn't do good work it is for the government to find out and to act on it, and to refuse its contracts on that ground, and not because it is concerned in a fight or in a controversy with its employes."

MINE POWDER QUESTION ELIMINATED.

There has been a decided improvement in the coal mine situation during the past week. As we go to press the miners and operators of the Pittsburg district, the largest and most important district in the country, are once more in conference with the brightest prospect of early agreement. The strategic prestige that would be carried by the settlement is realized on all sides, and not only for this reason but presumably for others which need not be discussed National President T. L. Lewis is attending the miners' district convention. Mr. Lewis and President Feehan of the district organization are both confident that an agreement can be reached by Saturday permitting the miners to resume work throughout this field on Monday next.

The National Labor Tribune is advised that this peaceful settlement, averting a strike the effect of which would be felt from one end of the country to the other, is made possible through certain modifications in recent orders issued by the state bureau of mines on the powder question. Chief Inspector of Mines Roderick has been insisting most emphatically upon the strict enforcement of the law against the use of black powder. We are informed that while the law is ultimately to be enforced a certain time is to be allowed for overcoming the objections which so many of the miners urge to the new powders of the instantaneous variety.

The Tribune has repeatedly expressed the opinion, which it now reiterates, that the sooner the black powder is got rid of the better. It is undeniably very unsafe, and it is responsible for a large proportion of the mine disasters with which the country has been afflicted. The law forbidding its use was passed with no other motive than the protection of the miners' lives, and it is a law which the state could not repeal without indicting itself for the grossest inhumanity. The use of the new powders, on the other hand, admittedly requires some training and it is not improper to allow a reasonable length of time for the miners to become skilled in handling them and to adapt themselves to the new conditions arising.

It seems certain that without some promise of moderation on the part of the state mining inspectors, the settlement of the present differences between the miners and operators in various fields and in the Pittsburg field especially would not have been possible at this time. Those who have persuaded the state authorities to co-operate in the settlement have done the public a service and there is no danger of criticism of Inspector Roderick if it should officially transpire that the elimination of the powder question has been brought about in the manner we have just described. It is certain that if that question had remained at issue between miners and operators a protracted strike would have been the outcome, and there is no industry in the country which would not have suffered in consequence.

POPULAR OFFICIALS OF MINERS' ORGANIZATION.

President Feehan of the Pittsburg district miners' organization is the most popular men ever chosen to that office by the miners of this district and he has their absolute confidence as is shown by the overwhelming vote cast in his favor.

In his work of looking after the interests of the miners President Feehan is ably supported by men of standing in the district and those men also have the confidence of the miners. They are above reproach and are not found on the operators' pay roll nor do they make reports to the paid agents of the operators who flourishing so prosperously under preceding administrations.

Board Member Michael Halapy is tireless in his efforts and Organizer John McCarthy is doing excellent work in the Irwin field, where he has been brutally beaten but is still on the job. George Guzzie and Marshall Moriccini, both interpreters, have the confidence of the foreign element while Vice President Van Bitner is a very valuable acquisition to President Feehan's staff. Bitner is the mathematician and devotes considerable of his time to figuring out the scale, as well as attending to other very important work.

Secretary Timothy Donavan is ever zealous to his duties, which requires great care as he looks after the locals that have a membership of upwards to 40,000 miners. T. F. Hanaway is "all-around" man, alert and efficient in the work assigned to him which at times is keeping tab of "delegates" who have a keen desire to report to the paid agents of the operators of the Irwin and West Virginia and Central field. An entirely different class of men are attending the convention as delegates. These men have the welfare of the organization at heart and the organization is making great strides.

ACCUSE REYBURN.

Declaring that Mayor Reyburn and the other representatives of the city on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's board of directors, as well as the officials of the company were responsible for the killing of many innocent people by incompetent motormen since the beginning of the trolley men's strike more than seven weeks ago, the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, at its regular meeting Tuesday, passed a resolution that a committee be appointed to secure a competent attorney to institute prosecutions for manslaughter against the Mayor and the transit company officials.

The leather workers and brushmakers of the Northwestern district of Russia have successfully overcome a lock-out of the employers.

The court of appeals has adjudged unconstitutional the section of Kentucky's statutes prohibiting the operation of barber shops on Sunday.

Organized labor in Denver, Colo., has united in a demand for the public ownership of the water supply for that city.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

MOUNTAINS SWEPT INTO THE SEA.

TEXT—"We Will Not Fear Though The Mountains Be Carried Into The Midst of The Sea."—Psa. 46:2.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Pastor Russell, accompanied by Dr. Jones, who will serve him as stenographer, and by a representative of this Journal, sailed from New York April 5th for Jerusalem—via Paris, Berne, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo and the Pyramids, Joffa, to Jerusalem and vicinity. His return will be via Rome, Vienna, Warsaw, Berlin, Elberfeld and London. Meetings have been arranged for enroute. His longest stay will be in Great Britain, where about twenty appointments in the principal cities await him. He will be speaking practically every day. His Sunday discourses will be especially reported in these columns. Special interest will center in the discourses at Jerusalem and Rome. The many readers of his sermons will follow the pastor in his journey with great interest. He is scheduled to be back in Brooklyn June 5th, when his topic will be "Jerusalem." In anticipation of a large audience on that occasion Brooklyn's largest Auditorium, the Academy of Music, has been secured. His sermons now reach six million families weekly, and assuredly many of these wish him God-speed.

ON THE ATLANTIC APRIL TENTH

I have chosen for my text a sea topic, a symbolical prophecy which, I believe, is rapidly nearing fulfilment. All Bible students recognize the fact that many of the Psalms are Messianic; that is to say, they appply to the time of the inauguration of Messiah's Millennial Kingdom. Some of them detail the peace and joy and blessings which will then prevail amongst men, when the great leveling processes of that time will raise all the worthy poor and degraded and will humble all the proud, establishing Society under such new conditions that the new order of things is symbolically styled in the Scriptures "a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 Pet. 3: 13.) Others of the Psalms describe in highly figurative terms the work of the Millennial Age. For instance, we read:

"Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most Mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty. And in thy majesty ride prosperously, because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right hand shall teach thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies; whereby the people fall under thee." (Psa. 45: 3-5.) Here the great Redeemer is pictured as the glorious conquering King of the Millennial Age and his victory over every opposing influence is emphasized—"Unto him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess." (Isa. 45: 23.) His right hand that will teach terrible things is the symbol of the Divine power which will be exercised at the inauguration of the Kingdom. The sharp arrows which will pierce the enemies to the heart and cause them symbolically to fall before him slain represent his message of Truth and Grace which then will conquer as they do not now, except in the hearts of the few. A sample of those now slain after this manner by the Word of Truth is furnished us in the account of St. Peter's sermon on the Day of Pentecost. He preached the Truth plainly, thrusting in "the sword of the Spirit" up to the hilt. He told his hearers how they and their rulers had crucified the Prince of Life. They were "cut to the heart," and it was the greatest blessing that could have possibly come to them. (Acts 2: 23.) Similarly during the Millennium, the "arrows" of Truth will smite down all opposition, and mankind, cut to the heart with proper appreciation of their own sinfulness and God's mercy, will fall before the great King, accepting mercy upon his gracious terms—full surrender.

THE DAY OF TROUBLE PICTURED

Others of these Messianic Psalms picture the inauguration of the Lord's Kingdom and show that it will be established amongst men in the midst of a great time of trouble—"A time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." (Dan. 12: 1.) That trouble will rise from various quarters and from various causes, but all of these, more or less closely identified with selfishness, sin, weakness, in combination with the wonderful light with which the New Dispensation will be ushered in—the dawning of it being already manifest to many who in their hearts are facing in the right direction.

The Psalm of which our text is a part is one of the latter class. Prophetically and symbolically it tells about the trouble incident to the passing away of the present order of sin and selfishness and the inauguration of the new order of righteousness and love under the great Mediatorial Kingdom of Christ. Whether the events which the Scriptures predict shall come in our day or not, we hold that they will come and be in full comportment with these prophetic pictures. They were surely written for our instruction. (2 Tim. 3: 16.) And as Bible students we do well to take heed to every item of the Divine revelation, that thus we may keep ourselves in touch with the Infinite One and in sympathy with all the features of his great and wonderful Program. Let us note the particulars of the Psalm in detail.

THE REFUGE OF HIS SAINTS

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." (Psa. 46: 1.) How beautiful! How comforting! How strengthening! Those who have entered into covenant relationship with God through Christ, through faith and consecration, and who are abiding in his love, may feel serene in any trouble—in every trouble—not merely in the final trouble, with which sin and sorrow will be brought to an end. Not merely when Satan shall be bound—then will God be the refuge of his saints, but in all times and under all circumstances "the peace of God which passeth all understanding" will keep the hearts and minds of his faithful—"yesterday, today and forever."

"Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." Fear is the great torment of the majority of our race. It is the lash which the Adversary frequently uses to drive away from God those who need his sympathy and love and succor. To such the Lord speaks tenderly saying, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And again, God declares his name to be love and says "their fear toward me is taught by the precepts of men," and not by his Word. (Isa. 29: 13.) He would have us trust him as a great, loving, generous Father, saying, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord compassioneth those who reverence him." (Psa. 103: 13.) As love, more love, perfect love, comes into our hearts it more and more casts out the fear which the Adversary would inculcate and which has burned into men's minds and consciences the "doctrines of devils," to which the Apostle refers.—1 Tim. 4: 1.

"Fear not their fear, neither be afraid," says the Lord to those who are his people. "Let the peace of God which passeth all understanding rule in your hearts!" Be faithful! Be trustful! Accept the assurance that "All things shall work together for good to those who love God—to the called ones according to his purpose." (Rom. 8: 28.) This class will not fear when the earth shall be removed and when the mountains shall be carried into the midst of the sea. They might indeed be astonished and in trepidation if these were literal mountains; but they are symbolical. The people of the Lord, under his instruction, will not be in darkness that that day shall overtake them as a thief, although it will come as a thief and as a snare upon the whole world. (Luke 21: 35.) In the symbology of the Bible the term **earth** is used to represent the social structure, as the mountains which constitute the backbone of the earth symbolize the kingdoms of the world supported by the social order. As the earth represents the fixity of the social order, the sea represents the restless, turbulent, dissatisfied classes which lash against the earth and continually seek to swallow it up. The removal of the earth symbolizes the disturbance of the social order. The swallowing up of the mountains in the seas represents the overwhelming of some of the great kingdoms of the earth by the uprising of the people in anarchis the rebellion against social order.

"THE POWERS THAT BE ORDAINED OF GOD"

The fact that the Scriptures prophetically describe the overwhelming of the social order and the great governments in the earth must not be understood to signify that the Bible counsels revolution or anarchy. On the contrary, all of God's people throughout the Scriptures are counseled to live peaceably with all men, so far as possible. They are counseled not to use carnal weapons, not to take to the sword for the settlement of disputes, but rather to suffer injury. They are counseled that God is the great Over-Lord, and that although he is not now ruling directly amongst men he is fully the Master of the situation in that he could at any time overthrow all opponents. He does not acknowledge that his will is now done in the earth, but tells us that it will be done by and by and encourages us to pray and to hope and to wait for it. He tells us that Satan is now the "Prince of this world" by virtue of the fact that he deceives the minds and hearts of the majority. God would have his people understand something of his great Program, but he would keep this hidden from all others. hence the impossibility of explaining spiritual things to a carnal mind. (1 Cor. 2: 14.) "None of the wicked shall understand."—Dan. 12: 10.

The great Creator has contented himself with such a supervision of human affairs as leaves much responsibility in human hands. He merely interferes to raise up or to cast down on occasions when the interest of his Cause and Program may demand. For instance, the case of the Pharaoh, raised to the throne King of Egypt in Moses' day. God there raised to the throne a man of great determination and hindered from reaching the throne other men so favorable to the carrying out of the Divine Purpose. Thus, without interfering with the free moral agency of the king, God used the wrath of man to praise him and the remainder he restrained. Similarly, God previously raised Joseph to the Governorship of Egypt for his own purposes.

The Prophet describes the tumult of that the day of overwhelming trouble, when God's Kingdom will be established, saying, of the seas that will swallow up the mountains, "The waters roar and be troubled; the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." (Psa. 46: 3.) It is probably true that such socialistic and anarchistic roarings have many times in the past caused the kingdoms of earth and their rulers to tremble. But some day, according to the Scriptures, the final catastrophe will occur. How near that day may be who can tell? Quite a good many earnest Bible students concur in the thought that such a climax is indicated in the prophecies for the year 1915. But be the date as it may the fact remains. The prophecy we are examining is nearly three thousand years old, but it is as good, as sure, and as meaningful today as ever it was.

We are not of those who would harass the minds of our fellows with fear. Rather we would point them to the fact that behind this cloud of trouble there is a glorious silver lining of Millennial joy and blessing for all the families of the earth. Rather we would encourage all who have the hearing ear to zeal and faithfulness in their consecration, that they may "make their calling and their election sure" to a share in the Kingdom glories and "escape those things coming upon the earth." (Luke 21: 36.) In a word, the Gospel of Christ is not a message of damnation and fear and torture, but, as the angels declared, "Good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people."—Luke 2: 10.

DELIVERANCE OF THE CHURCH PICTURED

In the fourth and fifth verses following our text the Church is symbolically pictured as the City or Kingdom of God, his dwelling-place. And the stream of Truth is represented as a river making the City clean and fresh and glad. The proclamation is made, "God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved! God shall help her early in the morning"—early in the Millennial morning. The Church is to be "a first-fruits unto God." Her salvation as the Bride of Christ will be accomplished early in this Millennial morning. Oh, how glad will be all those accounted worthy of a place in that elect Church—"the Church of the First-borns, whose names are written in heaven!" "She shall not be moved," is in agreement with the first verse in assuring us that God's people will be preserved from fear and doubt and misunderstanding of the events of that "time of trouble" and that their faith will enable them to triumph at a time when others will be in great distress and perplexity.—Luke 21: 26.

THE GENTILES RAGED

Beginning with the 6th verse the Prophet gives a brief synoptical picture of the time of trouble and its consummation and the inauguration of universal peace. "The heathen (Gentile peoples) raged." These words describe the tumult which will prevail amongst humanity in the great time of trouble before the climax is reached. "Raging," angry voices arise from public meetings and in the more private meetings of the lodges of Labor and Capital, and through the columns of the Press to the extent permitted. In Germany the "raging" Press for some time has been muzzled. The same is true in other nations. In Great Britain, in the United States and in France there is a fear of tumult through the public Press "raging," and everything possible is done to restrain it. Whoever sees that anarchy is the most dreadful terror confronting Civilization must realize the wisdom of reasonable restraints upon his own tongue and upon the tongues of others. Nevertheless, the Scriptures show us that all effort to suppress the tumult and the angry voices of men selfishly "raging" out against each other will fail. The result will be as foreshown.

The prophetic picture continues—"God uttered his voice; the earth melted." The unfaithfulness of humanity, the clamor of greed, both in rich and in poor, will be answered by the Almighty, "Giver of every good and perfect gift." "He will utter his voice," or, as another prophet declares, "He will speak to the people in his anger," for their correction, for their reproval. The result will be that the symbolical earth will melt—the social structure of civilization will disintegrate. Another Scripture declares that that disintegration will be an event that "every man's hand will be against his neighbor."

But the Prophet hastens to assure us that in the midst of all this tumult the Lord will be with his consecrated people. We read, "The Lord of hosts is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge." This promise applies primarily to the consecrated Church of Christ—Spiritual Israel. But it also secondarily applies to fleshly Israel, the Jewish nation, which will participate in this time of trouble, but be saved out of it, as the Scriptures declare (Jeremiah 30: 7). In this time of trouble the Lord's jewels, his saints, will be gathered to their heavenly home, after which Divine favor will begin to return to natural Israel.—Romans 11: 25-30.

The Psalm closes with a picture of the devastation which will prevail throughout the world as a result of human selfishness and blindness. Capital and Labor will rise up to a terrible cataclysm of anarchy, awful for rich and poor alike. Only God's saints could then have peace, and that because of their knowledge of the grand outcome, because of their faith in God and their willingness to accept whatever his providences should send. Mark the grand symbolic apostrophe with which the Psalm closes! May its lessons draw us nearer to the Fountain of Grace and give us rest, peace and joy through obedience of heart to him. "He (Immanuel) maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; he breaketh the bow in sunder; he burneth the chain in fire. Be still and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the heathen (Gentiles); I will be exalted in the earth."—Psa. 46: 9-10.

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Coeburn, Va., April 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing by subscription through the Watch Tower office which will expire in June. I greatly appreciate the style you get our Pastor's sermon in. Hope you will receive a rich reward. I greatly appreciate the arrangement to get the Tribune and Watch Tower so reasonable.

Yours respectfully,
S. H. DINGUS.

New York, April 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please note new address and send paper as above stated. I enjoy your paper especially as you print our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, so just and clear.

Yours respectfully,
ANNA A. NEWKIRK.

Casey, Ill., April 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Kindly send me extra copies of Tribune of March 31st issue for enclosed stamps. Our appreciation of the Tribune as a herald of Brother Russell's sermons grows daily and we do indeed thank you for the prominence given them in your paper. May you be rewarded by Him whose blessings maketh rich and He addeth no sorrows thereto.

Very truly,
WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Hamilton, Canada, April 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find money for which you will please mail the four discourses on the Federation.

With appreciation for your publication of these truths, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
H. J. BLACK.

Coloma, Mich., April 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find a money order for another, my third year's subscription, to the Tribune. We appreciate your paper very much for its fairness in the labor questions and especially for Pastor Russell's sermons and hope to be a subscriber as long as you continue to print the sermons.

Wishing you success, I am,

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES D. MONG.

Salem, Oregon, April 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having had your valuable paper for one year on credit, I wish to settle for same. I assure you that we appreciate the Labor Tribune very much on account of Brother Russell's sermons. Thanking you for past favors,

Yours respectfully,
A. E. DAY.

Jamestown, Cal., April 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will please find money order for renewal of subscription for your paper. I look forward each week for the arrival of the Tribune, and I wish to say, that I prize it very highly, especially because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in such good type.

Wishing you every success for the new year, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. J. APP.

Columbus, Kan., April 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I admire the impartiality and moderation with which you discuss the issues and present the news of the progress of the industrial war which I am interested in watching. How thrilling to note the unfolding of events in exact conformity to the predictions of Scripture! Yet my main interest in your paper is the sermons of Pastor Russell, which are truly food to my soul. I have taken several other papers for those sermons but discarded them for yours because of your better print, style of presentation and freedom from annoying typographical errors. I have just sent in my renewal through the Watch Tower office.

Yours,
F. E. HALE.

New Britain, April 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you please change my address from New Britain, Ct., to Oswegatchie, Waterford, Ct.? I again take the pleasure of thanking you for the Tribune and its clean news, and especially for the sermons of Pastor Russell which I read every week. Thanking you for your patience and with best wishes for your success, I remain,

Yours very truly,
G. F. W. THOMSON.

Danbury, O., April 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I see my paper subscription is past due, so am sending postoffice money order for renewal. Thank you for continuing the paper, for we can't afford to miss a single one of Brother Russell's sermons. We have lots of first class newspapers in Ohio, but desire the Tribune on account of its large clear type and such complete reports of the sermons.

Yours truly,
R. H. SCHMARDEBECK.

Rome, Ga., April 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find postoffice money order for renewal of our subscription so soon to expire. We take the same strictly on account of the splendid sermons you print from the inspired pen of our dear Brother and Pastor C. T. Russell. You furnish these in such bold, plain type, and just as delivered. We take other papers printing the sermons, but none so complete as yours. Our dear friend, you are doing a grand work in printing these precious discourses. And we certainly trust you can realize yourselves the truthfulness of them. According to God's word, "My word is Truth," and that they afford you a portion at least of the unspeakable joy they have, and do each of us. We are sure you will be well rewarded in his own due time.

Very truly yours,
B. B. MONTAGUE.
C. R. PITNER.

Paxton, Ill., April 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again I wish to remind you of my continued appreciation of your paper, made valuable to me on account of its containing Pastor Russell's sermons. Out of the four papers which I have containing Pastor Russell's sermons, I always look forward with pleasure for the arrival of the Tribune, for a number of reasons, viz.: because of its large clear type, the sermons are printed in full, also enjoy reading the various letters of appreciation from the friends in the faith. After having read the sermon in Tribune myself, I am always pleased to mail it to some one whom I think will be interested, so you see, many times your paper performs a double mission.

I shall gladly welcome the Tribune in our home, so long as it contains these grand Biblical truths as expressed by Pastor Russell.

May our dear Lord reward you richly, for your every effort put forth in publishing these sermons. I am, very respectfully,

MRS. THOS. J. VIMONT.

Miller, Mo., April 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed P. O. money order for renewal of my subscription to the Tribune from April 19, 1910, for one year.

I value the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons each week in your paper as one of my most esteemed privileges, for his sermons continue as always to set forth much clear evidence and prophetic proof, firmly establishing the character of the Lord Jehovah whom we worship, as the "God of wisdom, justice, love and power." Sincerely yours.

C. P. POWLEY.

Rochelle, Ill., April 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for the renewal of the Labor Tribune.

I take great pleasure in sending in my subscription again as this is the fourth or fifth year, and I shall continue to be a subscriber as long as you continue to print Bro. Russell's sermons.

You are certainly doing a grand work and I know that our Heavenly Father will reward you abundantly, even in the giving of a cup of cold water to one of his saints will be rewarded.

And the sermons are surely a shower of blessing.

I must not forget to thank you for the clear type and also for the letters from the dear friends in the truth. I will also say that I have seen many other papers that publish the sermons, but none like the Labor Tribune, and I shall do all in my power to get subscribers for the Tribune.

I remain as ever your constant reader,
JONAS JOHNSON.

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The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

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BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 11, 1910.—We may now regard the dispute in the South Wales coal area as definitely settled. The men have voted upon the agreement and the ballot returns show a vote of 99,206 for acceptance of the terms and 29,940 against, a majority for of 69,266. The total votes accounted for in the above figures represent about 75 per cent of the strength of the South Wales Miners' Federation. There are still a few returns to come in, but the above substantially represents what the final result will be.

On the Cardiff coal market therefore considerable satisfaction prevailed on all sides, and a better tone was generally in evidence. Buyers, now that peace is assured in the coal field for a period of at least five years, are already seriously negotiating new business, and there is a distinctly better inquiry for all classes of coal. Indications point to there being an all-round improvement in the market at an early date, and a noteworthy expansion in business is looked forward to. Chartering operations of late have been on an average scale, and the fact in itself is sufficient to assure a better demand for coal developments during the next week or two will be closely followed.

The miners of the South Colliery Company, Durham, have decided to resume work after being on strike for twelve weeks. As the men at Murton agreed to go to work if South Hetton did so, the strike at those two collieries is now settled. The men at Horden Colliery have also agreed to restart work under the four-shift system with certain concessions. With these settlements the eight hours' dispute in Durham is now at an end. About 8,000 men were affected.

The quarterly report of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress is out. It contains a full report of the proceedings when the committee waited upon ministers during February and March in order to ask them to carry into effect proposals which were agreed upon at the last Trades Congress held at Ipswich, included in the report is a summary of the judgment of the house of Lords in the case of Hodson vs. the Owners of the West Stanley Colliery," in which the court determined that under the workmen's compensation act a woman whose husband and two sons were killed in an accident was entitled to claim damages in respect of all three. The object of printing this report is to show that one of the resolutions passed at Ipswich, which asked that the government should so amend the act as to define who were dependants in the case of loss of life, and make the law uniform as regards single and married men, had become unnecessary.

Accompanying the report is the preliminary notice calling together the congress of 1910, which is to be held at Sheffield during the week commencing September 12, the congress having been postponed a week because the British Association is to hold its annual meetings in the same town in the week commencing September 5. This year the names of delegates will have to be sent a month earlier than usual, because the list closes on July 21 instead of August 31. Notice is given that nominations for the parliamentary committee, American delegation, and co-operative delegation must be received before June 20. It is announced that as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers will attend the congress this year six members of the parliamentary committee will be elected by the group of miscellaneous trades instead of five, and that one each will be elected by the following trades: Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, building trades, cotton operatives, dock laborers, stevedores, cranemen, engineers, etc., gasworkers and general laborers, metal workers, miners, printing and paper trades, railway servants and weavers.

Postmaster General Herbert Samuel, on April 4th, received a deputation from representatives of the six

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PHILADELPHIA'S STRIKE IS ENDED.

Although a Majority of Seven Men Voted to Remain Out the Officials of the Street Car Workers' Union Ordered Them Back to Work.

The great trolley strike of 1910 is over. It ended as remarkably as it began on February 19. Although the carmen had voted to reject the offer of the Rapid Transit Company to reinstate them, their executive committee adopted a resolution Sunday night calling the strike off and ordering the men to return to work.

The vote on the offer was 1,265 against and 1,258 for. The majority of 7 was so small that the union's executive committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved; That sincerely believing that the best interests of the Philadelphia carmen and served by acceptance of the proposition given us by International chairman, C. O. Pratt, who represented us while on strike, and after carefully weighing the circumstances, involved in our situation, and the lack of decisive authority (the slim majority) in the referendum of our membership taken today and last night, and after consulting the national board of Detroit, we, the local executive board of Division 477, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Company Electric Railway Employes of America, hereby direct that our members on strike return to work."

The men reported for work Monday, according to Hugh Barron, secretary of the union.

The terms under which they are reinstated are as follows:

All men to be taken back.

Those who do not get runs immediately will be paid $2 a day until they are given care.

The cases of the 175 men who were discharged on February 18 will be reviewed by Charles O. Kruger and an officer of the union.

Union buttons must not be worn conspicuously.

But the men may belong to any labor organization among the company's employes.

Time out on account of the strike is not to be counted against the strikers, and they will be beneficiaries under the free insurance and pension plan.

The wages will be 23 cents an hour after July 1, 1910, and will be increased a half cent yearly until a wage of 25 cents an hour is reached.

Discrimination against or intimidation of employes on account of their affiliations with a labor organization will not be tolerated.

No provision for strikers who were employed in the company's repair shops have been made, but the men were given assurance that the com-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE GREAT STRIKE FOR UNIONISM IN THE IRWIN MINE FIELD.

A Mass Meeting of Miners Addressed by President Feehan.

(Photographed for the National Labor Tribune.)

MINERS ROUTING THE HESSIANS BOTH HERE AND AT IRWIN.

President Francis Feehan, head of the miners' organization of the Pittsburg district, is in absolute control of the situation both in this district and in the Irwin field; and never in the history of the miners' organization was the district president so thoroughly equipped to dictate the terms to the operators as he is.

The operators are pretending to be indifferent to the demands of the miners and are demanding concessions while the miners are determined to insist upon every provision being included in the scale. Moreover, they demand conditions never before even suggested, but none of these demands are unreasonable. Thus the officials have maintained public sympathy and all save a few are in hearty accord with the demands.

Nothing has been more exasperating to the officers of the organization than constantly have flung into their teeth the unorganized condition of the Irwin field and before the operators could grant any concessions their representatives on the scale committee would demand the organization of the Irwin field but that argument has been entirely eliminated and the Irwin field today stands with 12,000 miners on strike. There men are demanding a scale with the same conditions, including a checkweigh man on the tipple, as that presented to the operators in the Pittsburg district and there is every assurance of their success. The Irwin field miners have already won their victory and as soon as President Feehan can arrange he has promised to re-visit the field. The contribution of $2,000 to the Irwin cause by the Pittsburg district convention, with abundance of additional contributions assured should the necessity arise, is something that has never been done before and one thing which demonstrates conclusively that the said convention manipulator of the operators is unable any longer to keep the organizers out of the Irwin field. The cause this said agent boasted of his ability to prevent that section from being organized and to keep the entire field non-union but his boast is an empty one today as the enthusiastic accessions daily to the ranks of the strikers attest.

While the organizers in the Irwin field are keeping up their work the district convention is in session in Moorehead's hall, in this city, is adjusting the minute details of the scale, satisfied that every demand will be granted and declaring that by the first day of May the miners will be returning to work with their scale signed.

While President Feehan does not want to appear unfair, yet he insists that every mine be included in the present agreement and the resolution adopted by the scale committee and passed by the convention proves how heartily the rank and file support him on this point. By the passage of this resolution and the assurance given the delegates that it would be approved by the national executive board, President Feehan left no stone unturned to force upon the operators who are trying to escape the real issue, the vital importance of a speedy adjustment.

That every mine in operation by the signing companies must be included in the agreement is a new demand, but its justice will be recognized by all true union men. That Mr. Pechan will win his fight is certain although at every stage alleged friends have been making "kindly" suggestions and giving "friendly" advice with the purpose of luring him into the enemies' camp. Mr. Feehan, however, doesn't pattern after Judas and his staunch integrity has saved him from the wiles of those who would delight in his overthrow.

Not long ago President Feehan is said to have been invited into a den that has been notorious in the history of the miners of the Pittsburg district and in which many of the best men of the organization have been betrayed, but having some knowledge of this nefarious snare he declined the invitation. If some other men the Tribune knows of had acted likewise, they would have prospered more and a man whose business is getting the "goods" on labor leaders would have prospered less.

The indications are that the district convention may end its session this week but there is no certainty, as the delegates may decide to await the final action of the operators. But one thing is sure the speedier question will be definitely settled as well as the scale for all the mines in the Pittsburg district. Furthermore the work of organizing the Irwin field will be taken up and no settlement will be made there until the miners get the same scale as that in the Pittsburg district, and that will include a checkweighman so that an advance given will not be lost between the miner and the railroad car.

It should be understood that in the Irwin field the operators have accustomed the miners to merely loading their cars and a ton was all that could go into a car. Each time a car was rebuilt, it was made larger, with the result that if the miner complained he was discharged. Thus a ton meant something between twenty and forty hundred weight—never the former and often much more than the latter.

Rallying for Parade in Which 10,000 Miners Marched.

(Photographed for the National Labor Tribune.)

JOHN MITCHELL ON MINE SITUATION.

The Man Who Has Done More for Coal Miners Than Any Other Man Living Addresses Pittsburg Miners, Paying Fine Tribute to President Feehan.

Address of Mr. John Mitchell, ex-International President United Mine Workers of America, at Twenty-first Annual Convention, District No. 5:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad to have this opportunity of visiting again the miners of the Pittsburg district. It is not often that I have the privilege or the opportunity of visiting the coal fields. True, I am not without many invitations to do so, but I feel some reluctance about accepting an invitation to participate in sitting matters lest my motives in visiting a mining district might be misunderstood. And I have made it a rule not to visit a miners' convention except it be on the invitation of the miners themselves. This rule was adopted not through any fear that the miners would not be glad to have me among them. Indeed, not a day passes that I do not receive two to a dozen invitations from local unions, asking me to visit their district and to address them.

It is quite within the range of possibilities that later in the present year I may be at liberty to avail myself of some of the invitations from local unions in the Pittsburg District and from local unions in other districts, to visit them and to discuss with them my views upon the great problem of labor.

I am sure you would hardly believe me when I tell you that even in the great city of New York one becomes lonesome and among that great population with all its life and its activities, I cannot help at times feeling that I would be much more happy if I could go back for a time and mingle among the men for whom I have worked so many years. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, your president in introducing me said that this was the first time I had visited a Pittsburg convention since he took charge of the affairs of this district. That is true, but of course it is not an evidence of lack of regard for the men of the Pittsburg district, but because during the time that he was President of District 5 and I was your International President, I felt that the affairs of this district were safe in his hands. (Applause.) And that my presence here would add nothing to the success ful conduct of the affairs of the district.

Now, gentlemen, it has been a course of much pain and keen regret to me to observe from time to time in the daily papers that no inconsiderable amount of discord and friction exists within the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America. Abraham Lincoln said that a house divided against itself could not stand. And, my friends, no greater truth was ever uttered by human lips than that an institution cannot succeed if it be divided against itself. But bear this in mind, that while unity and solidarity and harmony are essential to the best and greatest development of this or any other movement, yet harmony does not mean submission. There is a marked distinction between harmony and submission. No man fit to bear the name of man will submit when his conscience tells him that submission would be wrong. (Applause.)

There are two things that ought to be understood. First, that submission is not harmony; and, second, that discord does not mean progress. Progress evolves from the rubbing of minds; progress develops as men of different opinions are able to present their views, and out of many views truth and progress arise. It is necessary that all men shall think alike in order that progress may be made. Quite the contrary. It is important that men of many minds shall come together and that from the best —from a blending of those many opinions—you shall then adopt such a policy as will lead on and on to further progress.

My fellow-workers, I have been much interested in this organization. It was not much of an organization when I was first chosen to direct its affairs. Indeed, there are as many organized miners in the Pittsburg district now as there were in the entire country then. When the Pittsburg convention was held in 1899 there was not a single organized miner east of the Pittsburg district except those in a few local unions in the Anthracite fields. There were not more than a dozen local unions west of the Mississippi and not more than a dozen local unions south of the Ohio river.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

IRWIN STRIKE A GREAT SUCCESS.

No Less Than 14,000 of the 17,000 Men in Field Have Joined the Organization and Are Out for the Same Scale as in Pittsburg District.

GREENSBURG, April 18.—Encouraged by reports that 14,000 of the 17,000 miners of Westmoreland county have quit work and are backing the movement to unionize the district, at least 3,000 miners trapsed through the mud to Madison this afternoon where, standing in the mud and rain, they listened to speeches from their leaders. They voted unanimously to hold out to the end and to march on Crabtree and several other points where strong efforts are being made to prevent organizers from reaching the few men still working in the mines.

The situation in Westmoreland county is more favorable for the unions than it has been in the past decade, and not only the leaders but the rank and file are confident of winning in their fight for organization. All day long reports were received at labor headquarters in Greensburg. The following statement of the number of men still at work, compiled by organizers, was made public:

	Men Employ'd.	Work ing
Greensburg	7	2,000	200
Claridge	3	1,000	....
Pleasant Valley	1	250	....
Export	2	1,400	....
Penn	1	500	20
Westmoreland City	1	300	40
Lindsay	1	400	....
Yough Shaft	1	500	....
Rillton	1	500	125
Harmonie	2	1,000	....
Keystone	1	300	....
Madison	3	1,200	....
Yukon	1	300	....
Blackburn	1	300	....
Edna No. 1	1	350	....
Edna No. 2	1	400	30
Crabtree	1	600	....
Dewayville	1	300	....
Other Jamison mines	2	2,400	2,200

These reports, claimed by the organizers to represent a careful count of the men out and the men at work, were brought in by men in close touch with the situation at the various mines of the district. Marching will be resumed today and large bodies of men have been notified to be prepared to move on the mines, where there is missionary work to be done.

There was not a dissenting vote against the proposition to march on Crabtree, although the time on the eviction notices served on the miners in the company houses at the Sewickley and Arona mines will be up today

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

OUT OF THE BELLY OF HELL CRIED I

TEXT—"I Cried by Reason of Mine Affliction Unto the Lord, and He Heard Me; Out of the Belly of Hell Cried I."—Jonah 2:2.

On the Mediterranean Sea, April 17.—We are not far from the place where poor Jonah long ago had his sad experiences in his attempt to run away from the Divine commission to the Ninevites. We are nearing Jaffa, the port from which he sailed, then called Joppa. Some, intent on disproving as much as possible of the Bible, have attempted to make light of Jonah's experiences, claiming that there was no fish in the world of such capacity as could swallow a man entirely. We are to remember, however, that the Scriptures do not say that it was an ordinary whale that swallowed Jonah, but rather they specifically declare that God "specially prepared" a great fish for the occasion. Nor is this all. We have our Lord's own testimony to the truthfulness of the matter, and whoever denies either his truthfulness or his intelligence is thereby denying also his Messiahship and repudiating him as a Savior, because neither a falsifier nor a dupe could possibly be recognized as the great Redeemer and Savior, the Sent of God, the Messiah.

Additionally our Lord informs us that the Jonah incident was in the nature of a type, specially designed of God to foreshadow the fact that Jesus himself would be dead for parts of three days and arise from the dead on the third day, even as Jonah was buried alive for parts of three days and on the third day the great fish vomited him upon dry land. There is nothing difficult about the narrative to one who has proper faith in God. To those who have not faith, nothing connected with Divine revelation is reasonable, commendable or satisfactory. Let us maintain our stand with those who hold fast to, and hold forth for others, the Word of life.

THE BELLY OF HELL DESCRIBED

But what have "the belly of hell" and the poor soul crying from it, to do with the story of Jonah? And how does the story associate itself with our journey today over the Mediterranean Deep? Jonah was the man who was in the belly of hell and whose cry unto the Lord from there constitutes our text. When a boy I heard this text and my imagination conjured up what hell would be like, and especially what "the belly of hell," or what I supposed the middle part of it, would be like, I had the opportunity of looking into blast furnaces through what is called the glory-hole or peep-hole. There I noted that the center of the fire was at white heat. I tried to imagine people in such a condition in the very middle or "belly" of hell. I could not imagine how they could survive such an experience a single moment, let alone for all eternity! I sought theological expositions of the matter and learned that some theologians of the hoary past, admitting the destructive effect of fire, claimed that God would specially vitalize all the poor creatures consigned to this torment, so that they would never die, but would keep on suffering forever, and forever and forever, untellable tortures. I found that other theologians explained that those consigned to such a fiery ordeal would gradually become adapted to it and assume an asbestos-like shell, which would measurably protect them from the fire. But these theologians went on to explain that, wishing them to suffer horrible tortures, God would scale off the asbestos shell, causing them to suffer still more excruciatingly every time the operation was performed. As a child I tried to imagine that this was the just desert of sinners, and that the Heavenly Father was really kind and loving—that he did not give them worse, though I could not think of anything worse they could suffer.

"When I was a child, I spake as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things." (1 Cor. 13: 11.) I asked for the proof that anybody could endure such sufferings and yet live. I asked for the proof that our God is as unsympathetic as any devil could be. My mind rejected as irrational the whole proposition. I said, The God whom I shall worship must be a greater being than myself—greater than any human being, not only in power to execute his will, but also in wisdom to make a wise arrangement for his creatures, and also perfect in justice to do to them as he would have them do to him, if he were the creature and they the God. He must also be perfect in love, the noblest feature of any character. I said to myself, Such must be the God who was the Creator of our race, for he has produced in humanity certain degrees of these various qualities and he could not give to man what he does not himself possess, nor can we suppose that he would create man with more justice, wisdom, love and power than he himself possesses. To that great God I bowed my heart and mind and every power that I possess. To him I still bow, and give thanks that by his grace I have come to see his character, his Plan and his Word more clearly than in the past. I thank him that now I can see in what way ultimately Jesus will be the "Light of the World"—not merely the Light of the Church.—John 8: 12.

In abandoning the doctrine of eternal torment my disposition was to abandon the Bible also, because I believed that the Bible was the foundation of the irrational theory which had pictured God to my mind as a demon of the worst imaginable type. But, thank God, dear friends, the Lord heard my prayer for light, for knowledge respecting himself. After I had made a search of heathen creeds, as well as those of Christendom, and had found them all illogical, unreasonable, unsatisfactory, I turned to the Bible again, saying, Perhaps I have not done the Bible justice, perhaps I have unconsciously attributed to the Bible the teachings of the creeds. Perhaps I have read it through colored spectacles. Praying to God for guidance I took up Bible study in a very different way from previously. I began to study the Bible as I should have done at first—without any reference to any of the creeds. I began to let God teach me. I ceased to say, It reads "thus," but it must mean otherwise. It says, "So and so," but cannot mean that, but the reverse. In other words I ceased to try to teach God and endeavored to be taught of God through his Word, guided by his holy Spirit.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDIES

That was thirty-eight years ago. Under the Lord's blessing I found the Key to the interpretation of the Scriptures—not because of ability, but, I believe, because it is now due time for the Bible to be understood—in the closing of this Gospel Age and the dawning of the Millennial Day. Having found the Key and used it myself I have spent my best endeavors since to put the Key into the hands of God's consecrated people the world over. I have nothing to boast of, dear friends, but have much to be glad for. First I am glad on my own account with a joy unspeakable, that now I know my Heavenly Father and can have confidence in him and can have love for him, as never before. I am thankful that, to some extent, I have been enabled to convey similar joys, similar blessings, to others of his dear people of all denominations in all parts of the world. The Lord has gradually enlarged my opportunities year by year. I am not building a sect—not making a new denomination—not founding a Church! We have had too much of that sort of thing already. Not only have we Wesley's Church and Calvin's Church, etc., etc., but it has become the custom for each minister to be spoken of as the proprietor of the Church; as, for instance, The Reverend Dr. A's Church. It has become a custom, too, for the preachers to speak of the people as "My people," "My Church." This is all wrong. I wish to have neither part nor lot in it. I have no Church, and wish for none. There is but the one Church—the Church of Christ—"the Church of the Living God"—the Church of the First Borns" whose names are written in heaven. That Church includes in its membership every true saint of God who trusts in the merit of Christ and seeks to walk in his footsteps. Whatever earthly systems such may be identified with are without Divine authorization. Their standing in God's sight is merely because of their identification with Christ as "members of his Body."

In God's providence I was led to publish six volumes of "Studies in the Scriptures," or Bible Keys. These were taken up by the Bible and Tract Society, and published at cost price, to enable all of God's people everywhere to procure them. They are now published in ten of the most prominent languages. The first Volume, "The Plan of the Ages," has passed the three million mark. I have received not one cent of royalty. My life is a very simple one. My expenses are small. I accept no salary and take up no collections. Voluntary donations from those who have been blessed by my labors supply my needs and the surplus goes to the Bible and Tract Society for the general forwarding of its work—"The Promulgation of Christian Knowledge."

Each earnest Christian who obtains the assistance of these Bible Keys and enters into the treasures of God's Word and becomes rich himself in spiritual knowledge and in joy and peace of heart is glad to call the attention of others to these Bible Keys. Thus the International classes of Bible Students of all denominations in all parts of the world are springing up and a blessed light, we believe, is going forth from these, assistful to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity. Although I am the regular Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, there are several assistants and I am privileged to speak to thinking Christians of various parts of the world, especially in the United States. Only the Lord knows how I thank him for this privilege of service, and for the still larger opportunity afforded me through the columns of some of the principal newspapers of the United States.

My sermons are handled by a Syndicate, and I am advised that now they appear in nearly five hundred newspapers, aggregating a circulation of six million copies, or, according to newspaper count, thirty million readers. All of these dear people of every denomination who do any thinking at all, I am sure have had similar difficulties to those which I experienced—difficulties in appreciating how our Heavenly Father could be a good Father, a good God, a loving Creator and yet provide for his human creatures such terrible destinies as all the creeds of the "dark ages" set forth. There is not a thinking Christian in the world who does not need the correct understanding of the Bible in order to be able to stand in the evil day that is upon us. All need to give heed to St. Paul's words, "Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand." (Eph. 6: 14.) Our day is a blessed one in respect to its wonderful opportunities and privileges, but it is an evil one in the sense of being a time of great trial and testing of faith to Christendom.

Thinking minds are rejecting the doctrine of eternal torment and generally at the same time rejecting the Bible and denying that it is the inspired Word of God. These dear friends are stumbling into infidelity and think that Higher Criticism and Darwin's Evolution theory are new light. What they need is to see that the true light is in the Bible and that, wearing our grandfathers' spectacles, we inherited the Word of God and wrested it to our own injury and to the loss of our peace of mind and fellowship with the Father and with the Son and with the holy Spirit.

THE KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

Whoever gets the proper understanding of our text has in his possession the Key to the Bible. If he will use it, passage after passage will open for him and the whole Word of God becomes a new and glorious revelation of Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power Divine. Jonah was in the fish's belly—he was buried alive. It is this that is referred to in our text. The words **hell belly** signify **grave belly** or **belly-grave**. The context shows all this, telling us additionally that sea-weeds were wrapped about the Prophet's head and that God heard his prayer and delivered him from the **hell-belly** or **belly-grave**, on the third day by causing the fish to vomit him up. If you have a reference Bible note that in the margin there is a reference to the words of our text, saying, "Hebrew, the grave." Ah! says one, The translators merely made a mistake and translated it **hell** when they should have translated it **grave**. Yes, I answer, and they made the same mistake in every case in which they used the same word **sheol** throughout the Old Testament. As it is, **sheol** is translated grave more times than it is translated **hell** in our Common Version; but it should be translated **grave** every time. There we have the Key to the Bible. The hell of the Bible, the penalty for sin, is death, the grave, the tomb. It is not an everlasting hell, for special Scriptures declare that **sheol (hell)** shall be destroyed. "I will ransom them from the power of the **grave (sheol)**; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave **(sheol, hell)** I will be thy destruction." (Hosea 13: 14.) St. Paul quotes this prophecy in conjunction with his great discourse on the resurrection, "O death, where is thy sting? O **grave (hades)** where is thy victory."—1 Cor. 15: 55.

We see, dear friends, what our dear Redeemer suffered on our behalf to release us from the penalty for sin. He did not go to eternal torment for our sins. He did go into **sheol**, into **hades**, into the **grave**. "Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures." (1 Cor. 15: 3.) Thus God has provided for the resurrection of the dead—all mankind, "both of the **just** and of the **unjust**." The **just** are the Church, the saints. The **unjust** include all others. The blood of Jesus will avail for the release of every member of the race from the great penalty of death. Now it operates under a special call to the saintly few who are invited to become joint-heirs with the Redeemer in his great Kingdom which shortly is to bless all the families of the earth—not only those then living, but also all who have gone down to the tomb. The general resurrection will not be an instantaneous one, as in the case of the saints. It will be a gradual one in two senses.

(1) All will not come forth at once, but, as the Apostle declares, "Every man in his own order," company or band.—1 Cor. 15: 23.

(2) It will be gradual in the sense that the awakening from the tomb will be but the beginning of the resurrection of the world. During the thousand years of Christ's reign all who will give heed to his instructions and assistance may rise gradually—up, up, up—and by the close of the Millennium they will reach the full perfection and image of God lost by Father Adam through disobedience. The unwilling, those rebellious after the light has fully come upon them, will be destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery. They will perish as the brute beasts.

So, then, let us learn a lesson from Jonah's words, not forgetting the other lesson mentioned by our Lord when he declares that Jonah's experiences in the grave—the belly of the fish, and his release therefrom—foreshadowed his own experiences in the tomb and his resurrection in power and great glory on the third day.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sending to the Watch Tower office my renewal for one year's subscription to your paper, and I also include a renewal for Adolph Johnson. Both Mr. Johnson and myself appreciate your paper, especially for the way you print Brother Russell's sermons, and feel very sure much good will result from the same.

Not many in these days are preaching "good news," "glad tidings" or that which is a "joy to all people." Yet that is what the message of our Lord was to be, and Pastor Russell seems to be hitting the nail squarely on the head.

Your paper is also a clean sheet and one need not be afraid to have it come into the home, which cannot be said of many newspapers today.

Yours very truly,
H. B. MORRISON.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sending you my new subscription for the Tribune for another year through Mr. Charles Bird. I am very glad you called my attention to my renewal, and have been so kind to send your paper beyond my subscription. I have been one of the Tribune readers for a number of years, because you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons and I don't want to miss one copy, for they are too good to miss. Hoping and praying that our dear Heavenly Father will continue to use you and bless you all for your noble work in publishing the glad tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people, for our dear Lord says: "If you give unto one of the least of these little ones a cup of cold water because they are such it shall not be forgotten of you." Hoping you will receive my renewal in time for the next paper, I am

Yours very respectfully,
G. W. OWENS.

Chicago, Ill., April 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having renewed my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower office, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the splendid way in which you are publishing the sermons of our beloved pastor, Brother Russell. Every day the glorious Gospel of the Kingdom which our dear pastor so ably presents, is becoming more precious to me, and I rejoice that I have the privilege of seeing the wonderful strength and beauty in God's great plan of the ages.

"O! to grace how great a debtor
Daily I am constrained to be!
Lord, thy goodness, like a fetter,
Binds my grateful heart to thee."

Sincerely,
C. E. SCHILLER.

Chicago, Ill., April 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for subscription to your valuable paper. I consider your paper one of the best in the country, especially because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in such a nice way. Accept my hearty appreciation, both for your courage in the way you publish the labor news also for the sermons which we so much enjoy.

Yours respectfully,
OSCAR A. OLSON.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., April 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Labor Tribune came due February 9, but not being able just then to renew, I thought you would stop the paper, but you have sent it right on and I thank you kindly for doing so, as I would miss Brother Russell's sermons very much if you had stopped the paper. Being a Watch Tower subscriber but not having to pay for my Watch Tower until next September, I here enclose my subscription, this being my third year with you. I thank you very much.

Yours truly,
JOSEPHINE E. DEMMON.

Bensenville, Ill., April 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your paper has been recommended to me by one of our brothers in the Truth, and I am glad to become a subscriber to it so that I may receive the comfort and encouragement from the helpful sermons of our dear pastor, Brother Russell.

Sincerely,
MRS. J. W. MARIWOOD.

St. Paul, Minn., April 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

A few weeks ago I became a subscriber through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society to your paper. I am more than pleased with it. The type is so large, clear and easily read. The special feature to me is the sermons by Pastor Russell, and as I desire to spread the glad tidings and also to bring into prominence the paper brave enough to publish them, I send it every week to a friend. I appreciate very much the letters of the friends and am glad to see your subscription list grow. May the Lord prosper you.

Yours for the Truth,
MRS. A. B. HATCH.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your clean paper very much and especially for Pastor Russell's sermons. And now, since he is on his trip to the Holy Land, I am sure we will get something extra. We are also glad to know the truth in regard to the labor problem. We can see how what Pastor Russell wrote 21 years ago coming to pass every day, not of his wisdom, but the wisdom of the apostles and prophets and the Lord.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN HETTENBOUGH.

Franklin, Mass., April 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find money order for which please renew your paper for George R. Ford, Franklin, Mass. Mr. Ford is a subscriber to the Watch Tower. Mr. Ford is renewing the paper because of Pastor Russell's sermons and the nice print.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. WILSON.

Washington, D. C., April 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am glad to enclose subscription to your paper which I value greatly on account of the sermons in excellent print of Pastor Charles T. Russell. It is thought that the publication of his sermons have or will materially increase the circulation of your valuable paper.

Very truly yours,
W. P. HALL.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Ellis H. Davis, Toronto.
George Butler, Irondale.
George Ford, Franklin.
General W. P. Hall, Washington.
Oscar A. Olson, Chicago.
Josephine E. Demmon, Ballston Spa.
Mrs. J. W. Mariwood, Bensonville.
W. H. Kimball, West Medford.
J. F. Cox, Minneapolis.
Albert J. Kroepfer, Lingletown.
Geo. M. Hancher, Kansas City.
Adolph Johnson, St. Paul.
Dr. A. Mackey, Big Sandy.
Henry B. Mormon, St. Paul.
M. M. Sanders, Big Sandy.
S. Ashmead, Columbia Heights.
Amos Ebersol, Bareville.
G. W. Elliott, Fair Grove.
Mrs. E. S. Hansen, Kansas City.
Newton M. Weaver, Sherman.
Mrs. J. A. Humphrey, Oil City.
A. B. Perine, Topeka.
Mrs. Mary Landolt, Tiffin.

Don't forget when making purchases or writing to advertisers to a friend and then follow it up by getting their subscription. The Tribune claims that it prints Bro. Russell's sermons exactly as delivered and in type that can be read by young and old. Let us hear from you. Who will be the first to send us additions to our list?

TO MINERS OF COAL.

If you desire to be posted on important matters connected with your occupation, send to The National Labor Tribune office for a copy of Atkinson on the Gases Met with in Coal Mines, and on the Friction of Air in Mine. The price is 10 cents.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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Not less than 50 1½ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.
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Why She Was Angry.

She was pretty, and when she rushed into the photographic supply store two clerks fell over each other in an effort to wait upon her.

"A film, please, I am in an awful hurry," she said. "Won't you please put it in the camera for me?"

Would he? He would. He did.

Then with a smile and thanks she flew out of the door again as if moments were precious.

Late in the afternoon she reappeared. Again all the clerks were eager to wait on her, but the one that won before won again. She wanted the film developed and printed by the next day sure. The clerk himself promised to do it.

That night he went into the darkroom, though he was off duty, and went to work. After an hour's hard work, during which he used every means known to science to develop that film, all he got was a strip of nice, clean buff celluloid.

Was she angry? She accused the unfortunate young man of ruining her film, which had a dozen pictures on that she would not have parted with for anything. After a while he managed to calm her enough to ask:

"What was it you photographed? If you will tell me and let me know what exposure you gave I may be able to tell the reason."

And then she told him that she had been a member of a box party at a matinee and had snapped each actor and actress as they appeared on the stage!—Philadelphia Times.

"Music Has Charms."

One of the charms of music is that the musically uneducated person does not have to "understand" it. With "imitative" music, however, the case is quite different, and every passage has either an obvious or a thinly concealed meaning. Occasionally it is hard to decipher certain unusual noises, as the following story from Fliegende Blaetter indicates.

The composer had just played it's last piece to his friend, the critic.

"Very fine, indeed," said the critic. "But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back?"

"Oh," returned the composer, "that is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him."

All Knew the Answer.

A young English suffragette tells of a funny incident that happened at a meeting in the Scotch Highlands. "Speeches had been made to a large crowd. Questions had been replied to amid applause. Imbecile young men making remarks about minding babies and mending socks had been silenced. Then, just as there was a temporary lull before the putting of a resolution, a great bucolic Scotch voice from the back of the crowd rasped slowly in with the inquiry, obviously the result of prolonged rumination, 'Wha made a mess of Adam?'"—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

She Had a Better Plan.

It was the dreamy hour after the Christmas dinner, and the girls were talking in the hushed tones appropriate to the occasion.

"I've just heard of a new charm to tell whether any one loves you, and, if so, who it is," whispered Elsie.

"What is it?" queried Sophie, absently fingering her new diamond ring.

"Well, you take four or five chestnuts, name each of them after some man you know, and then put them on the stove, and the first one that pops is the one that loves you."

"H'm," said Sophie. "I know a better way than that."

"Do you?"

"Yes indeed. By my plan you take one particular man, place him on the sofa in the parlor, sit close to him with the light a little low, and look into his eyes. Then if he doesn't pop you'll know it's time to change the man on the sofa."

APR 29 1910

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 21. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Scottish Trade Unions' Convention--Poor Pay of Scottish Miners--Trade Union Levies in Parliament---Blacksmiths and Carpenters Issue Interesting Reports--Tinplate Makers Asking Higher Prices.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 18, 1910.—Scottish trade unions have their own annual trade union congress. The next convention meets in Kilmarnock on April 27th and a wide variety of labor topics will be dealt with. Some of these will of course be Scottish and local. The government will be asked to amend the old age pensions act so that all men and women who are incapacitated permanently from earning their living or who have reached the age of 55 sha'l be included in its provisions.

Several resolutions on the question of unemployment are down for discussion, and workmen's compensation will also receive a good deal of attention. Quite a number of resolutions refer to factory and workshop legislation and the question of women labor, in regard to state provision for school children the Glasgow Trades Council will suggest that the congress should "call upon the government to pass a measure making it compulsory on all authorities entrusted with the education of the young to make such provision as will ensure that every child attending school shall be properly fed and clothed, all expenditure involved to be a charge on the Imperial exchequer."

The same body will also invite the congress to declare "in favor of secular education in all state aided schools, and instruct its parliamentary committee to take all necessary steps to have this principle incorporated in any future education act." From the Glasgow council there is a further resolution affirming that the present system for aiding the blind, based as it is on entirely voluntary effort, does not tend to promote their welfare. The government are therefore to be asked to provide for the maintenance of the blind (1) by the erection of national and municipal workshops, with a guarantee if a real living wage; (2) by the establishment of technical schools for the capable blind who can be made industrially self-supporting, and (3) by adequate pensions for the incapable and infirm blind.

The Scottish Miners' Federation has been considering the Ayrshire miners' dispute. The men ask for an increase in tonnage rates, it being pointed out that wages at present range from 90 cents to $1.25 per day. The coal masters have refused to accede to the men's demand for an increase and as the miners suggest that a joint report on the matter should be made to the board of trade with a request for its intervention. Six hundred men have been idle for several weeks.

In the midst of a grave industrial struggle—the strike at fourteen collieries, which still shows no sign of settlement, having lasted thirteen weeks, and cost the Northumberland Miners' Association $250,000—the miners of Northumberland, on April 11th, commenced a ballot vote to determine parliamentary positions of Messrs. Thomas Burt and Charles Fenwick, members of parliament respectively for the borough of Morpeth and the Wansbeck division. A vote taken in November had resulted in a decision that Labor candidates for both constituencies, but owing to the closeness of the general election it was agreed to rescind that resolution for the time being.

The lodges are now voting on the question, "Are you in favor of running Labor candidates?" and in the event of an affirmative reply, as was the case last November, nominations will be asked for. Both Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick have within the last few days let it be known that they cannot alter their previously-expressed refusal to sign the constitution of the Labor party. The Northumberland miners, however, through their membership of the Miners' Federation, are affiliated with the Labor party, and are bound to find candidates who will sign the constitution.

The final ballot upon whether Mr. Stanton, the miners' agent at Aberdare, or Mr. Onions, treasurer of the South Wales Miners' Federation, should become the miners' candidate in East Glamorgan, at present represented by Sir Alfred Thomas, at the next general election has resulted in a majority of 2,737 for Mr. Stanton. Over 20,000 votes were recorded.

The question of trade union levies for the payment of Labor members and their expenses was raised in the house of commons on April 13th. Just beforehand the attorney general had hinted that the state payment of all

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

RADICALS WERE IN FULL CONTROL.

New Labor Party Meets and Has a Red-Hot Time --- Platform Contains So Many Planks Objectionable to the Conservatives that the Party is Accused of Being Socialist Decoy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The new labor political party concluded its convention at Labor Lyceum hall, here on Thursday. More than a thousand delegates, representing nearly a hundred trade unions, attended the convention, which was stormy from the outset. The distrust which exists between the followers of John J. Murphy, who acted as temporary chairman, and the followers of Frank Feeney was responsible for long delays over trivial details.

The platforms were constructed by a committee of eleven labor union men, and embraced many of the most important features of the Socialist and Democratic ideas and also included some of the principles of the Republican party.

The Socialistic features of the national platform were so pronounced that a union member of the Socialist party suggested that the new labor party affiliate with that organization. This suggestion was received with hisses and jeers, especially from the Murphy element, which suspected that the Penseyites had planned with the Socialists to dictate the policies of the new party.

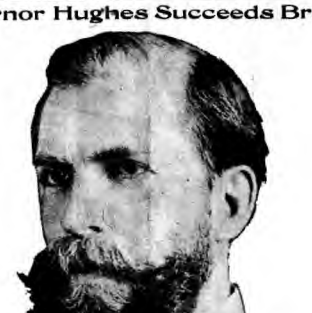
The platform advocated among other things:

The right of suffrage of all citizens 21 years old, regardless of sex.

That all public utilities be owned by the government, either municipal, state or national.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Governor Hughes Succeeds Brewer.



President Taft Has Appointed the New York Governor to Supreme Court of the United States and She Governor Has Accepted.

STATE CONSTABULARY HELD FOR COURT

Miners in the Irwin Field are Confident of Winning a Great Victory in the Struggle for Bread Now Going On. Brutal Assaults Made Upon Strikers by Paid Hirelings Not Sufficient to Discourage the Men Now Out.

(Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, April 27.—Never in the history of the mining industry in the Irwin and Greensburg fields have the miners taken such an optimistic view of conditions as at the present time. With the coal industry practically tied up in Westmoreland county, the miners are patiently awaiting the inevitable move on the part of the operators which will mean a recognition of the United Mine Workers of America and a wage scale and working condition never before experienced by the men of this district under the regime of operators whose tactics during the present strike plainly bespeak of their actions in supposedly legitimate transactions. Despite tactics honorable, and otherwise, to fairly drive the striking men back into the mines, it is given out officially from miners' headquarters at this place that over 20,000 men are out on strike and that the few who are still working will drop the pick as soon as they have an opportunity to run the gauntlet of deputy sheriff and company employees who are standing over them with rods of iron or buying them with tainted money and whisky as is said to be the case.

Every day sees the list of strikers augmented. The operators are losing ground at every turn and the un-American methods practised by some of these operators are of such character that the citizens of Westmoreland county are casting anything but friendly glances at the operator and his underhand methods.

Numbers of deputies on duty in the Irwin field at the present time are such as to make justice bow her head in shame. Men picked up from the slums, the bar room and the worst resorts have donned the badge of an officer of the law. In his irresponsible hand has been placed a deadly weapon and he has been forced upon the public of this county as a guardian of the peace. These questionable characters are in evidence at nearly every mine, although it can be said in justice to a few operators that they have employed only men of responsible means to guard their property during the period of strife.

From an air of supreme ownership to one of humble submission deputy officers and coal operations have, within the last few days, changed their tactics and the men and organizers are now permitted to at least pass along the public highways of this county without molestation such as was made in the early days of the strike.

Perhaps one of the greatest victories won by the labor forces since the strike was instituted in the Irwin field March 8, was entered upon official dockets yesterday when George Hoch, registered as No. 14 in the state constabulary was held to answer to the next term of criminal court for injuring Andy Opsenak in a supposed riot at Crab Tree on the night of April 24. Justice of the Peace Baldridge after severely reprimanding the officer of the law for breaking the peace, held him to answer to court for assault and battery under $150 bail. Bail was furnished.

A matter of serious moment has entered into the strike in this field in the form of the state constabulary. Contrary to all conceptions of justice and their duties as officers of the law employed under the State of Pennsylvania, certain members of the constabulary are working hand in hand with the operators, denying rights to the miners and showing in almost every move that they have been hired from the path of justice into the narrow channel of defending interests of those who have practically been carrying on a system of slavery in the mines of Westmoreland county.

Opsenak, in company with a number of other miners came out of the pit at Crab Tree to attend a meeting of miners. On going along the public highway the small party were suddenly cut off from the main body of marchers by several state police. At the hearing yesterday afternoon State Police Beck testified that he had stopped the men on the public road. He demanded them to return to their homes, had personally commanded the miners to get permits from the mine superintendent before they could attend a meeting and of injuring Opsenak. "I think you were the one who was disturbing the peace and not the miner," charged the justice, and with this statement he struck a sentiment held by a good majority of the citizens. Charles Hoge, another member of the constabulary who was arrested on the same charge was discharged.

A near-riot was experienced at Yukon yesterday when 100 men marched from Greensburg. The unnecessary interference of a deputy when one of the marchers called to a friend along the road to join the ranks resulted in several deputies receiving dilapidated faces and but for that forethought and good sense displayed by the miners since the strike was called, the attack upon their ranks would have been resented by the miners. As it was, weapons were displayed by deputies and the state constabulary were called into service to drag away a miner who will now be placed upon the county for a trivial offense.

The jail is full of men who are charged with trespassing on company property and disorderly conduct. Sheriff Shields has been compelled to store the prisoners on the corridor floors. Calls to the county commissioners for blankets and bed clothing have been ignored and the sheriff may appeal to the state authorities in case conditions do not force themselves within a few days.

Wholesale evictions have been made at a number of mines. Almost fifty families were to have been thrown out this morning and the operators have endeavored in every way to get the men back to work, but only 24 have entered the mines. Tents have arrived and a field has been placed at their service.

At Rumbelton, Allegheny county, as reported by miners, deputies are arresting men in the public highway because they will not return to work.

Over 1,500 men from Latrobe held a demonstration yesterday and their efforts were successful in bringing out additional forces.

The miners are being commended on every side for the peaceable manner in which they are conducting themselves. The majority of arrests are the result of trespassing and other petty offenses. The operators have also been conducting their men better than they did a few weeks ago and from every appearance each succeeding day sees the miners of this field nearer that point where they can command justice and equal rights.

TWENTY THOUSAND MEN ARE NOW OUT.

Strike in Irwin Mine Field for Fair Working Conditions and Recognition of the Standards Observed in the Pittsburg District Swells Into Surprising Proportions--Victory Assured, as Strike-Breakers are Lacking and District Officials Will be Free in a Few Days to Give Greater Assistance.

Never in the history of the United Mine Workers organization of the Pittsburg district has there been so much time and effort devoted to organizing the non-union districts and no where are the efforts of the organizers more effective than in Westmoreland county, where the organizers claim that some miners are now taking part in the strike for the same conditions as prevail in the Pittsburg district.

The organizers declare that never was the out-look for a successful campaign so brilliant and never was the enthusiasm as great as at the present time. Almost daily mines are suspending operation because the miners are joining the ranks of the striking miners. To lend encouragement in organizing the miners, an adjustment of the scale entirely satisfactory to the miners in the Pittsburg district has practically been assured and by May 1 every mine in the Pittsburg district will be in operation. As soon as this work is off the hands of the district officials re-enforcements, it is promised, will be sent into the Irwin field and the efforts for a sweeping victory there will be re-doubled.

In order to militate and overcome the cruelty of the operators who are evicting the helpless families of their former employes, tents have been sent into the field to provide for these unfortunate victims of circumstances whose only crime is their husbands want sufficient money to keep body and soul together.

The evictions, however, according to Organizer George Guzzie, are having no effect and the miners are determined to remain out until their demands are granted.

The most active and energetic organizers of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district have been assigned to duty in the Irwin field and these organizers are absolutely confident of their success.

Organizer John McCartney has charge of the organizing and his true Scots efforts are meeting with ample reward in the great army of accessions to the ranks of the strikers since he took charge of the work. He is being ably assisted by Organizer George Guzzie, John Barsfalski, Marshall Marricicut, Charles Zieneswski and Charles Shaw and the great army of local organizers who are giving their time and energy to the work is exceptionally gratifying to the organizers whom President Francis Feehan has sent into the field.

Among the local miners in the councils of the organizers are John McAdams, Joseph Littlewood, Howard R. Danker, James Arbuckle, James Nelson, Archie McKeever, James Stevenson, Mike Rockwell, John Murphy, Bennie Rockwell and John Dunkowskle.

The operators, the organizers claim, are murmuring something about blacklisting the men who are "pernicously active" in the campaign but when the men have won the victory the operators, like those in the Pittsburg dis-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

A LABOR LEADER ON "OLEO" QUESTION

Deprecater the Failure of the Miners' National Convention at Indianapolis to Act on the Resolution Introduced On the Subject--It is Clearly to the Interest of Wage Earners that the Present Iniquitous "Oleo" Law Should be Repealed and Poor Man's Butter Allowed to Compete With the Dairy Trust Article on Even Terms.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

BRUCETON, Pa., April 22, 1910.—I kindly ask the indulgence of a few words with reference to a resolution which was brought before our regent annual convention of United Mine Workers of America, which convened on the 15th of January, in the city of Indianapolis. The resolution which I desire to particularly refer to is the one pertaining to the repeal of the oleomargarine law. This is a question which appears to be very clear, to my mind in one that should merit the very best and most thoughtful consideration of every good and free American citizen who believes in the principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

But I regret very much to say that the question of the repeal of the oleomargarine law was not treated with the propse amount of consideration due the importance of this question by a majority of the representatives at our recent annual convention.

I may, however, assume the authority of giving some reasons of this question of having the oleomargarine law repealed was treated with such light and transient consideration by the majority of the representatives who were assembled at our 21st annual convention.

In the first place there seemed to be a prevailing sentiment among the men who composed the representatives of this important convention, notwithstanding the fact, that almost every article of food has reached such an enormously high price and particularly that of butter that they are out of all reasonable proportion to the amount of wages received by the thou-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE UPPER ROOM AT JERUSALEM.

TEXT--"He Will Show You a Large Upper Room; There Make Ready For Us."--Mark 14:15.

JERUSALEM, April 24.—My friends, we meet today for the worship of God in traditiona'ly one of the most renowned meeting places in the whole earth. Tradition has it that this is the same "upper room" which was owned by one friendly to our Lord and his discip'es and who granted it as their meeting place on several occasions most intimately associated with the inauguration of Christianity. Tradition also has it that this is the room mentioned by St. Mark in our text, where the disciples with the Lord partook of the last Jewish Passover Supper, after which Jesus instituted the Eucharist or Lord's Supper as an antitypical memorial, taking the p'ace of the Passover to a'l who accept Jesus as the Passover Lamb—"The Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." (John 1: 29.) "Christ our Passover is slain, therefore let us keep the feast."—1 Cor. 5: 7, 8. Pastor Russell took for his text the following: **"He Will Show You a Large Upper Room; There Make Ready For Us."**—Mark 14: 15.

Tradition assures us that this is the same room mentioned in the Book of Acts (1: 13) as the place where the Apost'es resided and assembled for worship during the ten days following the Lord's ascension—the same "upper room," therefore, in which was manifested the acceptance of all the consecrated followers of Jesus into Covenant relationship with God as "members of the Body of Christ, which is the Church." Of course, our permission to use this room for a public service today was obtained only by pre-arrangement with those having it in charge. True, traditions are not always reliable. Sure'y, in almost every other part of the world it would be absurd to think of the preservation of the identity of a house like this for more than eighteen centuries. But here we have most peculiar conditions. The inhabitants of this land seem to have been content to leave things just as they found them from generation to generation, merely making such little repairs as were from time to time found necessary. Here visitors come, look and depart, filled with a sacred awe, and have done so for centuries, and the inhabitants, each intent upon his own business, have ignored this in a manner hardly imaginable by Europeans. It is possib'e therefore that tradition in this case and in other instances hereabouts has located correctly, just as in Rome the prison in which Paul was confined is indicated by tradition with apparent accuracy.

CHRIST OUR PASSOVER

We are favored not on'y in respect to the use of the room, but additionally in respect to the time of our visit and our use of it. This, according to Jewish reckoning, is the first day of Passover Week—it began last evening at 6 o'clock. The three hours preceding that, marked the time of our Lord's death and the begging by Joseph of Arimathea for the privilege of burying his body in his new tomb and the hasty taking of our Lord from the cross and getting him on'y partially embalmed and the tomb closed and sealed before 6 o'clock—this day beginning at 6 o'clock being amongst the Jews, as the Apostle declared, an "high day," a Sabbath day of special sacredness as the beginning of the Passover Feast-Week.

As we look back to that memorable occasion we can sympathize with the Apost'es and early believers in the blighting of all of their hopes by the apparent failures of Jesus to make good his claim of Messiahship. We can imagine better than we can describe their dejection, their disappointment. On the next day, corresponding to tomorrow, the two with whom Jesus met on the way to Emmaus said sadly, "We had trusted that it had been he who should have redeemed Israel." (Luke 24: 21.) They had hoped that his miracles, corroborating his teaching, when he "spake as never man spake," were evidences that he was the Messiah. They had built their hopes, as Jews, that now finally God's promise to their nation wou'd be fulfilled—that Israel shou'd be exalted in the earth in name and fame and power and authority to bless and to instruct "a'l the families of the earth." They had hoped that Messiah would be the great King under whose beneficent reign, as the great Mediator between God and men, the 'ong-promised blessing would come to the earth. They had hoped also for a personal share with him in the g'ories of his Kingdom, according to his own words—"Ye shall sit with me on twelve thrones, judging (ruling) the twe'v'e tribes of Israel." (Matt. 19: 28.) His death as a malefactor, as a blasphemer, against God, seemed to cast a shadow over every hope and to leave them not only desolate in heart themselves, but despised by their neighbors as deceived fanatics. This is the anniversary, dear friends, of that day that was very sad to our brethren of 1877 years ago.

"MOSES AND ALL THE PROPHETS"

How different is our attitude of mind that we are able to see, to praise God and to rejoice that Jesus died; that he suffered, "the Just for the unjust," that his death might constitute the Ransom-Price for Adam and a'l his race. This light upon the sufferings of Christ began to shine into the hearts of the Apostles on the day of our Lord's resurrection, corresponding to tomorrow. The oil for that light lay hidden in the words of Moses and all the Prophets of Israel. But it was necessary that our Lord, having risen from the dead to be the great antitypical High Priest, should trim the lamp of Divine Truth that the light might shine out to all of his people, all of his "members," all of the "Royal Priesthood," all who are in the consecrated condition of heart, symbolically represented by the "holy" of Israel's Tabernacle.

Mark how gently and how wisely the Lord permitted the light to shine in gradually upon his faithful few. The eyes of their understanding must not be blinded by an instantaneous flash. Gradual'y, as they were ab'e to bear it, the good tiding of his resurrection from the dead to glory, honor and immorta'ity on the Divine plane must be made known to them. The first intimations were from the women of the company who had gone with spices, after the "high day," on the morning of the third day to complete the work of embalming the Lord. They reported first, that he was gone from the sepulchre, and secondly, that they had seen some angels who told them that he was risen from the dead. And later Mary had reported that she had seen the Lord and c'asped him by the feet and that he had said to her, "I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father; and to my God, and your God." (John 20: 17.) Jesus said to te'l the disciples that he would meet them in Ga'ilee, as he had said to them before. These bewildering experiences were merely 'eading gradually on, preparing the disciples for the fu'ler know'edge of the facts.

It was the same day (corresponding to tomorrow afternoon) that the Lord overtook two of the sorrowing disciples as they walked into the country to spend the night. Here again he would not shock them and overpower them by a vision of his glorious presence such as smote down Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus, "shining above the brightness of the sun at noonday;" on the contrary he assumed a body of flesh and traveler's clothing and ta'ked sympathetically with the two sorrowing ones. After hearing their woes and sorrows he must have astonished them by his knowledge of the Scriptures, as well as by his sympathy, saying to them, "O foolish and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken!" (Luke 24: 25.) They had been willing to believe something of what the Prophets had spoken—the g'orious things, the happifying things pertaining to Messiah's Millennial glory. But they had been slow to believe the prophets' other testimonies to the effect that the Redeemer must be "led as a Lamb to the slaughter," must be the sin-offering, must be "despised and rejected of men," must be lifted up on the cross as the antitype of the "brazen serpent," and must be raised from the dead by the power of the Father to the glory, honor and immortality of his great station as Prophet, Priest, Mediator, King, the antitype of Melchizedek, for the fu'fi'ment to Israel and the wor'd of all of God's great promises.

Then said Jesus, in view of these expositions, "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into his glory?" What else should be expected? Did he not foretell his own death? And did he not foretell his own resurrection? And were you not too confused to understand his teachings to the full? Did not your minds run more to the coming glory than to what he said to you respecting the necessity that you should "watch and pray lest ye enter" into temptation and lose a'l your part and hope under these trying conditions? A little later, on the same day, he appeared in the "upper room" traditiona'y this very room—the doors being shut for fear of the Jews—barred, we may be sure, because the poor disciples felt that the envy and hatred which had led to the crucifixion of the Master might easily be transferred now to them because of their sympathy with him and their relationship to his work. Here Jesus materialized in their presence and spoke a few words. He told them that he was really present with them and that it was not merely a phantom which they saw. And then he ate with them, honeycomb and fish, as evidencing the fact that they were not being addressed by an illusion, but by a **corporeal being. While** they still wondered with astonishment, he proved to them that their risen Lord was no longer merely a man, but that he had experienced a change in his resurrection, so that now he was a spirit being and cou'd go and come like the wind—appearing in a body of flesh when his purposes so demanded. He gave proof of this by vanishing out of their sight; dissolving the body of flesh and bones and the clothing as easily as he had created them and by the same Divine power.

THE PENTECOSTAL BLESSING

The glorified, resurrected Jesus remained with the infant Church for forty days, watching over their interests. On four or five occasions he appeared to them again in different forms and for the futher inculcation of the great lesson that he was risen and changed, henceforth a spirit being. Then he ascended up on high to appear in the presence of God on behalf of his faithfu' ones first, as later on he wil' appear in the interest of the world. The Father's recognition of the merit of his sacrifice, applied "on our behalf," was manifested by the impartation of the ho'y Spirit on Pentecost Day. Traditiona'ly this same wonderful "upper room" witnessed that outpouring of Divine blessing and favor, which came only upon consecrated believers and has come upon the same class and upon none other from that day unto this—begetting them individua'ly by the holy Spirit to the Divine nature with its promises of glory, honor and immortality to the faithful, in association with the Lord Jesus in his Mi'lennial Kingdom. That b'essing was a partial fulfilment of the Lord's Word through the Prophet Joel, namely of that portion which says, "In those days will I pour out much Spirit upon my servants and upon my handmaids." (Joel 2: 28.) We are glad dear friends, that what occurred at that first Pentecost and what has continued a'l through this Gospel Age, of Pentecostal blessings upon each individual member of the Body of Christ, is merely a foretaste of God's great favor towards Adam's race. As St. James declares (1: 18) the Church is merely "a kind of first-fruits unto God of his creatures." True, the first-fruits in this case is the very choicest—our Lord, the g'orious Head and High Priest, and his saintly followers the antitypical under-priest of the Roya! Priesthood. But a great blessing is yet to come, for there shall come a still greater out-pouring of God's Spirit as mentioned in the same prophecy in the words. "After those days, saith the Lord, I will pour out my Spirit upon al' flesh;" and your sons and your daughters shall seek for me, and your young men shall see actually what your ancients dreamed of."

This wil' have its fulfilment during the Millennia' Age, not that the world in general wil' be begotten of the holy Spirit to a Spirit nature like unto the angels and like unto Christ, as in our case, but the Lord has promised to take away the stony heart and to give a heart of flesh to a'l the wil'ing and obedient of mankind during that Millennial Day. In such, a right spirit sha'l be renewed as they become obedient to the gracious arrangements of Messiah's universal Empire and that right spirit in man, that right disposition will be the holy Spirit—God's Spirit or disposition. It was given to man original'y when he was created perfect, upright, in the image and likeness of God. It was lost by sin and disp'aced by a spirit of selfishness and sometimes by a spirit of devilishness. It will be the great work of that thousand-years of Messiah's Kingdom to lift mankind out of sin and selfishness and death and to restore the willing and obedient to a'l that was lost in Adam and redeemed by the merit of the sacrifice at Calvary. With the close of the Mi'lennial Kingdom, God shows us that all who wil' not have attained to the possession of his holy Spirit will be destroyed in the Second Death. Then there sha'l be no more sighing, nor crying nor dying, no more sin, no more sorrow, for al' the former things of sin and death shall have passed away. It wil' be Christ on the throne who will make all things new.

SUPPER IN THE UPPER ROOM

In closing we ask that in connection with what we have just said respecting this "upper room" and the blessings here conferred, you do not forget the special privilege which some twenty or thirty of us enjoyed in this same room on Friday evening last. We remind you afresh that that evening, after six o'clock, corresponded to the night in which our Lord with his discip'es first celebrated the memorial of his own death with the loaf and with the cup, traditionally in this same "upper room." Incidentally we remark that the early Christian Church used this same Jewish reckoning in the annual ce'ebration of our Lord's death and resurrection, but that, later on, the method of calculating the date was slight'y modified so that this year Good Friday and Easter, according to the revised Episcopa'ian Calendar, occurred nearly a month ago—March 25-27. I feel sure that as long as I live I shal' not forget the blessed experiences of Friday evening and its memorial celebration, in this "upper room," of the great event which means so much to the Church and to the world—which symbo'izes the precious sacrifice of Christ and also, as the Apost'e exp'ains, symbolizes the participation of a'' the faithful members of Christ in his sacrifice—in the broken loaf and in the cup of which we partake antitypically. May we, dear friends, prove so faithful to our consecration Vows that we will be included by our glorious Lord amongst those who shall be counted worthy to share a'so his cup of joy and glory—participation in his Mi'lennial Kingdom and his glorious work of blessing a'l the families of the earth.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Wilberforce, Ont., Can., April 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I herewith enclose you the amount due for my subscription to the National Labor Tribune for the coming year. I like to encourage all the papers in the good work so many of them are engaged in at the present time, publishing Brother Russell's sermons. The truth is getting a wonderful wide circu'ation in this way at the present time. Since I started taking your paper in 1907, many other papers have taken to pub'ishing the sermons, among them several of our home papers, and it seems to take quite a bit to keep them all going, which I wish to do, as long as I can, anyway. You wil' notice that my present address is Wi'berforce, instead of Highland Grove, and will be till further notice. I work in the bush in the winter generally, and colporteur in the country with my bicycle in the summer, so my address changes at times. Wishing you every success, I am.

Yours in the service of the Truth
F. G. HAMMES.

Mansfield, Ohio, April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have returned from my trip and now desire Tribune sent to Mansfield. We appreciate the manner in which you publish Pastor Russe'l's sermons, and do not want to miss a single sermon or anything else that comes from the pen of such a ready writer and ab'e reasoner and speaker.

Yours truly,
W. E. RICHARDS.

Orosi, Cal., April 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

You wi'l find enclosed my renewal for subscription. Your paper containing Pastor Russe'l's weekly sermon is one of my greatest joys.

Faithfully yours,
WALTER MACKERSIE.

Catskill, N. Y., April 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Sorry we have been so negligent about renewing subscription to your good paper. We cannot do without Pastor Russell's sermons and you print them in such beautiful type, any one can read them. We thank you for printing them and I am sure the Lord will reward you.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. G. P. HAVILAND.

Cedarvi'le, O., April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enclose money order to pay for your paper, which we esteem very highly on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord bless you in the good work is our prayer.

Respectfully,
MR. and MRS. J. C. RICKEY.

Houston, Texas, April 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Herewith my subscription for one year. The Tribune is a welcome visitor to my home and the greatest reason for this is Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, which you have given such a prominent place and elaborated headings and good prints—in your columns—it's a splendid trumpet, re-echoing the sure and certain sound from our dear Lord, through His honored servant.

May you receive your full portion for yourse'f. With much appreciation,

Yours very truly,
J. P. LOGAN.

Everett, Mass., April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We regret that we have allowed the time for renewal of Tribune to run over. Thanks for reminder. We appreciate the fine style you print Brother Russell's sermons, and look forward eagerly for its weekly visits. Please find money order for renewal for another year.

Very respectfu'ly yours,
ALEXANDER OGSTON.

Hillsboro, N. H., April 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am reminded of the expiration of my subscription to your valuable and high'y appreciated paper. I had in mind the time did not expire till May 3d, but find that is another periodical. I beg pardon for my carelessness and thank you for kind'y sending the paper, for I would not like to miss one of Pastor Russe'l's weekly sermons, and it for these alone, I subscribe for it. Trusting you get your share of b'essing in pub'ishing them, I enclose check for another year.

Respectfully,
MRS. N. M. PARKER.

Lewisburg, N. C., April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I renewed my subscription to your good paper through the Watch Tower Society this week. Please pardon my oversight. I can't afford to be without Pastor Russe'l's sermons—my chief reason in taking your paper and because of the good, plain print.

Yours,
JENNIE GATES.

Washington, D. C., April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower office. I greatly appreciate the style in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, and will continue to be a subscriber as long as you continue to print the sermons.

Wishing you much success, I am,
Yours very sincerely,
LEROY A. GROSSELL.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower office, which expired in March. I greatly appreciate the style you get on Pastor Russell's sermon. Hope you wil' receive a rich reward.

Yours respectfully,
S. J. ASHMEAD.

York, Pa., April 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find express money order for a renewal of your paper for six months more. Your paper is a welcome companion at our house and not only at ours, but the many friends and neighbors. I hope and trust that you will continue this good work and receive a reward in due time.

Respectfu'ly yours,
C. J. STEININGER.

Jackson, Mich., April 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower office, which expired April first. I thank you very much for continuing the paper, for we can not afford to miss a single one of our dear Pastor Russell's sermons; and we like your paper best, on account of the nice, clear large type and to know that the sermons are printed in ful', just as delivered.

Yours truly,
MRS. DORA SHAW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

D. Cu'bertson, Coeburn.
J. C. Rickey, Cedarville.
Char'es Bird, St. Louis.
George Ovens, St. Louis.
C. J. Steininger, York.
H. L. Bemis, Minneapolis.
Walter Mackersie, Orosi.
Mrs. G. B. Haviland, Catskill.
A'exander Ogston, Everett.
F. G. Hammes, Wi'berforce, Canada.
Mrs. N. M. Parker, Hillsboro.
A. P. Logan Houston.
Miss Cora Anderson, Freeman.
Thos. Begley, New River.
Mrs. Blair, Gau'dry, Scotland.
John L. Calu, Brooklyn.
D. Cormack, Warwick.
Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Fairwood.
Mrs. Dodgeon, Lancaster, England.
H. P. Drew, Jersey City.
Albert J. Gerber, Richfield.
Edward W. Gerber, Shawnee.
Mrs. E. C. Ham, Brooklyn.
W. S. McGregor, Everett.
A. L. Seeley, Chicago.
T. P. Smith, Hartford.
Mrs. B. G. Van Aken, New York.
Mrs. I. F. Frobock, Worster.
L. M. Hoffman, Shartlesville.
Irwin D. Riegel, Shartlesville.
A. W. Russell, Salt Lake City.
Mrs. Susan Wooding, Montclair.
David Thornton, M. D., Athens.
J. Lawson, Brooklyn.

TO MINERS OF COAL.

If you desire to be posted on important matters connected with you occupation, send to The National Labor Tribune office for a copy of Atkinson on the Gases Met with in Coal Mines, and on the Friction of Air in Mine. The price is 10 cents.

During February there were 237 industrial accidents in Canada and forty-one work people killed.

It Paid to Read the Bible.

If you have an old family Bible in your house don't neglect it. In 1874 an eccentric old lady bequeathed to her nephew, John Marsh of Washington, a Bible which was a sort of heirloom in the family. She was wealthy, but she left her nephew only the old Bible, which he laid away on a shelf, where it gathered the dust of many years, unopened. Not long ago there was an argument concerning one of the psalms. Mr. Marsh held one view. His pretty daughter, Miss Daisy, held another. "I'll look in the Bible, papa, and prove you're wrong," she said. So she took down the neglected book, opened it and found bonds to the value of $40,000 which the eccentric aunt had placed in the book for her nephew. "Daisy, you really are a daisy!" exclaimed papa. "Hereafter we must read that good old book."

High School Girls Must Swim.

Boston high school girls must learn to swim. The school committee has handed down the dictum that all pupils above the first grade, unless incapacitated, must, beginning this year, seek the public bathing places in the city and suburbs and, under the eyes of the swimming instructors, master the art of swimming.

These instructors, who will be the regular bathing masters appointed by the city or state, will sign a certificate provided for the purpose by the director of hygiene in the schools, which will be accepted by the school board as proof of the ability of the student as a swimmer.

The school board will then award one or two points, as the occasion may require, which will be counted toward the final graduation marks of the pupils.

Cheerfulness.

To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy, and in this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.—Sir John Lubbock.

Hair Tonic.

The hair tonic mentioned we do not find. This is the only one we have with the tincture of cantharides mentioned: Aromatic vinegar, three drachms; acetic acid, one-half ounce; tincture of cantharides, one-half ounce; lavender water, two ounces; rose water, six ounces.

Rub we'l into the roots three times a week at bedtime before brushing it.

Oatmeal Croquettes.

Take the oatmeal that is left over from breakfast and beat two eggs in it and mix in cracker crumbs until stiff enough to form into cakes. After molding into shape, ro'l them in cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat.

To secure a lasting luster to the range or cookstove add vinegar to the stove polish.

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Not less than 128 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 50 lb. case.
Not less than 72 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.
Not less than 100 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 50 lb. case.
Not less than 84 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.
Not less than 74 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 50 lb. case.
Not less than 37 1¼ in. x 8 in. cartridges to the 25 lb. case.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 22. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Engineers Discuss Premium Bonus--Labor Party's Bill on Parliamentary Expenses--A Miner's Eight Hours Difficulty--The German Strike--Labor Exchange Figures--Tinplate Trade Fair.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 25.—Just for the moment no big question fills the British labor outlook. Coal has ceased from troubling, and conventions are at rest or nearly so. True a special meeting convened by the parliamentary trade union committee has been discussing the premium bonus question. To the conference it was reported that the system affected the engineering and collateral trades, that it varied greatly not only in different districts but in the same town and at times in the same establishment. The effects were said to be that it destroyed collective bargaining, that it was destructive of trade unionism and encouraged disorganization, that it was one of the causes of unemployment. The conference sat in private, and at the conclusion of the meeting it was stated that Mr. Haslam, M. P., presided, and that the following resolution was adopted: "That in view of the unanimous opinion of the witnesses heard before the sub-committee and of the executive committees concerned against the premium bonus system, this conference hereby recommends the various trade unions affected to take joint action to secure the total abolition of the system, and that the executives of the societies concerned be recommended to at once take joint action with a view to carrying this recommendation into effect." A further conference will be called by the parliamentary committee after the matter has been considered by the executives concerned.

The Labor party's bill to amend the law relating to trade unions, consequent upon the judgment of the house of lords in the Osborne case, has been presented to the house of commons by W. Johnson, labor member for Nuneaton. The two operative clauses are as follows:

"1. This act, the trade union act, 1871, and the trade union act, 1876, shall be construed as one act, and may be cited together as the trade union act, 1871, 1876 and 1910, and this act may be separately cited as the trade union act amendment act, 1910.

"2. A trade union as defined by section 16 of the trade union act amendment act, 1876, may, notwithstanding any of the provisions of the trade union acts, 1871 and 1876, either acting by itself or in conjunction with any other trade union, association, or body, apply its funds for or towards the purpose of procuring the return and providing for the maintenance of members of parliament or public or local authority, of any other public body, and may do such other acts as may be necessary to forward the interests of workmen by political action or otherwise."

President Sydney Buxton of the Board of Trade has received a deputation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with reference to the question of amending the miners' eight hours act. It is the desire of several of the South Wales coal fields to enter upon their shifts Saturday morning at an earlier hour in order that the afternoon might be secured to them for pleasure and as a holiday. A difficulty arises, however, owing to the fact that the Miners' Federation at a recent conference pledged itself not to support any amendment of the eight hours act.

It is understood that there is a strong feeling among the members of the federation that it would be undesirable to introduce a bill for the amendment of the act at the present time. It is feared it would meet with fatal opposition in the house.

A central conference of the Engineering Trades Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, together with representatives of the Steam Engine Makers' Association, the United Machine Workers' union, the Strikers and Smiths' Society, and the Toolmakers' Society, has been held at York to consider the question of hours and wages in the Clyde engineering and shipbuilding and the Birkenhead shipbuilding disputes. The Clyde engineers claimed that, as a number of other centers, including the northeast district, were

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

As Cartoonist Hart Pictures the Appointment of Gov. C. E. Hughes

While no one expects some 90,000,000 people to all agree on what a president of the United States does or does not do, the appointment of Governor Hughes of New York to the supreme court by President Taft met with the approval of people who look upon the Empire State's chief executive as a student of law. Artist Hart of the Philadelphia Press has given the public a cartoon that pictures the sentiment of many people.

A. A. DELEGATES ARE NOW IN SESSION.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention Has Assembled at Fort Wayne--A General Feeling that the Crisis in Association's Affairs is Here--Shall Strike in Independent Mills be Ordered?

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 3.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Plate Workers opened here today. The delegates are mostly here, but the convention will not get down to business before the last of the week. At this convention the association will either be put substantially on its feet again or it will go onto the rocks. Throughout the country the eyes of labor leaders and manufacturers are centered on the convention. There is everywhere a diversity of opinion as to the outcome.

The present strike in the sheet and tin mills of the United States Steel Corporation will be one of the principal matters discussed in the convention. Every Amalgamated lodge in the country has sent men to the convention who are in sympathy with the strike. But nearly every delegate has come with instructions regarding the future course of the association, especially with respect to the independent manufacturers.

Among the Amalgamated men in the independent lodges there is an utter absence of any sympathy for the demand for a sympathetic strike from the ranks of the independents. The independents have in several instances instructed their delegates to leave the convention and to quit the Amalgamated Association rather than agree to calling out the independents.

In addition there are several of the delegates from the independent lodges who are instructed to present a demand for a reduction in the assessments which the independents have been paying since last September. Some independent Amalgamated men are growing tired of paying the heavy assessments of the support of the strikers when the latter have a smaller chance every day of winning their strike.

Beginning today every tin and sheet worker in the open shop mills of the United States Steel Corporation will receive an increase in wages from two to ten per cent, according to the character of his work and according, in a general way, to the reductions suffered last July 1. But no workman in any of the plants now working under Amalgamated Association scale has been granted an increase. The convention therefore, will likely ask the independent manufacturers for an increase in wages. Several of the independent manufacturers are opposed to granting any increases. Most independent manufacturers are as anxious as the United States Steel Corporation to get rid of unionism. They have watched with interest the success of the United States Steel Corporation in its opposition to the Amalgamated Association during the past year, and whether or not they will agree to a demand for a wage increase or will take the alternative of a strike remains to be determined—maybe not before July 1, next. It is said that several of the manufacturers in the independent field have held out to their men the prospect of a wage increase as open shop, but utterly refuse any increase if the Amalgamated scale has to be signed. These manufacturers are depending on some dissatisfaction among the men in convention to assist them to gain their ends in the fight against the Amalgamated Association.

The predicament of President McArdle will be interesting. If there is no longer any Amalgamated Association, he will be minus his job. Into the other occupants of the sinecures.

Before leaving Pittsburg Saturday evening for Fort Wayne, McArdle appointed the following wage committee:

Boiling, Joseph Grandidier, Thomas Brown, Frank Dougherty, John Ryan, W. E. Wireback, G. A. Wilbur, P. J. Gainard; finishing, John McGoverb, J. J. Sullivan, Theodore Vesina, P. E. Christy, H. Judson O'Neal, E. G. Schwab, W. C. Shultz, Ben F. Jones; sheet, George Bender, Henry Rez, R. E. Layer, C. A. James, H. J. Allington, John Shorthouse, John V. Mehan; tin, D. J. Davis, John Leyshon, Isaac S. Byrum, M. A. Nee, W. J. Edwards, Harry Irvine, M. E. Kirkpatrick, Llewellyn Lewis.

So far as known there will not be any opposition to the present officers—President, P. J. McArdle; vice presidents, sheet and tin, Llewellyn Lewis; boiling and finishing, Ben F. Jones; secretary treasurer, John Williams; assistant secretary, M. F. Tighe; insurance secretary, Joseph A. Bowers; Journal manager, Ben I. Davis; trustees, Joseph Grandidier, David J. Davis, George Bender.

IRWIN COAL OPERATORS LOSING THEIR FIGHT.

In Spite of Methods Which Are More in Keeping With Darkest Russia Than Free America They Fail to Intimidate Miners Into Submitting to the Disgraceful Conditions in Vogue in That Field--Suits Against the Deputies Entered.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, May 3.—The strike of coal miners in the Irwin field of the bituminous coal district continues unabated. Varying reports given out by operators and miners place the number of strikers at between 10,000 and 18,000. A canvass of the Greensburg and Irwin field shows at a conservative estimate about 14,500 men on strike with about 2,000 still working. Over 1,500 of the number still working have not yet been personally organized and while many of the mines in the secluded districts are critically crippled, a general strike wave has not yet struck them.

This is particularly true at the four mines of the Jamison Coal Company on the Jamison branch. Jamison Nos. 1, 3 and 6, as well as several mines of the Connellsville Coal Company and of the H. C. Frick Coal Company, are as yet practically unaffected. At Jamison No. 2 a voluntary strike on the part of the miners was instituted but in the absence of organizers and fearless leaders, about 275 men have returned to work out of the total of 400 employed.

A statistical* report compiled by purely disinterested parties can be taken as a barometer of conditions in the Irwin field. Although inaugurated almost two months ago, the strike is being waged with as much earnestness as it was during the early days. The men are firm and determined to wage increasing warfare against those who have held the reins of power for so many years. Each day adds renewed interest and instead of deteriorating from original purposes, the strikers are pulling for shore with such a concentrated stroke that even the combined efforts of all the coal barons with their heaps of gold, their political and social power and their seeming blindness to all sense of equity are not able to cope with the situation.

The evictions have practically stopped. Perhaps 75 or 100 families in the entire district have been denied their homes, but seeing this practice unavailing and designed to foster anything but a friendly attitude in the public, it has been relegated to the background and other tactics resorted to.

The temporary injunction issued by Judge Doty to the Keystone Coal & Coke Company, of which Col. George Huff is a prominent figure, against the United Mine Workers of America, John McCartney, Marshall Marraccini and George Guzzi, et al., is another attempt to frustrate the successful rebellion of the miners of this district against a condition of industrial slavery which, according to miners, has existed here for years. Every effort was made to have this injunction decree sustained and scores of witnesses including various superintendents, fire bosses, deputy sheriffs and several inside men, but with a conspicuous absence of any witness whose business it is to pick the black diamonds from the bowels of the earth, were placed before the court in an effort to show where marches made upon mining hamlets by bands of strikers was accompanied by violence and riot.

Organizers John McCartney and Marshall Marraccini were the principal witnesses for the miners. They told an unvarnished straightforward story and met every move of the prosecuting operator. A brilliant array of legal lights centered about the operators counsel table including Attorneys Moorehead, Smith, Coulter and Rial, while Attorneys Gregg and Potts represented the miners. The prosecuting attorneys made every effort to bring evidence into the case which would show a spirit of violence in the ranks of the miners. The miners, at the same time attempted to show that they were peacable on all occasions and that on all occasions it was men outside of their ranks who instituted riotous proceedings.

The court room was crowded to overflowing with miners and company officials. The same quiet attitude which has marked nearly every move of the miners was also quite apparent here. During the hearing of the case an effort was made to bring into evidence the black handed methods used by deputies, but the counsel for the coal company vigorously objected and the objection was sustained. However, an affidavit in another column will enlighten the public as to the tactics employed by so-called officers of the law.

The miners are more resolute and more confident than ever of victory. One company, the Unity-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, at Latrobe, has already signed a contract affecting over 100 men and it is thought others will follow suit as they see that they are facing crucial periods. It is rumored that one company has already lost a large Italian contract and that many other such contracts are pending an immediate settlement in the Irwin field.

As the public becomes apprised of facts and conditions under which miners of the Irwin field have been and are laboring at the present time, there are few expressions of sympathy for the operator. It has even gone so far that the public office of Justice of the Peace Taylor is said to be on company property at Madison and it is said that men arrested and committed to jail by Justice Taylor are often denied the privilege of having necessary bail arranged for owing to the strikers' having to pass over forbidden ground with the chance of being arrested as trespassers.

At the Crab Tree mine of the Jamison company a pass from the superintendent is necessary to go in and out of the monarchical hamlet while the strikers are not permitted to patronize the only barber shop in the village because it is on company grounds. It is even charged that religious liberty has been denied as well and only on sanction of company officials may a woman or child or man attend religious services on penalty of being refused admission to his own home.

Such conditions do prevail and they are being brought to light from behind a heavy cloak of servitude which has hung over the Irwin field for many years.

Vice President Van Bittner addressed a mass meeting of over 2,000 men at Latrobe Sunday and urged them to continue their concentrated efforts to gain industrial freedom. He made a most forceful address and was met by a rousing reception.

The first blood drawn from a striker followed a pistol play last Wednesday night when Deputies Willson, Edvic and Sullivan are alleged to have shot Mike Chionski and three other miners. Charges of aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill have been made against the deputies. They are said to have threatened a number of women and children but upon opening fire, directed their weapons upon the men.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PRES. FEEHAN WINS GREAT SCALE VICTORY

The prediction of the National Labor Tribune that the coal miners and operators of the Pittsburg district would reach a complete agreement by May 1 has been verified. The agreement was signed Friday night after a conference lasting eighteen hours. The agreement was the direct result of President Feehan's policy of permitting individual operators to sign and start their mines. The pressure thus put on the hold backs brought them to time. When National President Lewis saw that a settlement was bound to be reached in a couple of days he hurried to Pittsburg and took part in the final conference thus obtaining the credit of appending his signature to the agreement along with that of President Feehan of the Pittsburg district. Mr. Feehan's popularity among the miners of the entire Pittsburg region increased by this great victory. He is now free to redouble his efforts to unionize the Irwin field, where the miners are making one of the most gallant fights ever seen in this country for a living wage and fair working conditions. The Pittsburg coal miners will demand that in assisting the Irwin field miners to obtain what they are so justly contending for Mr. Feehan shall not be interfered with by anybody in the national lodge office at Indianapolis. It is rather significant, by the way, that although it is pretended in some quarters that the national headquarter's clique really want the Irwin field to become union territory it is necessary to use a powerful magnifying glass to find a single word about the Irwin strike in the United Mine Workers' Journal.*

The agreement signed by the Pittsburg miners and operators on Friday night follows:

"1. That the price of mining from April 1, 1910, to April 1, 1912, shall be 95 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds for pick mined, 1¼-inch screened coal in the thin vein district of Western Pennsylvania, and a relative advance for mine run coal.

"2. That the price for machine mining be increased four cents per ton on screened lump coal in Western Pennsylvania thin vein.

"3. The inside day wage scale shall be advanced 5.55 per cent with the conditions of the Columbus day wage scale agreement of 1898.

"4. That all narrow dead work and room turning and all other day labor shall be paid a proportionate advance with the pick mining rate.

"5. All mines where new or permissible explosives are used shall operate on a mine run basis. At the operators' request, a practical test shall be made at any of the mines where the new or permissible explosives are now used. Should such tests show that 64.64 per cent lump coal is produced with proper shooting of coal by the use of new or permissible explosives, then such mines may return to the 1¼-inch, screened coal basis; tests shall be made as soon as possible or within sixty (60) days after the installation of scales; to keep operating 1¼-inch coal until run-of-mine scales are put in. Run-of-mine scales shall be installed as soon as it is possible to secure the same, or within 15 days.

"The conditions under which tests shall be conducted shall be mutually agreed to by the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators affected, under the following general conditions: That we interpret the test to mean that the coal shall be properly shot; to be handled with care, both parties recognize the fact that the coal must be marketed, and that the wages of the miners depend on the marketability of the coal and also the profits of the operators; that it shall be weighed run-of-mine on the tipple and weighed screened coal and the tests shall be made when the mine is in ordinary operation.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

METHODS OF IRWIN OPERATORS EXPOSED

The following affidavit (referred to in our Greensburg letter) explains itself:

State of Pennsylvania:
County of Westmoreland;

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Notary Public, Fred Jones of Pittsburg, Pa., who being duly sworn in due form of law did depose and say that he was one of the deputy sheriffs of the Irwin coal field under orders of J. J. Sweeny of Pittsburg, Pa., and that on the evening of March 23, 1910, and that he, the said Fred Jones, J. J. Sweeny and several deputies met in room number 32 in the Brunswick hotel of Irwin, Pa., and heard the said J. J. Sweeny give orders to the several deputies that they were to break up the meeting of the miners to be held in the Liederkrans Hall of Irwin, Pa., regardless of consequences and that one of the men whose name is unknown to said Fred Jones to make the start to make a disturbance on the street near the hall and if he was not successful he was to go into said Liederkranz hall and start a disturbance there and that the said deputy did make an assault upon James Armstrong and John McCartney and that were roughly handled by the several deputies (about 18 in number) and said J. J. Sweeny.

In witness whereof the said Fred Jones has hereunto set his hand and seal this 30th day of April, 1910.

FRED JONES (seal)

Sworn and subscribed before me this day and date above mentioned.

ADAM SCHADE,
Notary Public.
My commission expires Feb. 9, 1910.

CONDITIONS THIS WEEK IN IRWIN FIELD

Place.	No. of Mines.	Men employed.	Men at work.	Company.
Greensburg	7	2,000	300	Keystone Company
Claridge	2	1,000	...	Manor Gas Company
				Keystone Company
Pleasant Valley	1	450	...	N. Y. & Cleveland Co.
Export	3	1,600	...	Skelly & Westmorel'd.
Penn Slope	1	500	20	Penn Gas Company
Westmoreland City	1	500	18	Westmoreland
Jimtown	1	400	...	Manor Gas Company
Yough Shaft	1	500	...	Westmoreland
Rillton	1	500	128	Westmoreland
Herminie	2	1,000	...	Berwind White
Keystone	1	500	...	Keystone
Madison	3	1,300	...	Keystone
Yukon	1	300	...	United Coal Company
Blackburn	1	300	...	Neal Company
Edna No. 2	1	450	18	United Coal Company
Edna No. 1	1	350	...	United Coal Company
Morning Glory	1	100	...	Jamison Company
Crab Tree No. 4	1	600	250	Jamison Company
Jamison No. 1	1	300	300	Jamison Company
Jamison No. 2	1	400	275	Jamison Company
Jamison No. 3	1	400	400	Jamison Company
Dewsyville	1	300	20	Donohoe

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL AT ROME.

TEXT—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." —Romans 1:16.

ROME, ITALY, May 1.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here today to a large and attentative audience. Speaking through an interpreter, he was heard by all. His address was delivered under the auspices of the **INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.** A profound impression was evidently made, and Bible study surely received a considerable impetus. Many inclined to scoff at religion and the Bible, as interpreted in the past, said reverently, "If this be the 'Gospel of Christ', it is worthy of all acceptation." The speaker said:

I choose for my text the words of St. Paul, "As much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome, also. For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."—Rom. 1;15-16.

We, dear friends, are living in a day in which the leading minds of the world are rejecting the Bible and its message in all the great colleges of the world; yea, in the theological seminaries also, the Bible is classed as antique. Professed faith in the Bible, as the inspired Word of God, to-day calls forth sneers of ridicule and the comment that such believers are "unlearned." But, my hearers, I am before you today to contend that it is not the "Gospel of Christ" that is being rejected by the intelligence of the world, but another Gospel that came, not from Christ, neither from the Apostles, neither is it taught in the Bible. I am here to claim, and to endeavor to prove that the Bible is eminently logical, thoroughly reasonable, and that the message it bears to those who have "ears to hear," is the most wonderful message that could possibly be presented to human heads and hearts.

We are not here to claim a new revelation, making void the Word of God through Jesus and the Apostles; we are not here to twist and turn their words to make them appear to mean what they do not say. We are here to show that the Bible taken in its simplicity, and allowed to interpret itself, is the most wonderful book in the world, and that the Divine Plan of Salvation therein set forth is soul-satisfying; and, as the Scriptures declare, sufficient, "that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto every good word and work."

THEORIES OF THE "DARK AGES."

We are not here, my friends, to set forth any sectarian views of the Scriptures, nor to advocate a new theology. By no means; we have already too many theologies; we have already too many sects or divisions of Christ! We want no more! Christendom is awakening to the fact that the various conflicting creeds cast discredit on the Bible. The creeds of Christendom universally discredit each other by their interpretations, and universally they discredit the Bible, which would be surely a most ridiculous book, if it taught all the various conflicting dogmas.

However, I should not be misunderstood as making an attack upon any creed, nor upon the adherents of any creed. Rather, I suggest that we may well look with sympathy upon all the various creeds and sects, realizing that God's people have been in Babylonish confusion for now many centuries. Did not the Apostle tell that a great falling away would come?—2 Thess 2:3. Should we then be surprised if we find his words have come true, that for fifteen hundred years the Church of Christ has been deeply entangled with errors and superstitions, which made void the Gospel of Christ? Let us not then stop to find fault with our forefathers, and to upbraid them; let us rather, so far as possible, assume their honesty, their sincerity. Let us take the Bible standpoint, and realize that the difficulty has been the power of our Adversary, the Devil, and that he has deluded and ensnared, not only the heathen world, but to a considerable extent Christendom.

Mark St. Paul's words, "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the glorious light of divine goodness should shine into their hearts."—2 Cor. 4:4.

The intimation is that our great Adversary, Satan, is interested in deceiving mankind, respecting the glorious character of our God, and his wonderful Plan of Salvation through Christ. Satan uses as his tools the very best of humanity that he can bring under his control, and nothing is more evident than that he has completely deluded the heathen world with what the Apostle terms, "doctrines of devils." Not only so, but to the extent that he was able to do so, he has evidently worked mischief with the various reformations and creeds of Christendom. Thank God that he did not gain entire control of any of these! Thank God that there is a center or nucleus of truth in each of these creeds, and around that kernel of truth, germinating power may be felt in every denomination, but the Adversary has wrapped these creeds with layer after layer of mistranslation and misinterpretation.

In the light of our day, many are able to discern more clearly than did our forefathers, the monstrous and God-dishonoring fallacies of the creeds, and, aroused to disgust, they have rejected the irrational dogmas, but they have frequently rejected also the central truth, which that dogma, to a certain degree, misrepresented. Thus we are in the day of the rejection of the creeds by the people of all denominations, Catholic and Protestant, and equally we are in the day of Bible rejection, because it is assumed that the Bible, having been studied by the formulators of these creeds, must be in accord with these, and hence, must be responsible for the unreasonable teachings, and must be rejected when these are rejected.

This is the great mistake which we all, to some extent, have made in the past. But now finally, in God's due time, the clouds and shadows are passing, and some of God's people are learning to discern between the creeds and the Bible—to reject the former, and to study the latter in its own light, allowing one passage to illuminate and interpret another. Some, rejecting all of the human creeds and dogmas, are returning to the Word of God, as expressed by Jesus, and the Apostles, and the Prophets. Such are finding that the true Gospel of Christ contains nothing that a reasonable and good man or woman need be ashamed of. The difficulty with our creeds is that we have pulled our Bible to pieces, instead of accepting it as a whole.

Some of us ran away with the doctrine of "election," thinking that the whole Gospel of Christ; whereas, our fragment was incomplete, unsatisfactory, and misrepresented the Gospel, when taken alone. Others grasped the doctrine of "free grace", and ran away with that, claiming that it was the entire Gospel—ignoring the Scriptures which refer to "election," etc. These made a similar mistake, and similarly misrepresented the Gospel of Christ in its wholeness, its solidarity. Others grasped those Scriptures which assure us of a universal opportunity for salvation, and interpreted them to mean that all mankind will attain eternal salvation, regardless of their wills and co-operation. Others found difficulty in harmonizing the relationship between the heavenly Father, the heavenly Son, and the holy Spirit, and this contention led to Unitarianism on the one hand, and no Trinitarianism on the other. Others of us caught the doctrine of "baptism," and made of it the entire Gospel, and thus did violence to the lengths, and breadths, and heights, and depths of the true message, the true Gospel, of which St. Paul in our text declares that he was not ashamed.

Noting the logical mind of St. Paul, who can doubt that he would be ashamed, as we ourselves are of the fragmentary presentations of the various creeds which more or less oppose and contradict each other. We may be sure that what the Apostle would endorse, as the "Gospel of Christ," we need not be ashamed of. Hence our determination should be to search the Scriptures, and to find that one reasonable message of the Divine Plan which centers in Jesus our Redeemer.

THINGS AT WHICH WE GAGGED.

Men and women do not find it difficult to believe in a wise, just, loving and powerful Creator; just such a God our hearts and heads tell us we should expect, just such a God rational people find no difficulty in worshipping. Indeed, while some of us in the past may have believed in the "total depravity" of the race, may we not realize that notwithstanding the fall, there is still in the human mind and heart something which has "longings infinite," something which cries out for the living God, and which commands our reverence and worship, in proportion as he is recognized?

Spiritually we gagged at the suggestion that a God of all wisdom, love, justice and power ever created our race with the foreknowledge and foreordination that practically all of these thousands of millions must suffer either purgatorial torture for several centuries, as our Catholic friends present the matter; or at the still more irrational theory of us Protestants that eternal torture is to be the fate of all except the elect few, the saints, who now follow in the footsteps of Jesus—a course contrary to the world and all the tendencies of life around us. Well may we gag, and the sooner we reject and eject this entire mass of un-Scriptural dogmas, the better. As a whole it comes to us from our honest, but unenlightened forefathers, who verily thought they did God service in torturing one another, even to the extent of burning one another at the stake, because of little differences along the lines of these "doctrines of devils."—1 Tim. 4:1.

When we think of such a good man as John Calvin, under the influence of these misconceptions of the divine character, straying so far from righteousness as to cause the burning at the stake of a fellow-Christian, we should not only feel deep regret that a dear Christian Brother should be thus benighted and deceived by the Adversary, but we should be so shocked as to be unwilling to receive instructions respecting the Lord and his Plan from any such source. We should know assuredly that however conscientious Calvin was, he wholly misinterpreted the Divine character.

Nevertheless John Calvin's misinterpretation of the Divine character and plan constitutes the basis of the Westminster Confession of Faith, which in turn is the foundation for more than half of our Protestant Confessions of faith. The spiritual food and the faith, which we, dear friends, as Bible students, should desire and seek for, is to be found only in the Bible itself. We should not spurn suggestions from one another, but we should receive such suggestions tentatively, and the Word of God should be searched, so that our faith should not stand in the teachings of men, but in the power of God, as set forth in the Word of God. From this quarter only can we expect information respecting the

"GOSPEL OF CHRIST."

of which St. Paul was not ashamed. The Gospel has two distinct features. Primarily it relates to the world of mankind, and instead of telling us that either centuries of purgatorial suffering, or an eternity of torture awaits the world, its message is that, in God's due time, a great blessing awaits the world through the glorified Christ, and as a result of the sacrifice which he finished at Calvary. This great blessing will not be universal salvation, but it will be a universal opportunity for salvation. It will not be a salvation in ignorance and heathen superstition, but a salvation from such conditions, with full opportunity to return to the image and likeness of God, lost in Adam, and redeemed by our Savior. This is the same gospel that was heralded by the angels on the night of our Lord's birth in the words, "Behold we bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people, for unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior (Life-Giver), which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2:10. This version of the Gospel, a good message, and for all mankind, corresponds exactly with the first statement of the Gospel made by God to Father, Abraham, saying: "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."—Gen. 12:2, 3.

Nor should this surprise us—that a loving and gracious Creator, who knew the end from the beginning, created our race with the full foreknowledge that Father Adam would be disobedient, and that his life would be forfeited, and that all his children would share in his mental, moral, and physical decline, even unto death! Why should it seem strange that this God, this All-Wise Creator should plan an opportunity for the complete recovery from the effects of sin and death for all mankind? Why have we allowed our minds to refuse the message sent to us through the angels respecting the "good tidings" of great joy to all people? Why have we allowed the Adversary to make us think for one moment that our God, instead of being gracious, loving, and kind, and helpful to his creatures, has, on the contrary, made provision for their eternal misery? Why have we allowed ourselves to believe, from this standpoint, that our Creator was the greatest demon of all demons—not only that he has a power, but that he chooses to use that power for the eternal torture of his creatures, who were not even given a choice as respects their creation?

Ah, my dear friends, with tears and in sack-cloth, we should confess our blindness in the past respecting the true character of God. Humbly should we beg forgiveness for having misrepresented the Holy One of Israel. But he knows that we did this in ignorance, and he is both gracious and generous to forgive us our trespasses and to cleanse us from all iniquity, according to his gracious arrangement for us, which centers in Christ Jesus our Lord.

WHY THE LONG DELAY.

Some, perhaps, would answer ,Surely, if the "Cross of Christ" means the blessing of all the families of the earth, the fact would have been demonstrated somehow, during the nineteen centuries since. The fact that only a comparatively small number have accepted Christ and been blessed is therefore the ground for the belief that God is merely seeking out of the world an "elect" "little flock." Surely, if He had been seeking to convert the world, he could and would have made much more progress in that direction than has been made, in all this time.

We reply that this is no argument whatever. The same God delayed to send His Son, delayed the sacrifice on Calvary for more than four thousand years after sin had entered the world. And yet, according to the Scriptures, the merit of the sacrifice of Christ is not merely intended to bring blessing to those who have lived since Calvary, but also to all nations, kindreds, peoples and tongues from the day of Adam to the end of the Age.

According to the Scriptures the death sentence was pronounced against Father Adam, and all of his children have shared in the blithing effect of that sentence through heredity. Not only has our race been growing weaker, mentally, morally, and physically, but by the thousands of millions, they have dropped into the tomb, the great prison-house of death, from which there is no escape, except by and through the Son of God. His sacrifice for the sins of the whole world secures to him the right to the control of Adam and his race. This control, the Scriptures assure us, Christ will assume and exercise during his Millennial reign. During that thousand years all the families of the earth will be blessed, as promised.

Meantime, in the grave (**sheol, hades**, the hell of the Bible), where the "dead know not anything," they merely wait, or, as the Scriptures declare, they "sleep in the dust of the earth." The Redeemer's authority over them is beautifully symbolized in his own words, "I am he that was dead, and behold, I am alive for evermore, and have the keys of death and of the grave." (Rev. 1:18). He will exercise his keys of authority and deliver all of the prisoners from the power of the tomb, and additionally from all the weaknesses and imperfections incidental to the sentence. He will bring the willing and obedient back to full human perfection, and to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed by Jesus. This, we declare, according to the Scriptures, is the Gospel in its primary sense—a message of "good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people," that in the "Seed of Abraham, all the families of

We perceive then, dear friends, that our gracious God has arranged a plan of salvation for humanity, to recover them from sin and death, and eventually the earth shall be blessed—not only the living at the time of the establishment of the Kingdom, but all that are in their graves, who shall come forth, every man in his own order."

CHRIST'S BRIDE AND JOINT-HEIR.

The secondary feature of the Gospel pertains to the calling of the Gospel Church, as the specially selected or elected class. These are invited to be associates with Jesus in his great work of blessing the world—to be his joint-heirs in his Millennial Kingdom, and for the accomplishment of his wonderful work of human salvation and uplift. These called-out ones are invited to become members of the Royal Priesthood, and as such, to be associated with Jesus in the ruling, judging, and uplifting of mankind. As the Redeemer demonstrated his loyalty to the Father, even unto death, "the death of the cross," so all who are called to be his associates in the Kingdom are assured that through much tribulation shall they enter the Kingdom. If they would reign with Jesus, they must also suffer with him. If they would live with him on the heavenly or spiritual plane, they must first die with him on the human or earthly plane.

Numerous figures or illustrations are used in the Bible to illustrate the precious relationship between Christ and his "elect" saints. One familiar picture is that of a human body, Jesus being represented as the Head, and his saintly followers as his members. Another figure is that of a bridegroom and his bride. Jesus, the great King of Glory, who during his Millennial reign is to bless the world of mankind with uplift, will have a bride class of many members, associated with him on the spirit plane, to cooperate with him in the great work of the Millennial Age. The Apostle enunciated this thought, saying, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise"—heirs of God, that through you, as members of the Christ, all the families of the earth shall be blessed. (Gal. 3:29).

THE COST OF DISCIPLESHIP.

nally to give to all the willing and obedient, human perfection, and an earthly home—paradise restored. We perceive also that now, in advance, he is selecting a "little flock," to be heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Jesus,—heavenly saints, on the spirit plane. This latter blessing is so great that every one who will be counted worthy to share it, must first evidence his willingness to do the Father's will, even unto death. Hence the call and testing of this elect class is accomplished before the blessing of the world, and before the reign of sin and death come to an end. Now we understand why our Lord declared that, whoever would be His disciple must take up His cross and follow Him—whoever would sit with Him in His throne must now be willing to lay down his life in His service. Blessed are our ears if we have already heard this good message. Blessed are our hearts if we have already received it. Blessed are our lives if we are walking according to the divine regulations as respects these new creatures in Christ. Blessed are our hopes for the future prospects, if we abide in Christ, as His members, faithful unto death.

Surely, my dear friends, we can see that instead of pulling apart God's Word, and dividing it between us in a sectarian manner, we each need all there is of it, that "the man of God" may be thoroughly furnished. We need the doctrine of "election," and desire to make our calling and election sure to a place with the Redeemer in His Millennial Kingdom. We need the doctrine of "free grace," and are glad that the time is coming when all of the non-elect will be blessed by the elect Church with the precious privilege of human restitution, and eternal life; and, failing this, be destroyed from amongst the people in the second death. (Acts 3:19-23).

As I beheld in your city the great amphitheater which once witnessed the terrible sufferings of some of God's faithful ones in the past; and again, as I viewed the room once used as a torture-chamber, in the days of the Inquisition, I said, Thank God for the blessings of light and liberty, which belong to our day! Yet I reflected that even though they be different in form, there must needs be fiery trials for every true child of God, for it is the will of God that all should be thoroughly tested, as respects reverence, loyalty, and devotion to principle, that they may be counted worthy of a share with Immanuel in the glories of his Empire.

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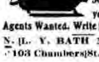

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Geo. F. Huff, President. L. B. Huff, Treas.

KEYSTONE COAL AND COKE COMPANY

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

Pittsburg Vein Gas, Greensburg Steam and Other High Grades of Coal.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LATROBE, CONNELLSVILLE, SALEM AND CARBON CRUSHED COKE.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Athens, W. Va., April 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find renewal. I am glad to have the weekly visits of your paper, as I look forward to the sermons of Pastor Russell. While I am taking other papers printing his sermons I must prefer to reading them in the Tribune, as they are found unabridged in it, also the print is much easier to read, owing to its size and clearness.

Very respectfully,
D. H. THORNTON.

Willink, N. Y., April 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for renewal of Tribune. I very much appreciate the sermons of Pastor Russell. Although I am taking a paper printed nearer home, I like yours the best for the good print, and also enjoy the printed letters from many of whom I have met and learned to love very dearly.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. F. B. ANDERSON.

New Holland, Pa., April 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

You will find enclosed my subscription for your paper, which I value greatly on account of the sermons in excellent print of Pastor Charles T. Russell. Hoping you will receive my renewal in time for the next issue I am,

Yours very respectfully,
JACOB B. MEANES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please accept my thanks for continuing my paper beyond the limits of my subscription. Please find enclosed amount to renew the same. I want to express my appreciation of your valuable paper on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and the way you print them in full and clear type.

Wishing you every success, I remain yours,

J. LAWSON.

Canton, O., April 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will inform you by this note that I have not received my paper for two weeks. Last week my paper was carried to Wm. Herrick, and this week I haven't received no trace of it. Mr. Herrick told me that there were three papers wrapped in one bundle and one of them was my paper. I hardly know who to blame for this, but I think if our postmaster was notified about it it might do some good. I feel as though I was lost by not getting my papers. I don't want to lose a sermon; it is simply on that account that I subscribed for your paper. I have seen a number of papers where Pastor Russell's sermons were printed in, but the Labor Tribune has them all beat in type and more of the sermon. I wish you God's speed and thank you for publishing the sermons. I know you will be rewarded. Send me those two last papers, for I want to read the sermons if you have some copies left. If not I will try and get them from some one else that has the paper. I also see that you haven't changed my address. I supposed the Bible Tract Society has informed you that I have changed my address, but I will give it to you now to make sure that you will get the right address. My address is

J. E. HANN.

Monongahela, Pa., April 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish hereby to notify you that I wish to have my address changed. I do not wish to miss one single copy of your paper. I take it principally because of your complete way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. Such nice, clean, readable type, and I appreciate it also for its noble sentiments in behalf of the rights, privileges and liberties of all the classes. While the great controversy is gradually going forward, accomplishing the great work of our God in fulfilling that notable parable of the wheat and the tares, gathering together the tares in bundles, namely, trusts, corporations, societies of various kinds for the control and restriction of trade in its various branches, and also in a social way in social clubs, secret societies of various kinds, labor organizations, etc., etc., which will eventually bring the classes to such a degree of mercantile, social, civil and ecclesiastical separation that it will break out in one mighty flame of open anarchism and thus consume the whole present order of things, social, civil and ecclesiastical. May the Lord abundantly bless you for the part you are thus accomplishing in his great harvest work is my constant prayer.

Respectfully yours,
R. B. TUTTLE.

Jackson, Mich., April 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have again renewed my subscription to your most highly esteemed weekly Tribune through your agent, the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. The Tribune has been a welcome visitor to our home for the past three years and as years go by we believe it is becoming more appreciative and especially because of the intensely interesting sermons of Pastor Russell that you are printing weekly. I expect to be a subscriber as long as you continue to publish them. Accept my heartfelt thanks for the blessed work that you are doing.

Yours truly,
MR. E. H. EHRICH.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Jacob Weaver, New Holland.
A. D. McIntyre, Bellevue.
Mrs. F. B. Anderson, Willink.
Mrs. J. P. Blount, Mt. Airy.
Robert Bunn, Henderson.
J. T. Johnson, Ocean View.
James Chappell, Cambridge.
F. B. Gould, South Boston.
E. E. Hanscom, Philadelphia.
William Murray, South Boston.
Mrs. C. Olson, Cambridge.
Mrs. E. J. Smith, Dorchester.
Mrs. Jennie C. Yates, Louisburg.
A. W. Gleason, Hyde Park.
Mrs. M. Campbell, Binghampton.

TO MINERS OF COAL.

If you desire to be posted on important matters connected with your occupation, send to The National Labor Tribune office for a copy of Atkinson on the Gases Met with in Coal Mines, and on the Friction of Air in Mine. The price is 10 cents.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 23. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Considerable Discussion About Labor Exchanges — Labor Party Financially Sound—Big Anthracite Strike Threatened—Tinplate Trade Continues Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 2.—With regard to the dissatisfaction with the working of the labor exchanges, recently given expression to by the General Federation of Trade unions, the Labor party will have the matter discussed at the earliest opportunity in parliament, and to enable this to be done they have given notice of a motion to reduce the salary of the president of the Board of Trade by $500. For some time past leading trade union officials have been engaged in collecting instances of alleged abuses in the administration of the act with a view to bringing them under the notice of the Board of Trade, and as Mr. Sydney Buxton is known to be favorable to a full discussion on the subject it is believed that the Labor party will be afforded an opportunity of moving the reduction when the house goes into committee on the civil service estimates.

According to the report of the union of German labor exchanges for the year 1909 there were last year 462 public labor exchanges in Germany, of which 272 were in Prussia and 66 in Bavaria. The total number of applicants for whom work was found was 943,931, which is somewhat below the figure for the preceding year. Out of this total 560,901 applicants, as compared with 932,956 in 1908, were provided for by the labor exchanges affiliated to the union of German labor exchanges. The number of skilled workmen for whom employment was found exceeded the number of unskilled workmen by nearly 16,000—a circumstance which is taken to controvert the opinion held in some quarters that labor exchanges are only of value for the unskilled.

Roland Williams, divisional superintendent of labor exchanges for the northwest of England, declares that labor exchanges showed not the least antagonism to trade unions, which would not be hurt in the slightest. He had been through the labor exchanges in Germany, which were placing about 180,000 men every month, and in Berlin about 2,000 a week. As in England, so in Germany, trade unionists felt very uncomfortable when the exchanges were started, and watched them pretty much as a cat watches a mouse, but they found they did not lower the standard rate of wages. As a matter of fact, wages in Germany since the labor exchanges were started had gone up, and the exchanges were practically universally used. He was anxious that trade unionists should go to the exchanges first of all, because they were good workmen, and because he wanted to get a census of what the surplus labor was.

With reference to the financial position of the Labor party arising from the recent Osborne judgment, I am able to say that many of the difficulties have been overcome, and the party is now in a position to face the financial strain of an early general election with equanimity. It is only in the railway servants' and a few of the smaller unions that there has been any difficulty in setting aside funds for labor representation. In the larger and more important unions, like the Engineers and Miners' Federation, the Osborne judgment has had little or no effect, and ample funds are forthcoming. The Miners' Federation officials say that it is now quite clear that they will be able to keep up their contribution to the Labor party's parliamentary fund, and as that is known to amount to nearly $25,000 a year its continuance is in itself more than sufficient to meet all the needs of the party.

The annual report for 1909 of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants states that there was a decrease of 6,750 in membership, leaving a total of 73,571. Of these 65,997 were in the English, 2,740 in the Irish, and 4,834 in the Scottish branches. It is pointed out that 20 per cent of the decrease must be credited to the two last named countries, caused in great measure by the wholesale reduction in staff common to most of the railways concerned. It is further pointed out that the bulk of the decrease was in the lower scale members of the society, but it is hoped that the increased number of organizers will bear good fruit during the ensuing 12 months.

The entire receipts for the year amounted to $468,820 against $510,235 in 1908. The year's expenditure amounted to $442,285 against $363,085, an increase of $79,200 over 1908.

The payments under the head of "suspension and out of work benefit" were slightly more than for 1908, being $45,085 against $42,870. The continued discharges of men by the railway companies on the plea of "reduction of staff," says the report, is responsible for much of this. Expenditure on account of "protection" was $81,025 against $37,065, the heavy arbitration charges in the G. E., G. N., G. W., Midland, Northeastern and North British cases accounting fully for the difference. It is stated that a recurrence of them is unlikely for some long time to come. The value of the different funds and effects at the end of the year amount to $2,146,365.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

LEWIS MUST AID IRWIN MINERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions Affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America,

Greeting:

We desire to inform you that the following resolution was adopted at the recent annual convention of district No. 5, U. M. W. of A.:

Whereas, We recognize that it is the duty of our organization to get every man who works in and around the mines to become a member of the U. M. W. of A.; and

Whereas, We know that we owe it to ourselves and to our fellow workmen in the Greensburg and Irwin fields to do all in our power to bring them within the folds of our union, not only for their protection, but our own; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the twenty-first annual convention of district No. 5, pledge our hearty co-operation and support to the striking miners in that field; and be it further

Resolved, That when the mines in the Pittsburg district resume operation that the district executive board be authorized to levy an assessment of twenty-five (25) cents per week on the membership in order to carry this strike to a successful termination; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the International executive board to donate fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars to these people in order to promote the strike and extend the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the district officials appeal to the officers and members of all district organizations affiliated with the U. M. W. of A., and all other trade organizations, if necessary, and urge them to send financial assistance to aid the striking miners, their wives and families, until they succeed in permanently establishing an organization and negotiating a wage scale in that field.

In connection with this the district organization has expended several thousand dollars and the district officials are conducting the strike.

The Irwin and Greensburg district is a large coal producing field employing more than 15,000 miners, all of whom are involved in a strike which became general on April 1, 1910. Several thousand of these miners were idle for weeks prior to April 1st. The vein of coal is exactly the same as that of the Pittsburg district and the miners are required to work for ten to fifteen cents less per ton than the Pittsburg district prices, and they have not had any permanent organization in that field for about fourteen years. It has become an established custom with nearly all the coal companies to prohibit the miners from employing a checkweighman to see that their coal is properly weighed and credited to them, in accordance with the state law. The coal corporations, with the aid of the state constabulary, the eviction, trespass and injunction laws, have kept the Mine Workers in a state of industrial and political servitude, the like of which does not exist

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

IRWIN DEPUTIES FACE MURDER CHARGES.

Twenty-five Are Arrested by State Constabulary to Await Action of Coroner's Jury and Sheriff Revokes Commissions of 125 of the Employes of a Pittsburg Strike-Breaking Detective Agency--One Miner Killed and Postmaster Hanson and Twenty Other Innocent Persons Wounded by Reckless Shooting—Judge Doty Gives Operators a Setback.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, May 11.—The past week has seen the cloak behind which the operators of the Irwin field have been hiding many of their actions in the battle for bread being waged by the striking miners, pulled aside and for the first time in 30 years the people of Westmoreland county have been allowed to peep into some of the industrial affairs of this county. Sheriff John A. Shields yesterday morning revoked about 125 deputy sheriff commissions from men employed by the W. J. Tanney detective agency of Pittsburg, and this county will be freed from hundreds of men who have been imported here for the purpose of furthering the interests of the operators. The revoking of commissions is significant in that none but men employed by the Tanney agency are included within the bounds of the sheriff's orders.

The first martyr to the cause of industrial freedom in the Irwin field of the bituminous coal district fell Sunday evening when Paul Renomeno, a striker at the Yukon mine of the Westmoreland Coal Company, was shot and killed by a deputy under the employ of Tanney. The shooting has aroused the indignation of the entire populace and 25 deputies were arrested yesterday by members of the state constabulary following the coroner's hearing at which the entire squad was held to await the August term of criminal court for the death of the martyred striker. The imprisoned deputies, thus confronted with grave charges, are receiving anything but sympathy from the general public.

The decisions of the court in the recent injunction proceedings, followed by the riot at Yukon (which was incited by a score or more of drunken deputies as was brought out at the coroner's hearing) have been blows to the cause of the operators from which they can hardly recover. So peaceable have been the strikers that all efforts of deputies to incite riot have been useless. The cold-blooded shooting of 16 persons at Yukon Sunday night has had anything but the effect desired by the operators. Every effort was made to suppress the news following the shooting and at offices of the coal company that evening it was stated that the reports of riot and bloodshed were unfounded and that nothing was known of the shooting. Despite all of these efforts to keep the public from viewing the condition of affairs as it really exists, the operators are condemned on all sides.

At the inquest held Monday into the killing of Renomeno, testimony was given that the first shot fired by a deputy was from a gun in the hands of one Alex McWorter of Pittsburg, who was not a commissioned deputy sheriff and not an officer of this county. The thirty deputies who took part in the trouble were heavily armed and but for their bad marksmanship it can only be imagined what toll of life would have been required to satisfy the drunken deputies in their effort to advance the cause of the coal operator in inciting a riot with strikers.

According to the testimony, the trouble started at Yukon Sunday evening about 5 o'clock when two deputies went to the home of a foreigner and demanded admittance, saying that they had come to protect two non-union men who had come to Yukon Saturday with the intention of going to work. The two men had been told of the strike for the first time when they were approached by strikers Sunday and at once refused to go to work. They were taken to the home of a foreigner and given shelter and food. After the first visit of the deputies the two men left the house and were not present when, upon the return of a reinforced squad, numbering about 20 men, admittance was demanded to the private home. This was refused and it is said the firing began. So promiscuous became the shooting that 16 persons, including Postmaster Hanson and several citizens of the town who were attracted to their front doors by the shooting, were victims of the deputies' weapons. The fatal shot struck Renomeno as he was standing on the street. Several persons were struck by bullets after they had plowed their way through the frame houses. Over 200 shots were fired in all.

Immediately upon the announcement of the jury's verdict warrants were sworn out for the men and while they were allowed to continue on their guard of the company's property during Monday night they were kept under strict surveillance by the state constabulary.

Efforts of the Keystone Coal Company, the Westmoreland Coal Company and the Manor Gas Coal Company to secure permanent injunctions against the strikers to keep them from marching or holding meetings near the works of the company have been only partially successful. After two days of the fiercest legal fight ever waged between capital and labor in the courts of Westmoreland county, Judge Doty handed down a decision sustaining the preliminary injunction granted to the Keystone Coal Company, but modified it in such a manner as to make the decision for the miners. The injunction restrains several of the organizers and about a half hundred strikers named in the bill from marching "to" the works of the coal company and holding meetings near the works. The word "to" was substituted for "past," thus allowing the marchers to go through the mining towns. The clause "and others" was stricken from the decision, making only those specifically named in the bill responsible to the court.

In the Westmoreland Coal Company injunction a modification is also made in that the miners are restrained from conducting or engaging in marches past the mines, property and works of said company (with a view to intimidate those employed by complainant company by hostile demonstrations) and from unlawfully assembleing on the highways and places where miners ordinarily pass, etc. That of the Manor Gas Coal Company was continued until final hearing and, "the miners are restrained from destroying or interfering in any way with property of the mines and from encouraging any employe to remain out."

That no more injunctions have been issued is sufficient proof that the operators were not satisfied with results. Marches are still being conducted peaceably. Because the strikers obeyed the orders of court and did not attempt to hold demonstrations pending the final decisions the court commended the men from the bench.

The miners have been cautious against fake information and notices which might be given out by the operators and the entire district is now well informed on the orders of court in the injunction cases.

The effects of the strike are severely shown in the output shrinkage. Where a few months ago thousands of tons of coal were produced daily, now a few hundred tons are being brought to the surface. Particularly is this true at the mines of the Keystone Coal Company. At Madison two powerful search lights have been erected on high slack piles and all public roads as well as the camp where eleven families of 69 persons are sheltered, are illuminated as if watching for the approach of an invading army.

The ranks of the strikers are growing stronger each day. Men are being taken into the union as fast as they show a desire to join. All efforts to frustrate the miners have been useless and every move of the operators seems to be a boost for the miner in his fight for better working conditions.

GREENSBURG, May 11.—With one sweeping statement President Francis Feehan, of District 5, United Mine Workers of America before 7,000 striking miners yesterday, sounded the secret at the bottom of all the contention and industrial warfare now existing between the operators and the miners of the Irwin field. "You have been laboring under a greater condition of servitude than existed in the southland previous to the time that Congress said that the black man shall be free," stated President Feehan at a monster mass meeting of striking miners at Irwin yesterday afternoon. "You have been made white industrial slaves and like our forefathers in the Revolutionary War and in the days of '61, you have revolted and are demanding freedom from those who have dictated to you for many years."

With this statement President Feehan flashed to the world the real cause of the strike in the Irwin field and brought from the miners exclamations that may be taken as a criterion of victory for the struggling laborer and his family over those who have held in their hands the destinies of thousands of laboring men for the past decade.

The demonstration at Irwin yesterday afternoon rivaled, if possible, the great demonstration held at this place following the inauguration of the strike of the Irwin field. Over 7,000 striking miners from all over Westmoreland county braved the heat of the day and marched many miles to lend what little assistance they could to the district officials who are championing the cause of the depressed laborer of this county.

At noon the strikers formed in the march at Irwin. Each local union was provided with a band and banners and American flags and headed by President Feehan, the idol of every miner in this section, the procession moved through the principal streets of the town and into the field where the meeting was held. Hundreds of citizens looked on in amazement, utterly astounded at the numbers and determined countenances of the miners, headed by one of the most conspicuous figures in the miners' union today.

Instead of a disunited mob of men without a set purpose and end in view, the striking miners, numbering thousands, tramped over the dusty roads and paved streets with a steady tread and set countenance. Over two months since the suspension of work was begun and such a display of loyal union men in the face of every difficulty, even murder of fellow men by drunken deputies, cannot but show to the operators that all efforts to bring about settlements at the points of guns or in the courts of the Commonwealth are useless, unless they throw aside the cloak of avarice and personal greed and invite their employers into their confidence with an assurance that they will be given their just portion of earnings.

Vice President Van Bittner, of District No. 5, opened the meeting with one of his usual stirring addresses, urging the men to stand firm for justice and to undergo every privation and sacrifice for the cause of the miners of this field, who have been held under bondage for so many years. In part Vice President Bittner said:

"This great crowd before us this afternoon shows with what appreciation you have received the great organization of united mine workers into your midst and shows that the strike in the Irwin field is not broken but has just begun in earnest. Despite all the underhanded tactics to defeat you men in the battle for bread, you have shown that you are standing together for a single just cause. You are standing together better than was ever done by any men of any union under similar circumstances. You miners have had your fellow men shot down, and their wives and families thrown out of their homes by thugs brought in from the lowest slums of this country.

"They are shooting down men to scare you back to work. And the operators are not satisfied with the results obtained by the thugs in their employ. At all times regard the laws of the county, the state and the nation.

"It is a great pleasure to me and to every union man in the United States," concluded Vice President Bittner, "to see you stick together in this noble fight. With conditions as they are at the present time no power on earth will stop you men in this great strike until you have won the fight for yourselves and United Mine Workers of America."

With cheers going up from thousands of throats President Feehan took the platform and in his simple and straightforward manner exhorted the men to remain loyal to the cause of the laborer. In the course of his address Mr. Feehan said in part:

"There has been a revolution going on in the Irwin field and this demonstration is evidence that it has crystallized. Many of the older men here will recall the days when, because of disloyal members, our former labor organization was lost and how the hand of the oppressor has fallen heavier year by year. Since that time the oppressors of labor have been adding oppressions until now, like our forefathers, you have declared a revolution and are standing firm for your freedom and unionism.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

COURT REFUSES OPERATORS' DEMANDS.

Judge Doty in Irwin Coal Strike Cases Grants Injunctions but Modifies Them Materially and Declares He Has No Right to Issue Them On Lines Proposed by Companies — A Decision Which Guards Property Rights But Guards Human Rights Also.

In our Greensburg correspondence in another column reference is made to the decision of Judge Doty modifying the decree in the mine-strike injunction cases and refusing material points demanded by the non-union operators of the Irwin field. The decision, which is applauded by people of all classes in the affected district and which is eminently just and fair, contains the following:

"With the merits of the controversy we have nothing to do, and we have no information as to the demands on either side. Our sole function is to enforce the rules that govern a contest of this sort, and to see that neither party does anything against the public welfare or injurious to any other individual. Therefore neither side nor both together can do anything against the public welfare. Corporations, as we have seen, are permitted for private advantage, but in a larger sense are intended to promote the public good. The suit here is between private parties, but the struggle now going on concerns the entire community. The coal business is a great industry, but there are other considerations far more important and among these are the peace and prosperity of the community. It may be possible, if contests such as we have here are not less frequent, that the strong arm of the state will be invoked to compel the speedy settlement of all troubles of this nature or to control the power of the institutions it has created in order to insure the public peace and promote the general welfare.

"Applying these principles, if they need application, it follows that the complainant can employ or discharge any individual; it can hire men at the least wage that men are willing to work for; it can operate or shut down as suits its own purpose or convenience.

"On the other hand, the defendants can organize for mutual protection; they can persuade whomsoever they may to join the organization; they can work or refuse to work at their pleasure; they can peaceably assemble to discuss their grievances in halls or camps as convenience suggests; they can march on the public highways if they do not interfere with the rights of others also to use the same; they have the right to free speech and on a proper occasion and in a proper manner can criticise public officials and advocate men and measures for their own benefit; they have the right to persuade others to join the union or to quit work. But, as we have seen, there are limitations to the rights of both parties. Neither can do anything that militates against the public interest or that is injurious to any other individual. Hence, it likewise follows that the individual can neither be compelled to work or to quit work; that is the right of the individual to determine for himself. The law does not tolerate coercion by threats, menace or intimidation of any kind because this would be an abuse of privilege to the injury of another and what one claims for himself he must be willing to accord to others.

"Great latitude was allowed in the production of evidence because of the important interests involved and because, for the reason already stated, that perhaps the public peace was likewise involved. It must be kept in mind, however, that this is a suit between private parties. The defendants, therefore, are to be held responsible for their own acts and not for what has been done by others not under the direction or control of the defendants. For instance, there can be no possible excuse for the occurrence at Salemville on the morning of the 23rd of April. At a very early hour, at the time miners were going to and returning from work, between one thousand and fourteen hundred men congregated there. The evident purpose was to intimidate those who desired to work, as such would be the necessary result of such a large crowd. But there is no evidence to connect any of the defendants with that demonstration. Here, and elsewhere, it is necessary for the party to a suit to prove what he alleges. The only spark of evidence is that a local union had been established at Export, and from this place the men came who marched to Salemville. No institution could stand the test if held responsible for the misconduct of every individual member.

"Many allegations are contained in the bill, but the main cause of complaint is that the defendants and others in large numbers assemble at or near the works of complainant and thus menace the public peace and intimidate men who desire to work. So far as the defendants are concerned, it is alleged that they were present and took part in three marches. The first was the attempted march to Madison, and here develops the most pleasing incident of the whole case. The captain of the deputies, without attempting to exercise arbitrary power, advised the marchers not to go to Madison in order to avoid possible trouble and the advice was followed, and the result was that the men at Madison were unmolested, but did what they had a right to do and joined the strike of their own accord."

MONEY FOR THE IRWIN STRIKERS.

Contributions of large size are beginning to pour into the treasury of the United Mine Workers for the benefit of the striking miners of the Irwin field and by the 20th of this month there will be available for distribution among the miners and their families in that field at least $60,000 without the assessment of $25,000 from the miners of the Pittsburg district.

Secretary Tim Donovan, of district No. 5, this morning received a check for $5,000 from district No. 2 of the Central field and when the national executive committee meets on the 16th at Indianapolis, $50,000 will be appropriated to the organization of the great coal field now unorganized between the Central Pennsylvania field and the Pittsburg district.

The loyal support now being rendered by the Central field organization, who have sent four organizers into the Irwin field to assist President Feehan and his organizers is appreciated. Next week President Francis Feehan and Vice President Van Bittner accompanied by President P. O'Day and Vice President George Pursell, of the Central field, will leave for Indianapolis where they are going to bring back $50,000 contributed by the National Executive Committee.

There is no trifling in the Irwin field with President Feehan and his great corps of organizers. These men are determined and are not to be trifled with and the magnificent tribute paid to them by Judge Doty for the peace and dignity they have preserved is exceptionally gratifying and victory under such conservative and law abiding leaders is certainly at hand.

Comparing the demands of the Pittsburg district officers for only $50,000 with $800,000 that was spent in some isolated district in Canada, the National Executive committee will certainly grant the $50,000 requested and probably increase it $100,000.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL IN LONDON.

TEXT "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away. — Rev. 21:4

LONDON, Eng., May 8.—Albert Memorial Hall, the largest and most renowned auditorium in the world, having a capacity of ten thousand, was crowded this evening to hear Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, who delivered an address on **"HEREAFTER,"** under the auspices of the "International Bible Students' Association." Taking the following text: **"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.** (Rev. 21: 4.) He said:

Mankind instinctively looks for and believes in a future life; to the majority of minds it does not seem logical that death ends all. So surely as we believe our Creator to be all-wise, we must assume that he has some purpose in connection with our race, not attained as yet, something beyond the capacity of attainment in the present life, under present conditions. Even without a divine revelation, therefore, we would be justified in anticipating a life beyond the tomb, but speculation upon such an important subject, of such vital interest, is not necessary. We are glad that our Creator has given us in the Bible, clear intimations respecting his purposes, in relation to mankind in the future. Nevertheless these purposes were kept secret, not revealed until the first Advent of our Redeemer. Thus the Apostle declares that "Christ brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." It was invisible before, not brought to light, and its terms and conditions could not be clearly discerned.

Without any Divine revelation, we see a sufficiency on every hand to cause astonishment, and to call anxiously for explanations. We see the world of mankind weak and depraved, sighing, crying and dying. "Translatory" is written upon everything human. The Scriptures assert that we of today are living under "a reign of sin and death," and that this dominion has lasted for over six thousand years. Why are these things so? Is it not true that there is but the one God? Is it not true that his creatures on the spirit plane are perfect, that in Heaven there is neither sighing, nor crying, nor dying? There is no reign of sin and death there, no hospitals, no asylums, no jails, no penitentiaries—all is harmony, perfect, pure, in full accord with the Almighty. Why are conditions so different on this earth of ours?

BECAUSE ONE MAN DISOBEYED

The Bible alone offers us an explanation of the situation. It tells us that God created our race as pure, as perfect, as holy, as happy as the angels, and that he placed our first parents in Eden, surrounded with everything beautiful and desirable. It explains that our fall from that perfection into mental, moral, and physical decrepitude came as a result of disobedience to God. It explains that "the wages of sin is death," that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die," that all the souls produced by father Adam and mother Eve are dying souls, in consequence of our sin-inheritance. This is bad enough, sad enough, and, as was intended, our hearts cry out after the living God, for his mercy and compassion, that he would save us from death, save us from destruction. The answer of divine Justice is, that we are unfit to live—that our Creator graciously designs that sinners shall not be immortal. But, hearkening, we hear a message assuring us that God has looked down in compassion and "heard the groanings of the prisoners." He foreknew our helplessness under the reign of sin and death, and in his divine plan made provision for our case in advance—"before the foundation of the world."

After four thousand years of this reign of sin and death, exhibiting divine Justice without mercy, our Creator revealed the wonderful features of his Program. He sent forth his Son, "that he, by the grace of God might taste death for every man"—not for the elect Church merely, but for all the families of the earth. Hence it is written that "He gave himself a ransom for all;" and again that "He is the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's) and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

So then, the death penalty pronounced against our race, which would have reduced Adam and his posterity to the hopeless condition of beasts, as respects eternal life, God had already intended to set aside through the sacrifice of Christ. Nevertheless, he allowed sin and death to reign from Adam to Moses, and from Moses to Christ, and from Calvary to the present. He has contented himself with laying the foundation for the world-wide blessing, in the death of the Redeemer. He intends ultimately, the Bible assures us, to offer complete deliverance from sin and death, to Adam and all of his children. The arrangement is that, "since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive. But every man in his own order."—1 Cor. 15: 21-23.

"DOCTRINES OF DEMONS"

The truth about this matter is severe enough; it shows forth divine Justice, intertwined with divine Mercy and Love. We admit our present unworthiness of life eternal, and feel grateful for proposed assistance through Christ, but our great Adversary, operating through ignorance, and superstition and fear, seized the opportunity to deceive us and misrepresent our Creator, by bringing in what St. Paul designated, "doctrines of demons" (1 Tim. 4: 1). These have been promulgated, not merely in heathen lands, but amongst the civilized. These false doctrines have tended to alienate the hearts and minds of humanity from God and his revelation; they have put a barrier between God and his creatures.

These "doctrines of demons" are presented from various standpoints, but they are alike in one respect; namely, they all teach that God deceived our first parents when he told them that the "wages of sin is death." These "doctrines of demons" assert the contrary, that man cannot die, but must live somewhere, to all eternity. Thus on the basis of man's fears, this doctrine that God thrust immortality upon his creatures, the demons build up for us a theory so horrible as to be nauseating and terrifying to every sane and healthy mind. These "doctrines of demons" have been promulgated far and near, and with various colorings, but in essence they are all the same. They have come down from the "dark ages," represented in all our creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

Our Catholic friends have developed this thought to a nicety. They tell us that of those who die, only a mere handful are fit for Heaven and go there immediately. They tell us that the most reprehensible class, heretical rejectors of divine truth, will be sent to a hell of eternal torture where they will never die. They assure us, however, that the number who will receive this extreme punishment is small in comparison with the race as a whole. They tell us that the majority, Catholics and Protestants, civilized and heathen, are unfit for Heaven at death, and likewise not deserving of eternal torture, and that thus the great mass of mankind, nine out of every ten, go at death to Purgatory, there to suffer for centuries or for thousands of years in expiation of sin, and for purification of their souls, that they may be eventually fit for heaven and its blessings. Our hearts rebel at such a view of the "Hereafter." While giving our Catholic friends, and our own forefathers who were Catholics, credit for being as sincere as ourselves, we conclude that the light of our day, and the light of our intelligence will not permit us to believe in and rejoice in such a view of the "Hereafter" as this. We say to ourselves, Surely the Great God has something nobler than this in reservation for his creatures.

PROTESTANT VIEWS WORSE

What shall we say of the "Hereafter" from the standpoint of our Protestant creeds? How are these compare with the Catholic views foregoing—how much worse? When our forefathers thought they had found something [illegible] in the teachings of Papacy, when they claimed that Purgatory was not to be found in the Bible, they logically determined to cast it out of their creeds. But alas! When discarding it, they did not realize that they were making a bad matter worse. They held on to the "doctrine of demons," that God had created man so that he could not die, and could not be destroyed, and so they proceeded to interpret matters along that line. Realizing the Scripturalness of the proposition that only the saintly were fit for Heaven, and rejecting the theory of Purgatory, they logically consigned all except the saintly thereafter, to eternal torture. Alas! How inconsistent it is; how strange that we should ever thought Divine foreknowledge, wisdom, justice, mercy, love and power should have created man to the number of thousands of millions, with the foreknowledge and fore-intention and desire that they should suffer an eternity of torture.

PARTING OF THE WAYS

Thus, my dear hearers, you with myself and others of the intelligent people of the world, find ourselves today in a most trying position. Our hearts have repudiated the doctrine of eternal torture as being un-Christ like, unworthy even of a devil. We can believe neither in a Purgatory of centuries, nor in eternal torture as a consequence or penalty for Adam's disobedience in eating of the forbidden fruit, nor as a penalty upon his children for not living perfect lives when they were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity" and "prone to sin as the sparks are to fly upward." Our hearts cry out for the living God and the true light upon his dealings.

Under this awakening intelligence, thousands of noble men and women are leaving God's Book, and leaving all of the Churches to go after Theosophy, Christian Science, and especially after Evolution, with its companion teaching of Higher Criticism—that the Bible is thoroughly unreliable. We are living now in a time of great falling away from the faith, few intelligent people any longer believe in the Bible. Our colleges and universities, and sad to say, our theological seminaries are busy turning out unbelievers—infidels. Nor are these people wicked or immoral in their unbelief; they are as well-meaning as ever, but have lost their way. They reject the Bible because they believe it to be the foundation of the various inconsistencies in their creeds; they are stumbling for lack of knowledge; they cannot believe that man's hereafter is one of centuries of suffering, or of eternal suffering.

SEEKING THE OLD PATHS

The Lord, through the Prophet Jeremiah, tells his people to inquire for the "old paths," and this is the appropriate lesson for each of us. We do, indeed, need to discard the creeds of the past, not because they contain nothing of truth, but because error commingles in them to such a degree as to make them perversions of truth as a whole. We need to take off the creedal spectacles with which we have hitherto been studying God's Word, and come to the Bible afresh, to hear its message. Thus coming many of us have been surprised as we have found its purity and consistency and harmony with itself. We have already intimated the Bible view of man's death sentence, and the Bible presentation that Christ died for our redemption, and the Bible assurance that as a consequence, in "due time" "the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth." We have also the Bible assurance that not merely the living will profit by the provision of God's grace, but that "all that are in their graves shall come forth" to share in and to be blessed by the favorable conditions which God will, by and by, inaugurate.

The Bible declares that the penalty for sin is being experienced by humanity at the present time—the death penalty—and that the redemption price or Christ's death is sufficient for the sins of the whole world. It declares that on account of this redemption, ultimately, the resurrection of the dead shall take place—"all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth." It is because of the Divine intention that there shall be a resurrection of the dead that the Bible everywhere, both in the Old and New Testaments speaks of those who have died, both good and bad, as being "asleep," and the promise is that "those that sleep in the dust of the earth shall come forth."

Nor shall they come forth to similar conditions of sorrow that now surround us all. On the contrary, the First Resurrection is to be composed of the holy, the saintly, and they are to be associated with their Redeemer as his Bride and Consort, to assist in delivering and restoring mankind. Later the imperfect who have not had their full trial, the great mass of mankind will be brought forth, that they may learn the ways of righteousness, that they may learn to know God, and Jesus Christ, and in due time be uplifted out of the conditions of sin and death. Then will come the time mentioned in our text. The Hereafter for the world. How joyful is the message, "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, nor dying; for the former things have passed away." Ah, how different is God's proposition, a general uplift of the worthy and their assistance back to perfection, to all that was lost in Adam. How different in this from the "doctrines of demons," which have perplexed us, which have divided the Church of Christ into numberless sects and parties, and which have almost driven us from Christ and the Bible.

LIFE, NOT IMMORTALITY

Thus we see that God's provision in Christ for mankind is that each individual member of our race may yet, if he will, attain to everlasting life through the merit of Christ's sacrifice, and through the operation of his Kingdom. They may attain to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary, namely, human perfection and Edenic blessedness. But additionally, note the blessings which God has provided for the Church—a spiritual blessing, a change of nature. These are called out now from amongst men, that they "might be a kind of first-fruits unto God of his creatures" (James 1: 18). These are to be a "royal priesthood," associated with Christ now in the priestly work of sacrificing, presenting their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, which is their reasonable service. And when the sacrificeing shall be finished, they are to be joined with Christ in the glories of his Kingdom, and share with him in the work of blessing mankind, these are the "elect" who, in God's providence shall by and by uplift and bless the non-elect. These are the ones to whom will come the promised "glory, honor and immortality." Our Redeemer brought to light, life eternal for the world, and he also brought to light immortality for the Church.

Let us then be glad and rejoice in the "Hereafter" that God has provided, and let us search his Word more diligently and more carefully than ever, that we may know the things which God has freely given to us. Thus we may avail ourselves of our present privileges and opportunities and that by and by hear the Master's "Well done—enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

"THY KINGDOM COME"

We are not to understand that the glorious work of human reclamation from sin and death conditions, will be left to human option, as is the "high calling" of this Gospel age. Now God is inviting so many as desire to be in accord with him and to share with the Redeemer in his glory, that they may present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable, which is their reasonable service (Rom. 12: 1). He does this because he is seeking such to worship him as will worship him in spirit and in truth. But when this age shall have ended, and the Millennial age shall have been introduced the work of reclaiming the world will no longer be left to what the Apostle designates as "the foolishness of preaching." The preaching work will have accomplished its purpose—the selection of the Church.

Then will begin a reign of force, of law, of rewards and punishments following promptly—instructing mankind for their highest welfare and uplifting. That condition of the future, the Lord designates, "the Kingdom of God," and "the Kingdom of His dear Son." For a thousand years, the great Redeemer, having bound Satan, will reign as King over the earth, for the blessing of his subjects, every one of whom is purchased with his own precious blood. The Kingdom class will be composed of those who follow in his footsteps now, sincerely desirous of doing his will. His reign will be glorious and the whole world will be enlightened with the knowledge of the truth. It will be a universal reign; "every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess, to the glory of God."

It will be during the reign of God's Kingdom, as represented in the Great King, that all tears shall be wiped from off all faces as is stated in our text. The word "wiped" carries with it the thought of a gradual process, and this is the general tenor of the Bible on this subject—it will require the entire thousand years of the Millennium to deliver and thoroughly bless all of our race, but God is quite able to do all that he has promised. It is for us to wait patiently for him, and meantime to comply with his gracious invitation, that we may show our loyalty now by our faithfulness to him and to His truth, that by and by we may be counted worthy to share with our Redeemer in his throne, in harmony with his promise, "to him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame and am set down with my Father in his throne."

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It gives me great pleasure to hand in two new subscribers. We are pleased to know that you will continue Pastor Russell's sermons. They are read by many in this vicinity. Wishing your success.

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES BIRD.

Chehalis, Wash., May 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and appreciate the clear type in which you print them. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. L. GUSTEVESON.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find order for the renewal of your excellent paper. I thank you for carrying me over and not dropping my name. I would regret losing even one of Pastor Russell's sermons. Surely your paper is carrying good news to many homes, through presenting to them the truth found in those sermons. Thanks for extra copies for distribution. I will see that all extra copies you send me fall into good homes.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ISAVIE WATSON.

Ypsilanti, Mich., April 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just noticed my subscription to the Tribune has expired and I hasten to renew through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, as I do not like to miss a paper. I rejoice more and more each day in the blessed truths as presented in Pastor Russell's sermons and hope you will continue to print them in this good type.

Very truly yours,
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Hyde Park, Mass., May 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find our third renewal for the Labor Tribune. We appreciate the paper very much, particularly for its very clear and complete presentation of Pastor Russell's sermons and its articles on the labor problem.

Yours respectfully,
A. W. GLEASON.

Philadelphia, May 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for the way in which you publish the Precious Truth in Pastor Russell's sermon, in giving it the space you do and for the clearness of type. I realize in that way the Truth reaches a number of people who might not get it in another form. I hope you will continue to publish them and in that way do your part in publishing the Glad Tidings which shall be to all people, and help remove the error and "gross darkness which covers the people." Isa 60: 2. I am certain you will receive a blessing for it in due time and in the age to come will be able to look back with satisfaction realizing that you too had a share in the "harvest" work (Math. 13: 39) "In the end of the age." Sincerely yours

ELLA WILCOX.

Albany Co's, May 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through Tower office. Because of our dear Brother Russell's sermons. Are they not scriptural, therefore logical, so different from anything else we find along theological lines? Thanking you for the way you print those sermons and praying God's blessings upon Him and you and the sermons to the enlightening of the groaning creation. I am yours in the service of our King.

AARON HUFF.

Somerville, Mass., May 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to thank you very much for your promptness in sending the Tribune. I am very pleased with the interest shown in the printing of Pastor Russell's sermon and the correctness in the setting, no misprints or mistakes. Hoping that you will continue to carry on the good work showing forth the gospel of the Kingdom. Wishing you much success in the good work you have taken up.

W. T. DAWDEN.

Colo. Springs, Colo., May 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have made arrangements with the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., to renew my subscription to your paper for another year. Thank you very much for continuing the paper for so long a time, since my last year's subscription ran out. I should indeed not like to miss one, so highly do I appreciate the sermons of Pastor Russell, also the style of type and use for same. Wishing you continued success.

Yours truly,
MRS. DORIS E. ASHBY.

Baltimore, Md., May 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I can truly say that since I have subscribed to your welcome paper I have been greatly benefited thereby, and not only I, but many others who know a good thing when they see it. I am especially happy and glad to know that the precious sermons you are publishing of our Beloved Brother Russell are more than edifying and helpful because every statement can be proved by the Bible by every individual reader. Not only do we praise your paper, dear editor, but many other dead people who are really hungering and thirsting for the Truth, which has indeed been a very rare thing for so long. Who cannot see that our dear Heavenly Father is causing all this good work to be done now. Never before has such a flood of truth been gushing forth upon the earth. Who cannot see again how wisely our Heavenly Father is working everything for council of his own will. He uses the newspapers because they reach people and places hardly thought of. What a wonderful and rapid spreading of the glad tidings of great joy this is. Can we not well see how this Prophecy of Isaih 18-2, is being fulfilled. May God bless you dear, editor, in this work, is my prayer, and may your paper also by the power of God reach many many more homes and make them bright and cheerful. Thank God for the Truth. It does indeed destroy the terrible God dishonoring doctrines which have so long been making many dear people weak in the faith. Let the truth be known. It shall make us free indeed, said our beloved Master. Wishing you the greatest success with your dear paper, I remain yours in Christ.

JOHN L. CRONHARDT.

Baltimore, May 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to thank you, also show my appreciation of the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. The print is so good. I so love the dear pastor that I would regret to be without them.

Have given an order through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society for a copy to be sent to Virginia one year. You will get it soon. Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HENKLE.

Baltimore, Md., May 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a brother I am permitted to receive your valuable paper, and desire to thank you for the way in which you print Brother Russell's sermons (clear type and complete sermon.) This is one of the reasons that I consider your paper valuable and hope you will continue to publish same, and by so doing I know you will be made rich, not earthly riches, but rich such as the wise man spoke of in Prov. 10-22, namely, (The blessings of the Lord it maketh rich and he addeth no sorrow with it.) What greater riches could any one desire than to receive the blessings of the Lord such as the Psalmist speaks of in 25-14, namely: The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence him and he will show them his covenant. Again thanking you for the kindness in which you handle Brother Russell's sermons, I remain. Respectfully yours,

H. KRUHM.

Centre Musquodoboit, N. S., May 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber to your good paper for several years and have noted a marked improvement during the last year, not only in the quality of the paper itself, but also in its style, and in the fact that the caricature feature has been entirely eliminated, giving place to more sensible and profitable reading. I am sure that all your readers who have defective eyesight will appreciate the fine large clear type and all your readers who are religiously inclined, and who value the truth cannot fail to highly prize and profit by the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons from week to week. It is on account of these sermons that I continue a subscriber not merely for my own benefit, but that the ordinary reader may see in them God's truth, and the truth may set him free from sectarian bondage. As we are in the harvest of the age, when he that reapeth receiveth wages, so I am quite sure that the Tribune will not be overlooked by the Lord of the harvest for their commendable zeal in printing and publishing the harvest message. Respectfully yours,

WM. ARCHIBALD, 3D.

Garnett, Kas., May 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have neglected to renew my subscription for the Tribune. I prize it above all the papers that I have seen that publish Pastor Russell's sermons, because of the large, clear type and full publications. I renew today through the Watch Tower Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. Yours most truly,

J. C. JACKSON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. S. Watson, Minneapolis.
Miss M. Fisher, St. Louis.
C. Solomon, St. Louis.
J. E. Mitchell, Washington.
Mrs. Sophia Griffiths, East Liverpool.
Mrs. Miriam Jones, Artesia.
G. W. Hackney, Mt. Lebanon.
Amos F. Zook, Lancaster.
W. T. Dowden, Somerville.
Pierre Mott, Jackson.
Edward Hazlett, Clinton.
Ernest Sadowski, Philadelphia.
Mrs. C. A. Hadsell, Mechanicsville.
C. E. Stewart, Springfield.
Mrs. C. W. Snyder, Lancaster.
E. H. Ehrich, Jackson.
Mrs. Dora Shaw, Jackson.
N. S. Bardew, Eugene.
L. B. Pettibone, Ypsilanti.
Dr. M. R. Haskins, Belvidere.
Mrs. C. Stokes, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 24. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Cotton Manufacturer's Demand May Precipitate Disastrous Strike---Parliamentary Labor Party's Report and Finances--Scottish Trade Union Congress--Tinplates in Better Demand.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 9, 1910.—Very suddenly the outlook in the Lanchire cotton district has become grave and unless the employers see their way materially to amend their demands for a five per cent reduction in wages it is not unlikely that a long and disastrous strike may result. William Marsland, secretary of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, interviewed in reference to the demand of the employers for a reduction of five per cent in wages, described the demand as positively cruel.

Referring to the time of the cotton boom, when the operatives demanded an increase of wages, he added: "What is the position today? One 5 per cent reduction has already been taken off the operatives' wages. Nobody denies that a spell of bad trade has cast its spectre over the cotton trade, but I contend that the operatives are the only persons who have really suffered from the altered conditions. The majority of the employers have been drawing their 10 per cent dividends from the profits of the boom, and are doing so still.

"At that time the employers could easily have given a 40 per cent advance in wages to the operatives without in any way hurting themselves. Forty per cent dividends were being commonly paid, bonuses were being distributed in every direction, and stocks were being written down at fictitious values in order to cover up the profits. That was the kind of case the operatives were able to present when asking for a 5 per cent advance of wages.

"On the other hand the operatives, as I have already stated, have suffered one 5 per cent reduction. Further, it must be remembered that the cost of living in the meantime has gone up quite 10 per cent, so that supposing full time had been worked the operatives would have been 15 per cent worse off compared with the time when I asserted that the operatives would be willing to assist the employers in bad times given as good a case. But the comparison does not end here. The great bulk have been losing a further 27 per cent through short time working.

"In my opinion the employers ought to look in other directions to bring about an improvement, instead of always turning to the wages of the operatives. On many occasions I have suggested to different employers that a great deal of money was being wasted, if only employers would set about dealing directly with the cotton planters instead of letting so much filter into the pockets of the middlemen. As for the present occasion I say, and I speak with a full knowledge of the whole position, that the proposal to reduce wages will be resisted to the last ditch. Hungry men and women fight differently from individuals who have full stomachs."

A member of the Employers' Federation, whose attention was drawn to the argument that the employers, having made vast profits during the boom years, should not be in such a hurry to enforce a second reduction of wages, replied, "To pick out profits over an isolated period is of no value to anyone who wants to get at the real facts. The honest investigator will continue his inquiries over a considerable number of years. He will take an average of those years. And if he does so, what will he find? That the profit earned by the whole of the capital in the cotton industry has been rather under than over 5 per cent. No one can say that is an extravagant return. Today the losses are tremendous. It has been stated, and I believe it, that the cotton-spinning mills of Oldham are losing the enormous sum of $300,000 weekly, or at the rate of over $15,000,000 a year.

The Parliamentary Labor party in its quarterly circular announces that there will be a convention of Labor members of parliament, candidates and agents, in London on May 26th and 27th for the purpose of discussing the questions to be dealt with at the general election—organization, cam-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

PRESIDENT FEEHAN GOES TO INDIANAPOLIS

Demands $50,000 for Aid of 25,000 Striking Miners in Irwin Field, or Less Than One-Twenty-fifth of the $1,400,000 Given to Aid Less Than 6,000 Miners in Far-off Unimportant Canada.

President Francis Feehan of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district has gone to Indianapolis, where he expects to secure through the National executive committee $50,000 for the striking miners of the Irwin field. The appropriation for the miners of the Irwin field is considered merely a trifle compared with the enormous amount of money spent in an isolated district in Nova Scotia where it is claimed the national organization squandered $1,448,000 and lost the strike.

There are, it is estimated 20,000 miners on strike in the Irwin field while in Nova Scotia there were only 6,000 involved. Of this number it is said 5,000 were employed by the Dominion Coal Company and 1,000 by the Spring Hill Coal Company. The strike began June 1, 1909 and was ended May 1, 1910, extending over a period of eleven months at which time the strike was declared off and the miners returned to work with nothing more than a complete surrender.

The discouraging features of the Nova Scotia strike in addition to the worthless cause is extremely deplorable.

It is said that the contributions to the Nova Scotia strikers amounted to $31,000 weekly and that the strike continued for a period of 48 weeks and yet only 6,000 miners were involved while there are more than 20,000 miners in the Irwin field and the product of the Irwin field comes in direct competition, when shipped west, with the output of the miners of the competitive field in Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The absurdity of going away off into Nova Scotia and abandoning the Irwin and West Virginia fields cannot be understood unless it was to exhaust the treasury so that no action could be taken in organizing non-union fields and there are miners who are commenting severely on the enormous expenditures. Unless liberal contributions are made toward the support of the miners now on strike in the Irwin field this matter will be brought to the attention of miners, who are not yet familiar with the situation.

It is said that owing to the delay in the business of the recent national convention the report of the amount of money ruthlessly squandered in enormous amount of over $1,488,000 squandered was that a victory would have amounted to nothing as the product mined in that far away section does not come in competition with any of the products mined in the competitive coal fields in this country and the great sacrifice of money for a Novia Scotia was cleverly side stepped but the miners have now forgotten and they are now asking what became of the monye and what was to gain there if they had won. Before the strike was declared the Nova Scotia operators agreed to grant practically all the demands but that was not sufficient, a strike was to be declared and the money wasted while the Irwin field and West Virginia fields were absolutely neglected and these fields have been a source of contention for the last 10 years.

However, President Feehan and his officers, Vice President Van Bittner, Secretary-Treasurer Tim Donovan, Michael Halapy, John McCartney and the interpreters are doing great work in the non-union districts and expect to organize everything this side of the Central Pennsylvania field within the next few months.

The miners in the Irwin field have practically won their victory and the entire district is practically tied up.

Never was there a strike inaugurated where so many men were involved that was conducted with such marvelous success as the one has been in the Irwin field.

The men are peaceable and quiet and everywhere they are earning the respect and sympathy of the people. It should not be forgotten that the great strike of 1897 lasted until the latter part of August before the operators finally agreed to sign the scale, but supported by the daily papers than no strike was more enthusiastically was the strike of that date. Yet so much greater is the achievement for President Feehan, Vice President Bittner, Organizers McCartney, George Huzzl, Marshal Morricinal, Halapy and those who are rendering valuable service in organizing the non-union fields.

MONDAY'S MEETING OF STRIKING MINERS AT IRWIN.

(Photographed by National Labor Tribune Artist.)

IRWIN STRIKERS HOLD GREAT RALLY.

Crushing Reply to Reports Circulated by Hired Press Agents That Strike is Off--Victory More Certain Than Ever. Unworthy Tactics of Operators Cause Arrest of More of Their Deputies and Superintendents.

(Eqclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, May 17. — With heads erect, a quick step and a clear conscience, five thousand striking miners marched to Greensburg yesterday and paraded the principal streets of the town showing to the people of this city that Huff newspapers of this place and of Western Pennsylvania are attempting to mislead the people and force down their throats the bitter potion which has been administered with such success until the miners took hold of the reins and drove off in the direction of industrial freedom. That the strike in the Irwin and Greensburg field of the bituminous coal district is ended and all men are back at work, are the reports sent out from operators' headquarters, but the demonstration yesterday, in which men representing nearly every mine in this vicinity marched to the step of martial music from a half dozen bands, is sufficient evidence to discredit all reports sent out by the birelings in the role of press agents.

Many sections of the parade were made up of men who had trudged along the dusty roads and through the beating sun since seven o'clock in the morning to reach Greensburg. Delegations from Claridge, Yukon, Rillton, Pleasant Valley, Westmoreland City, Hermine, Madison, Edna, Crab Tree, Carbon, Irwin and all of the mines in Greensburg marched to Greensburg to take part in the monster mass meeting. The meeting was significant in that there was no special attraction or feature to excite enthusiasm, but so enthusiastic are the men over the strike that they marched many miles to hear addresses from the organizers who have been appearing before the men in nearly all of their meeting. This can be taken as evidence of the deep interest at the bottom of the movement and a barometer of the extent of the strike in the Irwin field.

The parade formed at Miners' headquarters and four abreast the strikers marched over the principal thoroughfares. Mounted marshals with the stars and stripes led the procession. Next came the organizers and these were followed by over 5,000 men, who dare to hold up their hand against powers which even many business men of this country have refused to denounce. While the parade was of the usual quiet order as far as the miners were concerned, many were the cheers that went up from hundreds of citizens who thronged the curb the entire length of the parade. The delegation from Yukon carried banners all of which were draped in memory of their murdered fellow worker and the stars and stripes were carried in half mourning for Paul Renomeno, the first martyr to the cause of industrial freedom in the Irwin field. "Long Will We Remember Sunday May 8, 1910, When Paul Renomeno Was Shot Down at Yukon," read one banner and another bore a stinging rebuke for Capt. Tanney, the hired Pittsburg detective who has imported hundreds of men into this field to do duty work: "Tanney's Men Are Making Targets of Our Men and Our Homes."

The family of H. C. Barger, president of the local at Madison, who was evicted from his home because he would not return to work, rode in a buggy with a banner inscribed, "We were evicted. Is this American?"

The meeting was addressed by Organizer John McCarney, John Luteranchek and Frank Costa and the situation of the Irwin field was reviewed with all the interest which was manifested when the suspension of work was instituted about eight weeks ago. The miners listened as if they had never before heard of the strike in the Irwin field and at each utterance aplpauded the speakers.

Conditions have developed during the past week which have placed the miners on the offensive rather than tht defensive which they have been maintaining during the struggle. A resume of the week shows that one operator, nine deputies and five members of the state constabulary have been arrested for assault while 15 deputies in the employ of the Westmoreland Coal Company at Yukon are held for the murder of Paul Renomeno at Yukon on Sunday, May 8.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

A CANDIDACY THAT INTERESTS LABOR.

A great deal of pleasure and favorable comment was excited in labor circles throughout this county during the past week by the announcement of J. H. Vitchestain, president of the National Labor Tribune, Inc., that he would be a candidate for the nomination for State Representative at the primaries to be held on Saturday, June 4. Mr. Vitchestain is one of the best known newspapermen in the city and has a wide acquaintance not only among labor leaders and the rank and file of the mebbership of the various labor organizations but his active interest in politics at various periods, has also given him an extensive personal acquaintance among public men.

Mr. Vitchestain is a resident of the Sixth Legislative district and he is one of the three Republican nominations of the Assembly of the district he desires to obtain. Mr. Vitchestain's associates in the National Labor Tribune are cordial well-wishers for the success of his candidacy and in view of his personal popularity throughout the district in which he lives they feel confident that he will win his fight in the primaries by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the fact that the contest in the Sixth district is unusually lively and there are no less than a score of candidates.

Mr. Vitchestain, if he goes to the Legislature, will probably possess a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the needs and desires of labor than any other member of the body. He has been a resident of the South Side (the greatest mill section of Pittsburg) since his boyhood and has an exceedingly clear idea of what is needed in legislation to promote the welfare of the working classes. His career as a newspaper man began when he obtained employment with the South Pittsburger, a paper which he afterwards purchased and in which he vigorously championed the interests of the South Side district, making the city fathers and many others sit up and take notice. He soon afterwards became attached to the local staffs of the Pittsburg daily papers.

His connection with the labor movement may be said to have begun when he was engaged as labor editor of the Pittsburg Press. In this position Mr. Vitchestain remained for five years and as The Press has an unusually large circulation among the masses of the people Mr. Vitchestain was able to make his position serviceable in a striking degree to the working people of the community. The Press labor column was never more influential than in those days and it is common knowledge that to his efforts more

than to any other single person was due the success of the miners in their great fight of 1897 when he persuaded the United Mine Workers' organization to declare for a raise in wages from fifty-four to seventy-nine cents a ton. The miners won their strike and secured the advance, probably the most notable trades union victory of the last twenty-five years in the entire country. The higher wage level then established inaugurated a new industry in the mining industry. So cordial was the appreciation of Mr. Vitchestain's service in this connection among officials both at the local mine headquarters and national headquarters that National President Michael D. Ratchford specially commissioned Mr. Vitchestain to organize the West Virginia field.

Mr. Vitchestain is a firm believer in Republican principles and has been an effective worker for the party organization in his district for many years. He took part in the straight-out reform movement a number of years ago and was appointed police magistrate by Mayor Hayes, serving throughout the latter's term and achieving an enviable reputation throughout the country for the wholesome manner in which he inflicted exemplary punishment upon wife-beaters. Some of the cases of that sort on which he figured were written up in leading papers outside of Pittsburg.

Mr. Vitchestain has at various times served on the Republican county committee. When present Supreme Court Judge Elkins was chairman of the Republican state committee Mr. Vitchestain was one of the active members of the bureau of meetings and speakers. He was one of the fifteen prominent Republicans selected after the last Republican state convention to notify the Republican candidates of their nomination. Mr. Vitchestain is one of the young men in politics deeply imbued with the principles championed by President Roosevelt, and can be depended upon for loyal representation of the people's interests in every matter requiring legislative action and will render especially valuable service to the labor cause.

One of his charteristic moves recently was that made during the joint convention of operators and miners when he pronounced in a strong article in favor of an advance of 10 cents a ton for the miners and insisted that the demand be enforced. The scale was signed at a material advance and on May 1 as he had previously predicted 40,000 miners returned to work happy and victorious.

LABOR FORUM'S PROMISING START

The Labor Temple recently opened in New York city by the Presbyterian department of church and labor has proven itself to be one of the most successful things ever undertaken by the department. The first meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, April 10th, and was attended by about four hundred men. An address was given by Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. The temple is open every night in the week for a meeting of some sort, and during the first week, the attendance increased from night to night until before the week was out, the capacity of the building was taxed to its utmost. Practically every night since then the building has been crowded, three-fourths of the audience each night being men, although on each Sunday afternoon a men's mass meeting is held, when there is a discussion of social and economic problems.

Some of the speakers and the topics already discussed are as follows: "The Problem of the Immigrant," by Congressman William S. Bennet; "The Spirit of Neighborliness," by Jacob A. Riis, the well known author of "How the Other Half Lives;" "The Conservations of National Resources," by Norman Hapgood, of Collier's Weekly; "The Industrial Revolution and the Times," by Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the Institute for Social Service; "Social Progress and Foreign Missions," by E. D. Soper, a world traveller; "Women and the Industrial Situation," by Eva MacDonald Valesh, general secretary of the woman's committee on industrial problems; "What Kind of a God Does the Bible Present," by W. W. White, president of the Bible teachers' training school of New York; "Socialism and the Church," by the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

At the open forum on Tuesday nights, the most vital questions that concern workingmen are being discussed. All sides of these questions are presented. The crafts identified with the liquor and saloon interests have been invited to discuss the question "Will the Closing of the Saloon Help or Injure the Workingman." The exponents of socialism will present their arguments for the economic system which they advocate. In all fairness, these and other topics are presented to the audiences, but in every case an opportunity is given for discussion. It is hoped that out of these discussions there will at least come a sense of respect for the man who may hold theories contrary to one's own; for however we may disagree in our economic beliefs, it is quite possible that our opponents may be thoroughly sincere; and they should at least be given credit for their sincerity.

It is the object of the department of church and labor in this Labor Temple to demonstrate what the church may do in a practical way in the discussion of vital human problems, and to create a sentiment in favor of better conditions for the workers and also to fight aggressively in every way possible to secure these conditions. Conducted upon a non-sectarian and non-partisan basis, there is no reason why Catholic, Jew and Protestant, and all others who believe in the uplift of the people, may not co-operate in this enterprise. And this is precisely what is coming to pass in the New York Labor Temple. It is confidently hoped that out of it there will develop similar centers in other cities.

EXPLOSION AT CANTON TIN MILL.

CANTON, O., May 17.—Thirteen men were killed and many more seriously injured by the explosion of seven boilers, forming a power battery at the plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, this afternoon. Ten bodies have been recovered and three men are still missing.

At least fifty were injured, a number of them so badly that their deaths will quickly follow.

Bodies of Charles Brown, John Wheeling, George Bole, Jay Henry, Harry Balizley, Herman Lothamer and —— Stulz, and three unidentified corpses have been recovered. Those still missing are Charles Dewitt, engineer; William Austin, fireman, and Romaine Boyer, ash hauler.

The big plant is practically in ruin. A shell of a building is standing, but the interior is wrecked beyond repair. The force of the explosion moved great piles of steel, demolished ponderous machinery, rooted up masonry, tore great holes in the ground and swept everything before it.

As in all such explosions, the cause can only be conjectured. The men who attended the fires beneath the boilers and those who bossed the job are dead. Those in the plant were blown about like chaff.

The plant had five mills. All the employes working at mills, 1, 2, 3 and 4 were either killed or injured, while the men on mill No. 5, farthest from the boilers, escaped serious injury.

The American Federation of Labor is sending to the central labor bodies and State federations a book giving an account of the work for industrial education.

A report from the International Molders' union shows that during 1909 the receipts from all sources exceeded the disbursements by more than $11,000.

The International Typographical union's benefits last year amounted to $308,000.

The Plumbers' union is discussing the advisability of building a home for needy and disabled members.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Eng., May 15.—Albert Memorial Hall, recognized as the largest auditorium in the world, was crowded today to hear Pastor Russel of Brooklyn Tabernacle. Many of the most prominent stalls and boxes are owned by the nobility, many of whom occupied them, while others, unable to attend, graciously granted permission for the occupation by others; but hundreds were turned away. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "International Bible Steudents' Association." The speaker said:—

It is appropriate that on this day, celebrated and recognized as the anniversary of Pentecost, we should consider the import, and have well in mind what we celebrate. I therefore take as my text, the words of St. Peter explanatory of the occasion: **This is that which was spoken by the Prohpet Joel: And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall have the vision which your ancients dreamed of; and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days my Spirit, and they shall proclaim.**" (I give you a preferred translation.)—Acts 2, 16-18.

St. Peter declares that the outpouring of the holy Spirit upon the waiting believers at Pentecost was mentioned by Joel the Prophet, but he does not say that all the prophecy was fulfilled there and then. As a matter of fact we know that the holy Spirit was not then poured out on all flesh; it was poured out merely upon God's servants and hand-maidens. A careful inspection shows us that there are two parts to the prophecy—(1) All flesh, and (2) God's servants and hand-maidens. The order of the blessing is also stated. It will come upon all flesh after those days, but upon the servants and hand-maidens in those days. The days mentioned evidently refer to this Gospel age—from Pentecost to the second coming of Christ.

In this period, of now nearly nineteen centuries, God's holy Spirit has been granted to his faithful ones, and to these alone. Only the fully consecrated have been accepted of the Lord as living sacrifices, and only such have been begotten of the holy Spirit, that they may be "new creatures in Christ." During all this time, the world has been unrecognized so far as the holy Spirit is concerned. Indeed, the Apostle after Pentecost went still further and declared that "the whole world lieth in the Wicked One." The only action of the holy Spirit must be, as in the case of Felix, to "reprove the world of sin and righteousness, and of a coming judgment." Our text declares, however, that the time is coming when the world will receive a share of the great Divine blessing, which was fully assured by the death of Christ. But its time of favor will be "after those days"—after this Gospel Age shall have come to an end; after the New Dispensation, the Millennial Age, shall have come. Let us note first the blessings belonging to this Gospel Age, in which we are specially interested, and subsequently let us notice the blessings that God has promised shall come to all mankind.

THE CHURCH'S PENTECOST.

It is not sufficient that we say that a Pentecostal blessing came upon the followers of Jesus in the upper room at Jerusalem, totally different from anything that had been known in the world before! We want to know why it was so; and if a blessing, why it did not come sooner to God's people. We remember Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Daniel, the Prophets; we recognize the fact that they were grand characters, and, as St. Paul said, "They had this testimony that they pleased God." Yet there was no Pentecostal outpouring in their day, not until the age of man in the world was more than four thousand years. Why was this? We answer that God has his own times and seasons for the various features of his work.

We recall the words of our Lord Jesus, respecting his forerunner, "Verily I say unto you, Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the Kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (Matthew 11, 11.) Why could not John, and others of the prophets preceding him, enter in and enjoy this Gospel favor? We answer, in the language of St. Paul, "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect" (Hebrews 11, 40.) Our Creator has great gifts to dispense to our race through the Redeemer, and it is for him to determine the times and the seasons for the dispensing of these belssings, and to whom they shall go. According to the Divine arrangement, the Redeemer had first to die as man's Ransom-Price, before any of the race could come back into full relationship with the Creator. It is true that by faith Abraham and others of the past did enjoy certain of God's favors, and much of his fellowship, but none could be received into full sonship and joint-heirship with Christ, until first their sins had been cancelled. Then they could be accepted in Christ on the terms which the Father has appointed.

These very disciples who received the blessing in the upper room on Pentecost, had forsaken sin, had become Jesus' disciples, had made full consecration of all their earthly hopes and interests, had been accepted by the Lord Jesus, and he had put his Spirit upon them, enabling them to do many mighty works in his name. However, it was one thing to do mighty works through his spirit, or power, and another matter to possess that spirit inherently—to act directly as agents power—the holy Spirit—until the is in harmony with this thought that we read that after our Lord breathed upon them the holy Spirit, symbolically imparting his Spirit, and commissioning them as his representatives to preach the Gospel, he told them, nevertheless, to tarry at Jerusalem until they were endued with of Divine favor instead of indirectly. It Father should recognize them directly as his ministers and ambassadors.

From the standpoint of Divine Justice, the Apostles and believers were still under the sentence of death as sinners at the time of our Lord's death, at the time of his resurrection, at the time of his ascension. Then he said to them, "It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you" (John 16, 7.) After the forty days, invisibly present with his disciples, except on a few occasions for a few moments each, our Lord ascended, and after ten days the holy Spirit from the Father came upon the waiting household of faith. It evidenced to them the fact that their sins had been forgiven for Christ's sake, that they were justified freely from all things through his sacrifice, and that their consecration to sacrifice themselves had been accepted for the Father, and that henceforth they might count themselves as "joint-sacrifiers with Christ," "members of his Body," members of "the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven," members of the "Seed of Abraham" (Galatians 3, 29.)

KEYS OF THE KINGDOM.

The Master in speaking to St. Peter assured him that to him were committed the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, which signified that the way into the Kingdom at that time had not yet been opened, and that Peter would be honored by being the Lord's servant to do the opening work. There were two of these "keys," and therefore there were two opening works to be accomplished.

The Church, under Christ her Lord, is God's kingdom, not yet set up or established "in power and great glory"—not yet finished or inaugurated. The work of this Gospel Age is to "call" or invite such as have a hearing ear to become joint-heirs in this Kingdom, for which he taught us to pray, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." So many as genuinely accept this heavenly calling, this "high calling" to glory, honor, and immortality, are probationary members of the Kingdom of Heaven. Such are Scripturally exhorted to continue faithful to their vows of consecration, and thus make their calling and election sure to a place in this glorious Kingdom, which will be inaugurated at the second coming of Christ. But the Lord instructs all saying, "Sit down first and count the cost" (Luke 14, 28); "but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him" (Hebrews 10, 38.)

All who are thus spirit-begotten (by the holy Spirit, John 1, 13) during this age are promised a spirit birth, to spirit-being in the resurrection. We read, "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown an animal body, it is raised a spiritual body. . . . For this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God, neither doth corruption inherit incorruption" (1 Corinthians 15, 41-44, 50.) The entire period between the first advent and the second advent of our Redeemer is set apart in the Divine Program for this great work of selecting from amongst men the "little flock," such as shall be counted worthy of these honors on the spirit plane, and the privilege of participating with Messiah in his great work of the next age.

TO THE JEW FIRST.

Only Jews received the Pentecostal blessing. The Gentiles were excluded for three and a half years thereafter, in harmony with a Divine promise made to the Jewish nation. Then came the time for a similar privilege to be extended to the Gentiles, and the record informs us that Cornelius was the first Gentile to be received into spiritual relationship with God. He was a good man, and had been a good man for years; he prayed often, and gave much alms to the people, but until then, the middle wall of partition separated between Jew and Gentile. Even then he could not be received of God because of his works, or prayers, or alms, but must first be instructed respecting Christ and his redemptive work, and must believe and accept the same. "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4, 12), either in this age or in any other.

Thus it was that, in harmony with our Redeemer's promise, St. Peter used the "key" which introduced the Gentiles to the Pentecostal blessings. As he used the first key on the Day of Pentecost in explaining to the multitudes of Jews the meaning of the Pentecostal blessings, and the privilege that they had of entering into the Divine favor thereby, so, at this later date, the Lord instructed Cornelius to send for Peter, saying, "Send therefore to Joppa, and call hither Simon, whose surname is Peter; he is lodging in the house of one Simon a tanner by the seaside; who, when he cometh, shall speak unto thee" (Acts 10, 32; 11, 14, 15.) Thus were the two "keys" used by St. Peter, and thus were the doors of the Gospel favor—the high-calling of joint-heirship with Jesus—thrown open, both to Jews and to Gentiles, through faith in the precious blood. The doors thus thrown open are not yet closed; but, as we sometimes sing, "That gate was left ajar for me."

I rejoice with you today, fellow-students of the Word of God, that this great gift of God is still obtainable, that the time has not yet fully come when the door of opportunity to this high-calling must close. Close it will, so soon as the full number of the "elect" shall be completed. Thank God that another door will then open; the door of **Restitution** to human perfection and to earthly life, grand beyond the power of description.

But the blessed opportunity of this Pentecostal favor is still granted. As St. Peter declares in his epistle, "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature" (2 Peter 1, 4.) The door to this divine nature is the one that will soon shut, as our Redeemer illustrated in the parable of the "Wise and Foolish Virgins." When a sufficient number of "wise virgins" shall have entered to complete the bride-class, forthwith the door of opportunity to that station, to that class, to that honor, to the divne nature, will be closed, and the elect of God will be neither one more nor one less than the number originally foreordained.

"MY SPIRIT UPON ALL FRESH"

St. Paul speaks of this Gospel age saying, "Now is the **acceptable** time; today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." Not all hear his voice in these days. The great mass of mankind have not even heard of the name of Jesus, and consequently could not harden their hearts against him, nor against the terms now offered for return to fellowship with God. This is the **acceptable time** or period of salvation, in the sense that God is now willing to accept the offerings of believers if they present their bodies living sacrifices. St. Paul declares that this is a reasonable service, holy and acceptable to God (Rom. 7: 1).

The testimony to the Church and the high-calling have been open during this Gospel Age. The testimony to the world and the blessings under that testimony will be during the Millennial Age. The death of Jesus is "the propitiation (satisfaction) for our sins (the Church's), and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world"—in due time, during the Millennial Age (1 John 2: 2). For, as the Apostle Paul declares, "there shall be a resurrection, both of the just and of the unjust" (Acts 24: 15). That will be the time for the precious merit of Jesus' sacrifice to be made known, to be understood, to be appreciated, and to bring its blessed results of restitution to who-so-ever will receive the same.

Then God's holy Spirit—holy power will, through Christ, be outpoured upon all flesh—upon all mankind. Messiah will inaugurate the new dispensation by sealing with Israel the New Covenant in his blood; as says the Lord through the Apostle Paul, "This is my Covenant with them when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the Gospel they are enemies for your sakes, but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sake."—Rom. 11: 27, 28.

This out-pouring of the holy Spirit is not merely for Israel, nor God's blessing merely upon Abraham's natural seed outside the Church class. It will include all of every nation desirous of coming into accord with God, after they shall have come to a clear knowledge of the Truth. All nations shall be privileged to enter into and enjoy Israel's great Covenant, by becoming children of Abraham through faith. And all rejectors of God's grace having been destroyed in the Second Death, the world of mankind will constitute the promised seed of Abraham, whose number shall be as the sands of the seashore, even as the spirit-begotten ones of this Gospel Age are likened to the stars of heaven.

The Ancients, the Prophets, St. Peter declares, have all spoken of these glorious "times of restitution," and it will be during these times when the Lord shall pour out his Spirit upon all flesh, that the people may realize what the Ancients had seen in vision and in dreams—"the wilderness blossoming as a rose," "the solitary place being glad," "fountains in the desert," "the knowledge of the Lord filling the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep, and none needing to say to his neighbor, Know thou the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Chewalla, Tnn., May 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I must thank you for the way you publish dear Brother Russell's sermons. They are so nice to give to friends. I am taking your paper in order to get his sermons. I see you have got 199 new subscribers, all Brother Russell's friends, in nine weeks. May the Lord bless you for publishing the truth. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours,
L. M. HAMILTON.

Cortland, N. Y., May 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed check as renewal to the Tribune. I wish to assure you my interest in your paper has not diminished a particle, from the time I first subscribed, four years ago, up to the present time. While I enjoy much of the political, social and secular news, I appreciate it most for the sermons of Pastor Russell that you print therein weekly, as not only the sermons but his other writings known as Scripture studies have been such a help to me. I can heartily recommend them to all Bible Students who are searching for Truth on all important Bible themes. Trusting you will be highly rewarded for your faithfulness in sending forth this great Truth, I am,

Yours respectfully,
S. A. SUMMERS.

Canton, Ohio, May 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a friend I received several copies of the Tribune and appreciate the first class way you present Pastor Russell's sermons, for this reason I am forwarding my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, and wish you continued success in this good work.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD HAZLETT.

Springfield, Mass, May 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am greatly enjoying, and I heartily thank you for your publication, in so nearly typographical perfection, of Pastor Russell's excellent sermons. With best wishes,

HARVEY FRIESE.

Bloomington, Ill., May 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Editor and co-worker in the service of the Lord in publishing our dear pastor's sermons. I do not know if you are a brother in the Truth or not, but I do know the dear Lord will richly bless you for your carefulness in publishing those sermons of dear Brother Russell so carefully and in such good print that the dim eyes of old age can easily read them.

It is my wish to you that you will be kind enough to let me know a mouth or two before my subscription expires as I can be prepared to renew it, as I do not want to lose one sermon. They are so dear to me I do not wish to lose even one syllable and that is another praise for you as you make every letter and syllable plain. May the dear Lord richly bless you in your work.

MRS. L. A. NIER.

Johnstown, Pa., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have again renewed my subscription to your most highly esteemed Tribune through your agent the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I always look forward with pleasure for the arrival of the Tribune for a number of reasons, because of the large clear type, the sermons are printed in full, also enjoy reading the various letters of appreciation from the friends in the faith.

I shall gladly welcome the Tribune to our home so long as it contains these grand Biblical truths, as expressed by Pastor Russell.

May the Lord reward you bountifully for every effort you put forth in publishing these sermons. I am very respectfully,

F. K. SLAGLE.

Cherry Valley, Ill., May 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find P. O. order for the renewal of the Tribune for another year. Trust you'll pardon our neglect in the renewal, but owing to sickness we've neglected the papers. But we prize the Tribune very highly on account of Brother Russell's sermons and thank you for the interest you take in publishing them in such clear print. Yours very truly,

J. E. CRANDALL.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

For some time now I have had to be content with the borrowing of a friend's copy of the Tribune in order to read and digest the sermon by Pastor Russell.

But this is not so satisfactory as a copy of one's own—for obvious reasons—and it is on this account that I am wearying for that copy which is mine by right but which has not yet begun to put in its weekly and welcome appearance. My subscription was sent to you some little time ago, and has already been acknowledged in your columns, but, so far, no Tribune has been delivered to me here. Please therefore investigate with a view to remedying the matter at your earliest convenience, and thus the sooner adding me to the already long list of those who, I am sure, must be very greatly indebted to you for the splendid presentation of God's "good tidings of great joy" so harmoniously and scripturally interpreted by Pastor Russell. Believe me to be, yours very sincerely,

A. W. RUSSELL.

Baltimore, Md., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a brother I am permitted to receive your valuable paper. I appreciate it very much, and especially thank you for the way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. You are doing a great work for which you will be rewarded in the coming age, for our Savior said, "If ye give a cup of water in the name of Christ to one of the least of his followers, ye shall not lose your reward." And you are doing much more. The glad tidings are going here and there to some of God's creatures who are isolated and would not hear the glad message in any other way. Again thanking you for printing Brother Russell's sermon in full, and hope you will continue to do so, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
ANNIE E. SHRINER.

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Johnstown, Pa., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

This is the fourth year that we have taken your excellent clean paper. I have arranged through the Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., for your paper for another year. We look each Thursday so eagerly for the precious truths that you print of our dear beloved Pastor Russell; sermons that are so good and such rich food for the spiritually hungry, and as long as you print the sermons you can count on us as a subscriber. I am sure you will receive a great blessing in due time. Wishing you the greatest success with your paper, we remain,

Yours in the Lord,
MR. AND MRS. R. R. MAXSON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

S. A. Summer, Cortland.
J. E. Crandall, Cherry Valley.
M. O'Brien, Montreal.
G. A. Hall, Chicago.
Mrs. Delilah Cosser, Waukegan.
Leroy Groosell, Washington.
Mrs. Chas. Harman, Gloucester.
Mrs. John Nutwell, Galloways.
E. F. York, Mahanay.
Joseph Maggese, Roseto.
Edwin Doner, Pen Argyle.
C. Cane Palmer, Stigler.
A. Johnston, Rutherglen, Scotland.
Wm. Archibald, Musquodoboit.
J. P. Hoffman, Tower City.
Mrs. Doris E. Ashby, Colorado Springs.
Mrs. M. A. Hall, Boston.
Mrs. A. Chopin, Cambridge.
Aaron Huff, Evergreen.
Laura A. Mackenney, North Sandwich.
Miss Alice Chilmark, New York.
John T. Boulcott, Arlington Heights.
Wm. Dunlap, Truro.

Rough on Cannon.

Speaker Cannon met the Rev. Henry N. Couden, chaplain of the house of representatives, in a corridor one day.

"WHY, MR. SPEAKER?"

"You are an old hypocrite!" he said roughly.

"Why, why, Mr. Speaker!" protested Dr. Couden in great surprise.

"Well, if you are not, I am," said the speaker, "and I have just been hearing about it."

Then, while he linked his arm in that of the chaplain, he told the story:

"The other day in the house gallery a lady approached a doorkeeper who was protecting the morning prayer from interruption. She attempted to push past, but was restrained. 'But I must go in,' she said. 'I want to see that man Cannon.'

"AND HIM PRAYING TOO!"

"'Just wait a moment,' said the doorkeeper.

"'But I must see him. I have heard so much about him,' persisted the woman.

"To save trouble the man let her in. On the threshold she stooped a moment and saw Chaplain Couden with his head bowed in prayer.

"'Oh, the old hypocrite,' she ejaculated, 'and him praying, too!'"—St. Louis Republic.

Stung!

Two strangers met at one of the small tables in a dining car, says the New York Sun. They found a common bond in the effort to secure something to eat, and by the time the coffee came they were great friends.

"I wonder if you will do me a favor," remarked the first one as he covered his check with a substantial bill. The other man seemed receptive, and he continued:

"Have you a lower berth for tonight?" The man across the table nodded. "Well, I'm traveling with my mother, who is rather well along in life, and I'm anxious to make her comfortable. Would you be kind enough to give her your berth?"

"I should be delighted," responded the stranger.

They went back to the sleeper, where the accommodating man was presented to the other's mother, a white haired old lady with a charming face. The good Samaritan had exchanged his lower for the upper belonging to the old lady, and he was radiating with a sense of charitable kindness. It led him to remark affably to the other man:

"But where are you going to sleep?"

"Oh, that's all right," was the answer; "that's my lower berth over there."

A Footnote to History.

The open season is at hand, and now in all the angling clubs tall stories are to be heard," said Commissioner George M. Bowers, of the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington.

"I heard a group of anglers boasting and wrangling the other night. A pale, grave man, after listening to them for some time, said quietly:

"'Gentlemen, did you ever wonder what finally became of the whale that swallowed Jonah?'

"'What's the use wondering about that? Nothing definite's known,' said a trout fisherman rudely. 'Boys,' he went on, 'she tipped the beam—'

"'Look here,' the grave man interrupted, 'I know what became of that whale.'

"'Humph! What?' said the trout fisherman.

"'For the rest of its life he made a bore of himself telling all the other whales how the largest man he ever caught wriggled loose and got away.'"

Overcoming a Nuisance.

A sergeant at one of the districts of the northeast section likes duck meat, but does not like to have ducks raised around his home.

A neighbor of his has four ducks in his yard and the noise of them quacking annoyed the sergeant and his family. As the sergeant and his neighbor are the best of friends he knew of no way to get rid of the ducks without offending him.

One day a thought struck him to buy the ducks, so he paid his neighbor a visit and said:

"Fred, do you want to sell your ducks? A friend of mine has a farm and wants to buy some."

"All right," said Fred. "I'll sell them to you for fifty cents apiece."

"Well, I don't want them all now; I'll take one a week. Will that do?"

"Sure, that's all right," said Fred.

Now as four weeks have passed the sergeant is happy and telling his friends of the fine duck dinners he has had the last four Sundays for two dollars, and at the same time getting rid of the nuisance without offending his neighbor.—Philadelphia Times.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late King's Interest in Labor Questions --- Labor Against Postponing Lords' Veto Settlement--Return of Tom Mann from Australia--Scottish Miners' Wages--The Cotton Wages Trouble--Tinplate Trade Encouraging

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 16, 1910.—The general and genuine sorrow felt by the entire nation through the death of King Edward is echoed through every section of the organized workpeople here. Working class leaders realize that the causes of international peace and social reform have lost one of their most ardent sympathizers. His majesty's labors on behalf of peace and good will amongst the European nations had endeared him even to the more extreme Socialists and amongst the Labor members the view is taken that his place as peace maker of Europe will be difficult to fill.

King Edward was keenly interested in the questions of housing reform and old-age pensions, and he was a member of the Royal commissions on the subjects, the reports of which afterwards formed the basis of reforms in these matters. As Prince of Wales he was a member of the Royal commission on the housing of the working classes (1884-5), which also included the late Lord Salisbury, Cardinal Manning, Sir Charles Dilke and, amongst other members, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, one of the earliest working men returned to parliament representing the old type of labor member and known personally as the "Stonemason M. P." The prince not only attended the sittings of the commission whenever possible, but interrogated the witnesses with a thoroughness that showed how much the subject had been been in his thoughts. It was, indeed, one which he had solved so far as Sandringham was concerned, the housing conditions there being admittedly model ones.

Later, the prince was responsible for Mr. Broadhurst being appointed on the council of the imperial institute, and he more than once supported him in checking unsatisfactory work or conditions of labor in regard to the stone work of the great building.

At the Royal commission on the condition of the aged poor, when Mr. Chamberlain's and other old age pension schemes were discussed at length, the prince displayed a very keen interest in the inquiry. In the course of examining witnesses the prince threw out a number of practical suggestions, such as that the poor law inspectors should have meetings or consultations "to extend the more successful efforts made in some unions to alleviate the cheerless life of the inmates of workhouses by agreeable occupations." Nor was this suggestion made on second hand evidence, for it came out that the prince had been visiting some of the workhouses with a view to seeing at first hand something of the life of the inmates. The prince did not sign the report of the commissions, but put in the following memorandum: "I have taken the deepest interest in the long and laborous inquiry of the Royal commission on the aged poor, the meetings of which I have attended as frequently as possible. In not attaching my signature to the report, I do not mean to express disapproval of it. I feel, however, that as the subject has now to a considerable extent become one of party controversy, both inside and outside of parliament, it has assumed a phase inconsistent with my position of political neutrality."

One instance of the late king's kindly and thoughtful disposition that made a deep and lasting impression in the minds of labor men was provided a few years ago, when Keir Hardie was stricken down with appendicitis, a complaint from which the king himself had only just recovered. Though Mr. Hardie's well known political opinions had led him to say many things that must have been personally distasteful to the king, when his majesty was apprised of the illness of the Labor leader he immediately despatched a message of personal sympathy with him.

There is a disposition to take advantage of the period of national mourning to secure a prolonged adjournment of parliamentary sittings and in some quarters it is sugested that the issue involved in the abolition of the house of lords' power of veto should be postponed until next year. A responsible official of the Labor party tells me that he and his colleagues do not for a moment believe that the cabinet contemplate such a postponement. In fact, all information is the other way. In any case, I was assured that the Labor members would not be parties to postponement for a longer period than was absolutely necessary. My

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

$20,000 A WEEK FOR IRWIN MINERS.

The action of the International Executive Board in endorsing the Irwin mine strike is said by President Feehan and his associates in the Pittsburgh district organization to mean that from now on the strike will be supported by the treasury of the national organization. The board has made an initial donation of $20,000, and it is probable that this amount will be forwarded every week while the strike lasts. The money will be raised by a national assessment.

PRINTERS' ANNUAL ELECTION

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—The re-election of President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical union, together with all other international officers, was practically assured today when more than one-half of the voting returns had been tabulated. The returns attest the general satisfaction among locals with the administration of their officers during the past two years.

John Hays, international secretary and treasurer, receiving the returns, today predicted the result as follows:

President, James M. Lynch, Indianapolis; secretary-treasurer, John Hays, Indianapolis; first vice president, George A. Tracy, San Francisco.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, Chicago, secretary of the A. F. of L.; Max Hays, Cleveland; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, Canada, and P. M. McCullough, Omaha.

Three trustees are to be elected on the board of seven controlling the union printers' home at Colorado Springs. Only one change is likely.

75,000 MINERS GO ON STRIKE

PEORIA, Ill., May 21.—The joint convention between the United Miners and operators has adjourned sine die.

Strike was declared by the miners at once.

The strike affects the entire state of Illinois and involves nearly 75,000 men.

The strike fund is said to amount to $750,000. While the miners already have been idle for 58 days, this fund has not been drawn on.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL HELP.

President Feehan's Mission to Indianapolis is a Success and a Report is Adopted Approving the Irwin Strike and Pleding the Support of the International Organization--Spirit of the Strikers Strongly Commended and Success of the Strike Predicted.

President Feehan of the Pittsburg district United Mine Workers returned from Indianapolis Sunday where he has been attending a meeting of the international executive board. After hearing an excellent address from Mr. Feehan on the situation in the Irwin field and explaining the importance of having the international organization endorse the strike and send financial assistance, the board apointed a committee of five, composed of International Vice President Hayes, International Board Members Dagger, Haggerty, Powell and Smith to make an investigation of the situation in that field. The committee brought in a favorable report which was adopted by the board, and during the present week it is expected that substantial financial assistance will be sent to the striking miners.

The following is a copy of the international board committee's report:

"To the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, Greeting:

"We, your committee appointed to investigate conditions and the progress of the strike in the Irwin field, beg leave to report that we made as careful an investigation of the situation in this field as time would allow, and divided our committee upon our arrival in the field to cover as much territory and to visit as many places as possible. In accord with this plan of campaign we held meetings at Greensburg, Irwin, Madison, Latrobe and Herminie, the principal centers of the strike field.

"We found a remarkable degree of enthusiasm and unity of purpose. The day before our arrival, 800 strikers, after camping all night near one of the large mines, where the principal opposition to the strike was confined, succeeded in inducing the men at work to join their ranks, thereby winning a victory that has a vital bearing on the success of the strike. We find that the sympathy of the public is with the strikers in their efforts to receive and establish the United Mine Workers in that field. The men are standing firm, the strike spirit is strong, and every indication points to the success of the strike. We feel that with the support of the international organization, this strike can be won and the entire Irwin field enrolled under the banner of the United Mine Workers of America. We feel that this is the oportune time to solidly organize the Irwin field, and would recommend that this strike be granted the moral and financial support of the international organization.

(Signed) "THOMAS HAGGERTY,
"GEORGE DAGGER,
"FRANK J. HAYES."

ILLINOIS ADOPTS PRESIDENT FEEHAN'S POLICY.

The policy adopted by the mine officials of the Pittsburg district in signing the general contract with individual operators, which worked out so successfully for the miners of the Pittsburg district and which was responsible for the speedy settlement effected in District No. 5, has been endorsed by the international executive board on account of their advising the Illinois miners to sign up with individual operators. The Illinois miners have also approved of this policy, and President Walker of District No. 12, Illinois, and International Vice President Hayes predict that before the present week expires that a large percentage of the miners in Illinois will have returned to work at the advance. This proves conclusively that the policy adopted by President Feehan and his official associates of the Pittsburg district was the proper course to pursue under the circumstances.

It is also rumored that the officers of the three district organizations in the southwest, composed of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, have been advised to adopt the policy of signing up individual contracts in the event the operators refuse to sign with them as an association in the immediate future.

It is evident from the foregoing that to the officials of the Pittsburg district is due the splendid credit of having outlined the policy that will eventually bring about a satisfactory settlement for a large portion of the membership of the international organization.

GOMPERS SEES SOMETHING GAINED

WASHINGTON, May 23.—While the strike at the Bethlehem steel works of South Bethlehem, Pa., which was declared off last Thursday, was not a success, the employes won considerably, said President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, today.

"This is the first time an agreement has been reached by the company and the men," he continued. "Previously in the contractual relations between them, the men have had no voice either in discussing or in determining the wages or general working conditions. An agreement now exists—not satisfactory, by any means—which will be subject to change as time, circumstances and opportunity may afford the men."

Mr. Gompers said that when the strike was inaugurated the workmen were wholly unorganized, and to that cause he attributed the fact that it had not been a success. Since the strike began, Mr. Gompers added, the plant has been partially organized, and the work in this respect would be continued by the federation.

Brewery Workers Withdraw Support

The brewery workers of Wheeling will not contribute anything more to the support of the tin workers in their strike against the United States Steel Corporation. Notice was served on the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, Sunday, to the effect that further contributions would be withheld for the reason that Charles E. Lawyer, secretary-treasurer of the tin workers, signed the prohibition amendment petition.—Martins Ferry Times.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad will advance the wages of all commercial telegraph operators between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, from 10 to 15 per cent. The increase is to be based on the volume of business transacted. This matter is under consideration with the committee of the union at Toronto. The new schedule will increase the pay of many of the men from $90 to $110 a month.

LABOR PARTY MAKES START

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 23.—"The Federated Labor party will not nominate any candidate for governor this year. I do not think that we will have any candidates for other state offices," said E. E. Greenawalt, president of the State Federation of Labor last week while he was here on his way to Pittsburg. Mr. Greenawalt is one of the pre-emptors of the name of the party, with Calvin Wyatt of Pittsburg, and other labor leaders.

"We shall confine ourselves to making nominations for the legislature I think, and candidates will be nominated after the primaries in districts where we can not get assurances from other parties' candidates that they will favor the abolition of the state police."

Greenawalt added that the Federated Labor party would be non-partisan." His statement is taken to mean that John O. Sheatz, former state treasurer, will not be a candidate for governor on a labor ticket.

STRIKERS WIN LEGAL BATTLES

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., May 23.—The prosecution of 23 Aetna-Standard mill strikers for rioting in connection with the attempt to operate the mills as open shops last December, has failed. The trials of former Mayor Ike Lewis and others for shooting with intent to kill ended today, when William Lafferty and Andy Platt were permitted to plead guilty to assault and battery and all other defendants were dismissed.

There are killed annually in the coal mines of the United States three times as many men per thousand as there are in the coal mines of most European countries.

The increased wage scale and the ten-hour work day went into effect recently, on the Boston & Maine Railroad system, for the conductors and trainmen, according to schedule.

BETHLEHEM STEEL STRIKE OFF

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 21.—The strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, which ahd been in progress since February 4, was declared off officially on Thursday at a meeting of the executive committee of the strikers in this city. The conditions which J. Davis Brodhead, representing the men, secured last week from President Charles M. Schwab were accepted unanimously by the men.

The information of the action of the committee was sent to the steel company official by Brodhead. Schwab was in New York but was reached by long distance telephone. He accepted the proposition from the men and said that they could return to work at any time.

The conditions of settlement are as follows:

1—All the men of all the crafts may return to work within say thirty days, as near their old places as possible, except the individuals who did injury to the works, or attacked the integrity of the company.

2—At all times workmen of the Bethlehem Steel Company shall be at liberty, individually or collectively, as workmen of the company, and not as representatives of organized labor, to approach the president or officers upon any subject of a general nature.

3—Overtime and Sunday time to be optional with the men.

4—Apprentices to be taken back under general rule, and restored to their full standing as to time and if, upon completion of their full term, they have given satisfaction to their foremen and superintendents, they shall, upon the foreman's recommendation, receive diploma and bonus, and all benefits accruing from regular apprenticeship system.

The State Federation of Labor of Texas has decided by a large majority vote that hereafter all officers of the Federation are to be elected by secret ballot, and in that way eliminate politics from that body.

The present San Francisco, Cal., Building Trades council was organized in 1896, with six unions and a membership of less than 1,000. The present membership is above the 30,000 mark.

IRWIN STRIKERS MAKE NEW GAINS.

Action of the International Executive Board in Formally Sanctioning the Strike and Pleding Financial Support Assures Victory--More Miners Come Out and Tie-Up Becoming More Complete Every Day.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, May 27.—The strike of the 20,000 union miners of the Irwin and Greensburg fields has been officially endorsed by the highest tribunal of the United Mine Workers of America. This welcome news was conveyed to the struggling miners of the Irwin field by President Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district No. 5, through his local organizers. President Feehan has championed the cause of the miners of the Irwin field since the suspension of work over two months ago and to him is being given a great share of the credit for the action of the international executive board.

The news comes as an assurance of success. The miners can now see victory in the near future. What previously had been but an effort of the miners themselves to bring their employers to a sense of justice will now be converted into a battle royal. With the 300,000 miners of the national union at their backs, the men of the Irwin field can go into the battle without a fear of starvation and hunger for their wives and families. They have been laboring against great odds and have conducted the strike to such a degree of proficiency that with the assistance which will now be given them, they can continue it until the operators will have been forced to lower the Siberian colors and grant their employes a wage price and working conditions such as are afforded miners in the union districts.

That the Irwin miners are being watched by thousands of their brothers all over the country is evidenced by the letters of commendation received by Organizer John McCartney for the able manner in which he and his associates are carrying on the battle. President John White of District No. 13, of Iowa, one of the most able labor leaders in the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America, has sent his congratulations and best wishes to the miners of the Irwin field and wishes them success in their battle against labor oppression.

A summary of the past week shows the miners still gaining ground. Scarcity of tents has slightly retarded the work of organizing a number of men who would be thrown out of their homes in case they joined the union, but as soon as orders can be filled the fight will be pushed. The mines of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company have been the impregnable point for the organizers and but two of the mines have so far been reached. The mining hamlets are built up in company property and strikers are not allowed to get near the works or homes of the men. Many of the employes are willing and anxious to join the union forces but for fear of the consequences at the hands of their masters and their inability to literally escape from their own homes, they have not as yet thrown down the pick. The Jamison No. 1 mine was organized last Thursday morning in a meeting following an all night camp of over 800 union miners from Latrobe. The men marched in the quest of non-union men and braved the elements through the night to meet the men in the morning. A meeting was held by Organizer Charles Shaw and a large number of the men accepted the strikers' invitation.

The Crab Tree mine of the Jamison company has been organized since the first week of the strike but a complete suspension of work has not been secured. A number of men from Crab Tree were taken into the union last Friday and upon returning home found that they were refused admission to the company property and were denied the right to go to their wives and families. Two men who had been given such barbarous treatment were in Greensburg today and were given money to purchase food for themselves by sympathetic strikers. They have been divided from their families and know nothing of their condition.

Additions have also been received from nearly every mine in the field which has not been closed down entirely. The tie-up is becoming more effectual each day and all efforts of the operators to import strike breakers have been frustrated. A number of transfers have been made to make the strikers believe that men are being secured to take their places, but the output is diminishing daily.

Five members of the state constabulary were held last week before a local justice to answer to the grand jury at the August term of criminal court for assaulting a number of strikers at Ligonier. These make an addition to the already large list of state police and deputies who will face criminal charges in attempting to force down the union miners of this district. Operator John Siger of the Ligonier Coal & Coke Company was discharged on the same charges.

Organizer Andrew Anderson of the Central Pennsylvania district, succeeding, during the past week, in penetrating into the forces at work at the Rillton mine of the Westmoreland Coal & Coke Company and initiated a large number of Russians into the union. Immediately upon such action the men were given four-day eviction notices but tents were provided for them and they will await developments. In contrast with 16 to 18 cars of coal which were loaded per day last week, about six cars is the present output at the Rillton mine.

TIN STRIKERS DESPONDENT

Never since the beginning of the strike among the tin workers last July has there been as much restlessness among the strikers as is apparent today. It is said it had its beginning at the meeting of the Amalgamated lodges Saturday afternoon. Today several consistent strikers asked for their jobs at the Shenango works.

Few meetings of the lodges have been more uncontrolable than that Saturday. There were many of the strikers who declared they must be shown wherein any good result will accrue to the strikers from the Amalgamated Association's convention that just concluded at Fort Wayne. Finally the great majority of the men were brought in line when they were asked to await the return to New Castle and their report to the joint meeting of the lodges next Saturday afternoon of David O. Davis and Will Thomas, the representatives of the Pride of New Castle lodge, who are still in the convention city.

There are many of the local Amalgamated men who do not believe that it is right to demand an increased wage for the workmen in the independent mills. These Amalgamated men hold that when, on May 1, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company increased its wages for workmen in open shop mills the purpose was to create dissatisfaction among union workmen in independent plants that would cause these men to demand increased wages with the result that the independent manufacturers would have an opportunity to refuse to grant the increase and then the men would strike. The strikers here argue that as soon as the men in the independent mills strike they will come into the open shop mills of the leading interest. Some men here declare they will take their old positions themselves before they allow other strikers to fill in here.

At the convention, it seems, the delegates representing the independent mills were in the majority, a fact that did not please the men out on strike against the combine's open shop policy.

There were so many things arose at the meeting Saturday that those who were sitting on the lid were required to be both tactful and exceedingly busy.—New Castle News, Monday May 23.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE OVERTHROW OF SATAN'S EMPIRE.

LONDON, Eng., May 22.—Albert Memorial Hall was again crowded to hear Pastor Russell. The discourse, on the Overthrow of Satan's Empire, was in the nature of a religious lecture. It was marked throughout by deepest reverence for the Bible, many of the passages of which shone out with a new meaning under the search-light of his message. He asserted, and seemed to prove, the personality of Satan. But according to his showing it is a great mistake to suppose the Arch-enemy of mankind to be afar off stoking furnaces and torturing the dead. Instead, he is the cunning Deceiver who for centuries has been hoodwinking humanity, including the Church—putting darkness for light and light for darkness. God did not create him a devil. He became such by self-perversion through ambition. Originally his name was Lucifer—Morning Star. He beheld our first parents in Eden, noted their power to produce a race in their own likeness and coveted an empire with them as his subjects.

For six thousand years God has permitted Satan to exercise a measure of deceptive power over the race to display to both angels and men the terrible results of sin, as exemplified in what the Apostle terms the "reign of sin and death," and the mental, moral and physical degradation resulting.

Satan has not been alone. Not only is he "the Prince of this world" or age, but additionally he is the "Prince of devils"—demons. The speaker showed from the Scriptures (Gen. 6: Jude 6) how these subordinate demons had once been holy angels, too—and when and where they sinned.

"Satan and his subordinates have maintained a system of human deception," the speaker declared, and it must be confessed that he gave Biblical proofs for his every claim. He asserted that the communications believed by Spiritualists—Dr. Funk, Prof. Hyslop, Editor Stead and others to be communications from the dead, are really deceptive communications from these fallen angels. So far from claiming that these professors and mediums practice deception, his claim is that they themselves are deceived and are unintentionally leading others onward into a terrible Spiritualistic maelstrom, which, he declares, we are nearing, according to the Bible. He warned against hypnotism, mind cures, etc., practiced by well-meaning but deceived physicians, ministers and others. He declared that all these tended to break down the human will, the God-given barrier and defense of mankind against the encroachments of these fallen angels, who seek continually to intrude themselves into the mind, thoughts and will of men. He warned all against occult influences of every kind, urging that the human will should be preserved and should be submitted to the Almighty, and to him only—intelligently in accordance with his instructions in the Bible.

OVERTHROW OF SATAN'S EMPIRE

"Satan, through false doctrines"—doctrines of devils; has entrenched himself in the superstitions and prejudices, not only of the heathen, but also of the civilized. The creeds of the dark ages evidenced the fact that he had much to do with their formulation. His false doctrines, antagonistic to the Bible, have been palmed off upon us as veritable Bible truths—just as Satan endeavored to twist and misapply the Bible to Jesus in his wilderness temptation. (Mark 1: 13.) Thus Satan has caused gross darkness to cover the heathen and considerable darkness to cover the civilized earth. But we are in the morning of the New Dispensation, which is to bring so much blessing to the world of mankind in the opening of the eyes of man's understanding and physical blessings and comforts. As a result we have the wonderful conveniences and appliances of steam and electricity, the printing press and the electric light, as instead of the tallow candle and quill pen of the past. "Whatsoever doth make manifest is light," and special light is due also at this time to God's consecrated people. The illumination now granted to the eyes of our understanding as Christians, through Bible study helps, is intended to be for the Christian what the arc-light is in nature.

Man's subserviency to Satan is an unwilling captivity. Even those who realize their bondage do not generally recognize by whom they have been enslaved. But gradually the bonds are breaking as we near the time of Satan's overthrow. According to the Bible our Lord at his Second Advent will bind the Adversary for a thousand years that he may deceive mankind no more. Mean time all the blessed influences of light and Truth and grace will be let loose in the world and as a result, "the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth." Instead of the darkness of the night of sin and death there will be the "morning of joy," and gladness and restitution and blessings. "The sun of righteousness will arise with healing in his beams." Of that glorious day Saint Peter spoke, saying, "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord, and he shall send Jesus Christ who before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must retain until the Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began." (Acts 3: 19, 21.) Satan's destruction, according to the Bible, will not be consummated until after the MILLENNIAL KINGDOM OF CHRIST shall have accomplished its glorious work of uplifting humanity out of sin and death conditions to full human perfection and the image of God. All the unwilling and disobedient will be counted as servants of Satan and will, with him, be destroyed in the Second Death—extinction—from which there will be no redemption or recovery.

GREAT MISSIONARY WORK.

"The Missionary work of blessing and uplifting" "all the families of the earth" is appointed of God for the Millennial Kingdom—and, thank God, the evidences are that it is very near, yea, in a sense, already beginning. Its blessings are intimated by the wonderful progress of our day. Everything waits until the predetermined number of Missionaries shall have been called, and schooled, tested and found worthy of the great and honorable work. The qualification is that each must be a 'copy of God's dear Son, so far as heart intention is concerned. Then these Missionaries will be glorified like their Lord, on the spirit plane. Then, with him, they will constitute the Kingdom of God's dear Son which for a thousand years will bless the world and bring to pass all that the Lord our God has spoken, and more than we could have asked or thought.

"Christian people have no need to upbraid themselves on the score that the missionary efforts of eighteen centuries have accomplished comparatively little. They have no need to be discouraged with the fact that the census returns show that in the past century of the greatest missionary endeavor the proportionate number of the heathen has doubled (six hundred millions a century ago—twelve hundred millions today.) This is all as God foreknew and intended. God did not purpose the conversion of the heathen during this age, but commissioned his people to preach his Gospel to every nation for a witness, that the Elect Missionaries for the future work might be gathered from every country, people and tongue. God's will has been done. But the Adversary has temporarily misled the Church into a misunderstanding of her mission. He sought to have us lower our standard of saintship, in order to increase the Church far and near. He sought to oppose the Divine will by lowering the standards of saintship so as to include the masses of mankind. He thus worked against Divine arrangements. But he has not succeeded. God has merely allowed him to prove, test, separate and manifest the saints—the "very elect."

A GREAT TIME OF TROUBLE.

"The coming of the light, the loosing of the fetters of ignorance and superstition from the minds that are not submitted to God, the Scriptures show us will result in a great time of trouble in which the blind passions of men but partially enlightened will do great violence to the entire social fabric. We see the preliminary steps already being taken, and, in the light of the Scriptures, we see the awful catastrophe which will result. The world is rapidly resolving itself into two mighty powers, selfishly and with semi-enlightenment, preparing for a headlong collision which will mean wreck and ruin, tribulation and anguish, to practically the whole world. The Bible, in calling attention to this great time of trouble warns the people of God, so far as possible to avoid both sides of the controversy, saying, 'Seek meekness; seek righteousness, it may be that ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger.' (Zeph. 2: 3.) With the wreck of present institutions comes the end of Satan's regime. So terrible will be the heat of passion and strife engendered at that time that the Scriptures declare that if it were not for the 'elect' there would be no flesh saved. (Mark 13: 20.) The interposition of the Elect as the Kingdom of God under Jesus, the great King and Head of the Elect, is the silver lining to that dark cloud. The moment of man's extremity will become the moment of Divine opportunity.

"So terrible will be that time of trouble that the Scriptures symbolically represent it as a whirlwind; as a flood; and as a fire. Some have mis-interpreted these Scriptures and are expecting a literal burning of the earth, but the Lord denominates it the 'fire of his anger, jealousy,' which will devour Society. And then he tells us that following the fire of trouble he 'will turn to the people a pure message that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent.' (Zeph. 3: 9.) Satan has had much to do with corrupting the message originally given to the church by Jesus and the Apostles. The jarring creeds have made discordant sounds which have driven many noble and logical hearts away from the Bible. God's assurance is that the completion of the Church is near; that her change to the heavenly glory in 'the First Resurrection' will soon be accomplished, and that then the reign of SIN and DEATH will end under the Kingdom of Jesus. Then the bondage of the world to ignorance, superstition, etc., will terminate; then 'all the blind eyes will be opened and all the deaf ears will be unstopped,' and the Lord's pure message of Divine Justice, Divine Love, Divine Wisdom and Divine Power exerted on man's behalf shall be made known to every creature.

"Fellow-Christians, what an incentive to become more and more loyal and earnest as the servants of so great and gracious a Sovereignty—that of our Father and our Redeemer! And what an incentive we have to seek first, in preference to all earthly interests, a share with our Savior in his Millennial Kingdom and its gracious work of human uplift—from the depths of sin and degradation to the heights of earthly perfection and eternal life! Let us, as the Apostle exhorts 'lay aside every weight and the sin that does so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race set before us.' (Heb. 12: 1.) This race is for the 'crown of glory,' as members of the Elect Missionary Church and for the glorious opportunities then to be afforded for the realization of the most glorious dreams of service for the King of kings and Lord of lords.

We cannot suppose that Satan's Empire is entirely satisfactory to himself. Undoubtedly his original thought was the organization of a realm resembling that of the Almighty. But the course of sin is ever downward. To obtain control of our first parents they were misled into steps of disobedience—sin—and the Adversary himself, having started upon the wrong course, can maintain his own standing and kingdom only by determined opposition to Jehovah. This is the significance of the name given him in the Scriptures—"Adversary."

The Scriptures set forth that all humanity must, either now or some time, come to the point of decision between obedience to God and disobedience. The obedient will be guided back to ultimate harmony with the Creator and obtain the reward of life eternal. On the contrary the disobedient, the wilfully rebellious against God and his righteous arrangement, taking the course of Satan, will ultimately share his fate—destruction.

Responsibility and the decision as to life eternal and death eternal, come to each member of Adam's race as soon as he is brought into a clear knowledge of the truth. This privilege of coming to a knowledge of the Truth, the opportunity of eternal salvation, is secured to all the families of the earth, to Adam and every member of his race, through the great Redeemer's sacrifice finished at Calvary. While thanking God for the length and breadth and height and depth of his glorious provision for the world in general, we who now hear this message and heed it have the special blessing and opportunity of joint heirship with Jesus the Redeemer in his great work of the Millennial Age. Not only let us accept the Divine favor, but let us run with patience the race set before us, looking unto Jesus, the Author and the one who shall be the Finisher of our faith, seeking for needed aid to make our calling and election sure.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

North St. Paul, Minn., May 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a dear sister I am permitted to be a reader of your valuable paper. I desire to thank you for your promptness in sending it, as it is a most welcome weekly visitor. I appreciate the large clear type, also the wide space you allow for Pastor Russell's sermons which are so refreshing and edifying to the Lord's people. I also enjoy reading the various letters of appreciation from those of "like precious faith." I realize in this way the gracious Truth reaches many people, who might not receive it in any other form, so I take pleasure in mailing it to some one as soon as I read it, and thus have a small share in scattering the blessed message of the Kingdom, which as the angel announced was tidings of "great joy" to all people. The dear Master will not forget you in the next age, but will highly reward you for your courage and zeal put forth to help to publish His Gospel which brings such joy and gladness to those who are able to receive it. Wishing you hearty success,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. O. VANDERHOOP.

Bareville, Pa., May 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enclose remittance for the extending of my subscription to your paper for another year. I take your paper only on account of our Pastor Russell's sermons, which you are privileged to print, I say privileged, for such it surely is to spread the glad tidings of great joy which shall (very shortly) be unto all people.

Respectfully,
LEVI F. ZOOK.

Shartlesville, Pa., May 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The valuable service you are willing to give to so many in printing Pastor Russell's sermons in such good type and without abbreviating them, is very much appreciated by myself as well as Mr. Hoffman of this place, who gets your paper regularly. When you first began printing these sermons there were only about half a dozen papers throughout the country printing them. Today there are upwards of six hundred engaged in the same precious service, which shows that others have followed in a good cause which is constantly increasing, and in which the Tribune has the honor of first giving full sermons above all others. The subscription list is also slowly increasing on an average during this time. The Tribune appreciation letters also show the great interest taken in these sermons over a range of many states. I believe that many who enjoy these sermons regularly, do not go to the trouble of writing to an editor of a newspaper what especially they appreciate and what not. When at first the little note so often given on this same page assuring the printing of full sermons disappeared, I thought it would be an indication to no more print the sermons, but I thank you that this was not the case, and that they are printed always the same.

The enclosed article was copied from a newspaper clipping and seems to be quite truthful. I thought it would undoubtedly appeal to many of your readers and send it with the hope that your judgment of it favors its reprinting. You have a blessed share in disseminating the truth of the coming kingdom which has approached to within about five years. Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
IRWIN D. RIEGEL.

Greenwich, N. Y., May 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I missed last week's issue of the Tribune and Brother Russell's sermon. In looking up the matter I discovered that my subscription was sent May 10 last year, hence it has expired. I enclose renewal price. Please send me the one for last week, as I do not want to miss the sermon, and on account of its being printed in full, and such excellent type, I send it to another party, and it is read by three elderly people there, and I am told, is then sent to another party in a distant town. Thus there are eight persons who read the sermon from the one paper, including the four in my own family. These sermons are doing more good than all the sermons preached everywhere in the world put together.

Anybody can read, understand and enjoy such sermons. They are both reasonable and scriptural, and depict the kind of a God whom anybody can love, reverence and serve.

You may not realize what a great service you are rendering to the Lord's children in publishing the sermons, but you will realize it when the Lord rewards you, as he surely will.

You have my sincerest gratitude and prayers. Yours in His service,
R. H. BARBER.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have requested the Watch Tower to renew my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I appreciate the Tribune because of its impartial treatment of the various difficult problems constantly arising between capital and labor—especially so in its editorial columns—but the principal reason for renewing my subscription is the fact that you continue to publish Dr. Russell's sermons. I like them, and doubtless others do, because the doctrines set forth magnify not only the justice, but the wisdom and power as well as the love of the great Creator of all things. Yours truly,
E. C. HAVINGTON.

Freed, Pa., May 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the manner in which you print our dear Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons. Your paper is a very welcome visitor to our home. I am also glad to see such a nice amount of friends send their Tribune appreciation.

Wishing you much success, I am,
Yours in the service of the Truth,
EVA FREED.

Bedford, Pa., May 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find remittance for Labor Tribune for one year. We have been getting the sermon in local papers, but none of the other newspapers equal yours in print, etc. Had expected to renew our subscription when in Pittsburg recently as promised, but did not get around to your new quarters.

We shall "boost" your paper so long as you continue to scatter the good tidings of great joy which shall so soon be to all people.

Yours very sincerely,
J. & L. HUTCHINSON.

"WHAT DID JESUS LOOK LIKE?"

The Universalist Leader prints the following translation from the original letter sent to the Roman Senate by Publius Turtuius, governor of Juden in the reign of Tiberius Caesar:

"There appeared in these days a man of great virtue named Jesus Christ, who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth, but his own disciples call him the 'Son of God.'

"He raised the dead and cured all manner of disease. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverent countenance such as the beholder may both fear and love. His hair the color of a chestnut ripe, plain to the ear, whence downward it is more Orient and curling and waving about the shoulders. In the midst of his forehead is a seam or partition of his hair after the manner of the Nazarite; his forehead plain and very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be apprehended; his beard thickish, in color like his hair, not very long, but forked; his look innocent and mature; his eye clear, gray and quick.

"In proportion of body most excellent, his hands and arms most delicate to behold. In speaking very temperate, modest and low, a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Levi F. Zook, Bareville.
F. M. Gardner, Washington.
R. H. Barber, Greenwich.
James A. Bett, Baltimore.
Emanuel D. Frye, Johnstown.
Mrs. A. B. Shuff, Altoona.
Alva R. Kelsey, Southport.
Mrs. B. E. Crick, Aspinwall.
J. C. Jackson, Garnett.
Henry D. Briggs, Belvidere.
Mrs. Frederick Holmes, Lynn.
F. K. Slagle, Johnstown.
S. S. Smoker, Gordonville.
J. J. Bauer, Altoona.
Mrs. Alma Maxson, Johnstown.
W. Hunter, Hartford.
Mrs. M. J. Woodruff, North Falmouth.
J. and L. Hutchinson, Bedford.

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A Woman Fire Fighter.

Mrs. Walker is a professional fire fighter. She sells high class fire protective apparatus and teaches the use

MRS. FRANK WALKER.

of it in private houses, schools and stores.

She organizes fire drills and sells fire insurance. In fact, she is in every way a professional fire fighter.

A Royal Battle of Dough Balls.

The latest social sport is the throwing of dough balls, and this intellectual amusement was originated by Mrs. William J. Moore, a New York woman. She received the late King Edward at her villa in Biarritz just before his departure for England. When the first formalities were over the fete became a carnival, with live white rabbits running loose among the guests and rubber animals bouncing around on the tables. A battle of dough balls, after the manner of the battle of flowers, followed, and the royal countenance and clothes, like those of the guests, were covered with the white flour.

To Abolish the Sweatshop.

The Chicago Garment Manufacturers' association is considering a plan to centralize the business. One promised advantage will be the abolition of the sweatshop. Instead there will be homes, clubhouses, libraries and gymnasiums for 2,500 employees. The plan as outlined is to buy land outside the crowded part of the city and erect a great group of buildings. The estimated cost is $5,000,000. The concerns interested do an annual business in Chicago of $40,000,000 or more. Their plants are scattered, and it is thought that by grouping them a large saving in rent, insurance, building repairs and other expenses would be effected. It is proposed that the buildings devoted to manufacturing be built of a re-enforced concrete and with liberal provision for light and air.—Washington Herald.

SEEING BIG THINGS.

Look at Life Through a Telescope Rather Than a Microscope.

The microscope has its uses, but you cannot see the stars through a microscope. You cannot get a broad view of nature—the rivers, the mountains, the green earth; you cannot see even a single tree—through a microscope.

There are men who always look at life through this little instrument. They seem to have a peculiar delight in searching for the small things in life—the petty, the mean things—in others' lives. They never have a vision. They never take into the sweep of their horizon the really great and good things. If they were to be shown a beautiful painting they would search for flyspecks upon the frame. And because their outlook is narrow they become pessimistic and bitter and censorious.

Unfortunately the labor movement is sometimes retarded by these unhappy individuals. Occasionally they are found within the ranks of the workers. They are the ones who are dead weights to the really earnest men who are bravely making a fight for better things. But they are also found outside the labor movement. To them the labor movement consists of unreasonable strikes and unscrupulous agitators. They do not see the millions of children in the mills and factories who should be at home and in the schools and for whom organized labor is making a strong fight, while the great mass of even intelligent people are strangely indifferent to their struggles. They seem to be ignorant of the terrible sweatshop, in which thousands of the toilers are wearing out their lives in the hopelessness of abject poverty and for whom the labor union, almost single handed, is battling in what is bound to be a winning fight.

Who is doing more for the woman that toils? What institution stands more courageously for a squarer deal for our sisters and mothers? Not in a weak, sickly, sentimental way, but with a vigor and a red bloodedness that are sometimes startling in their persistency and effectiveness.

Look through your telescope for a little while and forget the flyspecks. Nobody likes them. We can't get rid of them altogether, but there is something else on the horizon.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Bakers' Law Unconstitutional.

The Missouri state supreme court has declared unconstitutional the bakers' law, enacted in 1908, regulating the hours of bakery employees. The court held that clean and wholesome bread does not depend upon the number of hours which the bakery employee may work in a day or the number of days in a week. The case was that of a St. Louis baker arrested for working his employees more than six days in the week. Another charge against the baker was a violation of the section regulating the sanitation of bakeries. The court discovered the act only applied to bakeries turning out bread, cake and biscuits and exempted those baking pies, pastry and confectioneries. This was clearly class legislation, according to the court, and the decision has caused great rejoicing in the cellar bakeries of St. Louis and other large Missouri cities.

Cleveland bricklayers have decided to organize the stonemasons and cement block workers.

The union workmen of Brooklyn are going to build a tuberculosis sanitarium at Riverhead, N. Y., to cost $1,000,000.

JUN 3 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 26. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

A CHAMPION TAKES UP PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

Joseph H. Vitchestain, of "National Labor Tribune," Throws Down Gauntlet to Both Bosses and all Slate-Makers and Appeals to the People in Sixth Legislative District--One Candidate Who is On No Slate and Under No Pledges to Any Ring and Whose Success is the Only Means of Defeating Boss Rule.

A vote for Joseph H. Vitchestain, former police magistrate, and president of the National Labor Tribune, is the only way to vote against bosses, slates, and Oliver dictation in the Sixth Legislative District.

A slate has been made for the voters of that District by the Oliver ring and the city administration, and unless they repudiate the slate makers by casting their ballots against the three machine puppets who have been selected there is no telling to what lengths the bosses will carry their impudent pretensions.

There is no use going into details about the trio that has been selected, because two of them are too well-known to need introduction while the third is not known at all except to the slate makers, who merely laugh when the question of fitness is broached and cooly intimate that His Satanic Majesty can be elected by the organization if it takes the notion.

The slated candidates will not go to Harrisburg free to act on any measures of importance without first consulting the state Boss and voting absolutely on orders, while in the Senatorial contest they are pledged to the re-election of Geo. T. Oliver, who has, during his whole life done not a single thing for the benefit of the people, whom he has the effrontery to ask to raise him to eminence.

Mr. Vitchestain is against the Bosses, the Slate Makers and against Oliver. He is a candidate on his own hook. He will recognize no "orders" and will know no boss, and he declares without equivocation that he will not under any circumstances vote for Geo. T. Oliver in the Republican Caucus.

In an interview given out to the daily papers last Saturday, he declared: "I protest against candidates being compelled to pledge themselves for Senator Oliver and I would rather be defeated than to be collared, bound and gagged on either the senatorial succession or any other question now before the people of my district or of the Commonwealth. Send me to the Legislature and I will battle from the time the session opens until it closes in the interest of the people and in addition I will present measures which I have in view and which I believe will greatly promote the public welfare. The impressions have been in charge of the state and have dictated what measures shall be presented and have stifled legislation whenever that legislation was in the interest of the people and against the corporations.

"There was a time when men of character and ability represented the people and when these men by virtue of their honesty of purpose and knowledge were a real legislative body. That time has passed, and now the corporations and the bosses combine to keep honest and able men out of the legislative office for fear there may be occasionally legislation against "the interests." Are these conditions to be tolerated any longer? Are the citizens, who now have the opportunity to elect honest and conscientious men, going to permit the bosses and the soulless corporations to send mannikins to Harrisburg instead of men?

"Bossism should be discouraged and the machine politicians should be repudiated now lest the city and state get into the same condition they were in several years ago when the machine made a haul of $2,000,000 in one steal. I refer to the time when the franchise for a street railway in Pittsburg was secured, in our boss-ridden city councils without the payment of a single dollar into the city treasury. And no sooner was the ordinance passed than the Bosses set a cash value on the franchise of $100,000. With this cash in hand they went to the legislature and obtained a batch of traction legislation which enhanced the value of their stolen franchise from $100,000 to $2,000,000. The Bosses divided this money, as is proved by sworn testimony still on file in the Federal Court building, Pittsburg."

In order to prevent any of the subsidized machine newspapers of the city from distorting his declaration against Geo. T. Oliver's sensational candidacy into an endorsement of that other boss, Flinn Mr. Vitchestain said to the writer of this article:

"I want to make it plain in the Tribune that I am as strongly against Flinn now as I have always been. I have fought Mule-driver Flinn for the last fifteen years (ever since I first became interested in politics) as enthusiastically as I have fought Labor-crusher Oliver. This the whole South Side knows. Flinn bitterly abuses Oliver, but if Oliver had as much wit as the old colored mammy whom a neighbor called some hard names, he could answer with perfect truth to Flinn in her words: "All that you says I am, you is, and moah." One of these overrich ringsters, fattening on the toil of honest labor, has about as much use for the workingman as the other. Both are trying to cheat the people and always have been. I am against both of them, and they are both against me. I have nobody but the people for me and I want nobody but the people for me. I ask them for their suffrages and can assure them they will never regret honoring me with their confidence."

As names of candidates are arranged on the ballots alphabetically, Mr. Vichestain suggests that voters begin at the bottom of the ballot instead of at the top. Voters in search of a sterling representative need go no farther up than the letter V on Saturday, June 4.

Mr. Vitchestain is actively interested in a large number of business bodies and progressive organizations. He is a member of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, the South Hill Top Turnverein, the Americus Republican Club, and the Hill Top Board of Trade.

A SKETCH OF THE ANTI-MACHINE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE.

A great deal of pleasure and favorable comment was excited in labor circles throughout this county during the past week by the announcement of J. H. Vitchestain, president of the National Labor Tribune, Inc., that he would be a candidate for the nomination for State Representative at the primaries to be held on Saturday, June 4. Mr. Vitchestain is one of the best known newspapermen in the city and has a wide acquaintance not only among labor leaders and the rank and file of the membership of the various labor organizations but his active interest in politics at various periods, has also given him an extensive personal acquaintance among public men.

Mr. Vitchestain is a resident of the Sixth Legislative district and he is one of the three Republican nominations of the Assembly of the district he desires to obtain. Mr. Vitchestain's associates in the National Labor Tribune are cordial well-wishers for the success of his candidacy and in view of his personal popularity throughout the district in which he lives they feel confident that he will win his fight in the primaries by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the fact that the contest in the Sixth district is unusually lively and there are no less than a score of candidates.

Mr. Vitchestain, if he goes to the Legislature, will probably possess a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the needs and desires of labor than any other member of the body. He has been a resident of the South Side (the greatest mill section of Pittsburg) since his boyhood and has an exceedingly clear idea of what is needed in legislation to promote the welfare of the working classes. Before he went into the newspaper business he worked in the South Side glass houses. His career as a newspaper man began when he obtained employment with the South Pittsburger, a paper which he afterwards purchased and in which he vigorously championed the interests of the South Side district, making it the city fathers and many others sit up and take notice. He soon afterwards became attached to the local staffs of the Pittsburg daily papers.

His connection with the labor movement may be said to have begun when he was engaged as labor editor of the Pittsburg Press. In this position Mr. Vitchestain remained for five years and as The Press has an unusually large circulation among the masses of the people Mr. Vitchestain was able to make his position serviceable in a striking degree to the working people of the community. The Press labor column was never more influential than in those days and it is common knowledge that to his efforts more than to any other single person was due the success of the miners in their great fight of 1897 when he persuaded the United Mine Workers' organization to declare for a raise in wages from fifty-four to seventy-nine cents a ton. The miners won their strike and secured the advance, probably the most notable trades union victory of the last twenty-five years in the entire country. The higher wage level then established inaugurated a new industry in the mining industry. So cordial was the appreciation of Mr. Vitchestain's service in this connection among officials both at the local mine headquarters and national headquarters that National President Michael D. Ratchford specially commissioned Mr. Vitchestain to organize the West Virginia field.

Mr. Vitchestain is a firm believer in Republican principles and has been an effective worker for the party organization in his district for many years. He took part in the straight-out reform movement a number of years ago and was appointed police

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

JOSEPH H. VITCHESTAIN, PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE.

IRWIN MINERS ANOTHER WEEK NEARER VICTORY.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 30—The first real blow to the non-union operators, when the international miners' union showed their willingness to finance and manage the strike, has been followed by a call for 6,000 practical, experienced miners by the operators of the Pittsburg district. District Officials of the Pittsburg district have secured data upon the situation in Western Pennsylvania and find that a surprising scarcity of practical men has greatly hampered the outputs in the Pittsburg district.

A statistical resume shows that over 8,000 men can be given employment and many of these will be secured from the Irwin field. The organizers have been instructed to secure as many good, practical men as possible and they will be immediately sent to the Pittsburg union field. The call for men, as far as could be compiled is as follows: Pittsburg Coal Company, 1,500; Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Company, 200; Monongahela River Coal Company, 1,000; Ellsworth Collieries Coal Company, 400; Bargor Block Coal Company, 50; Pittsburg Eastern Coal Company, 300; Pittsburg & Buffalo Coal Company, 500; Sanford Coal Company, 50; and others estimated at 1,500.

The fiercest industrial battle ever waged in Westmoreland County has thrown the Irwin and Greensburg districts of the bituminous coal field into deepest confusion. The non-union operators are defying the miners and the national miners' organization to plant the banner of the United Mine Workers of America within the district which employs over 20,000 miners, and a campaign is on which is destined to echo all over the country and be an epoch making event in the history of coal mining industry in Pennsylvania.

The operators who are refusing to recognize the union are facing 300,000 union miners in the national organization as well as defying all principles of humanity and equality of rights. The strike has been waged since the first week of March but not until the past week has it taken on a substantial form. The miners of Westmoreland county, with able assistance from the Pittsburg and Central Pennsylvania districts, which join on other side, have fought the battle single handed and have so conducted their warfare against the heartless operators that they have elicited words of praise from the highest officials in the united miners' union and from untold thousands of free thinking citizens who are flocking to the side of right and justice.

Upon the recommendation of International Vice President Frank J. Hayes, and Executive Board Members Thomas Haggerty and George Dugger, three of the investigating commission appointed to go over the field, the executive board of the United Mine Workers has endorsed the strike and has voted a relief fund of $20,000 per week for the suffering women and children and their brave beaten husbands. The first installment of this fund was received Thursday through Secretary-Treasurer Tim Donovan, of the Pittsburg district. It will be handed out to the needy families as fast as possible and will be followed by additional funds. The lack of shelter for the evicted families will soon be overcome when the car load of tents which President Francis Feehan, of the Pittsburg district is having shipped from Alabama to the miners of the Irwin field, will have arrived.

The operators have been so unsuccessful in driving their men back to work under the oppressive conditions which can be found in many of the mines, that they are becoming desperate. Efforts to import strike breakers have also been unsuccessful. During the past week the Jamison Coal & Coke company has secured an injunction, the operators greatest weapon, against Organizer Charles Sharp, Marshall Marraccini and about a half hundred miners. The injunction was granted by Judge McConnell and restrains the strikers from marching to or past the works of the Jamison Company or from holding meetings near the works, stopping and interfering with the men who want to work and also restrains the striking

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

"No Withdrawal for Me," Says Vitchestain.

Joseph H. Vitchestain warns the voters of the Southside to take no stock in such flimsy campaign roorbacks as the ring story that he has withdrawn. He has not withdrawn, and is not going to withdraw and the ring's reason for circulating the lie is its belief that it is the only way in which Mr. Vitchestain can be defeated.

GREAT LABOR UNION FOR VITCHESTAIN.

Its Officers Tell Workingmen What He Has Done for the Miners of the Pittsburgh District--A Story Which Will Win Him Thousands of Totes Among Southside Mill Men, Who Know that if He is Elected the Workingmen Will Have One Friend in the Legislature.

DISTRICT NO. 5 UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Pittsburg, Pa., May 31, 1910.

To the Citizens of Pittsburg:

It is with the greatest pleasure that we the undersigned testify to the valuable assistance rendered to the cause of labor by Mr. J. H. Vitchestain, President of the National Labor Tribune, who is known to the leaders of all the working craft, but it is of his services to our own craft that we wish particularly to speak. It is perhaps to him more than to any other man that in 1897 a general movement was successfully inaugurated to secure better wages for the coal miners of the great Pittsburg District now numbering 40,000, who were at that time notoriously the worst paid laborers in the United States, receiving only 54 cents a ton.

Mr. Vitchestain not only championed our cause in the newspapers with which he was connected, but went out personally through the mining field addressing meetings and exhorting the miners to stand firmly together for their rights. The agitation thus commenced resulted in a strike for a wage scale of 79 cents a ton. That strike was won by the miners and the advance thus secured was made the foundation on which further advances have been secured until the present wage scale of 95 cents a ton was reached on May 1st, 1910.

The large part that Mr. Vitchestain played in this unparalled improvement of the workers' wage in one of our greatest industries was so generally conceded that National President M. D. Ratchford of our organization, commissioned Mr. Vitchestain as an organizer in the West Virginia field which Mr. Vitchestain accepted in addition to his newspaper work by which he moulded public opinion through his contributions to the newspapers of the country in favor of the strikers.

In 1900 Mr. Vitchestain showed his friendship for us by exposing in the Pittsburg Press a plan of the coal operators to deprive us of 20 per cent. advance in the day wage scale which had already been granted and to which we were fairly entitled under the scale which the operators and the miners' officials had signed.

His latest service to the thousands employed in our craft, has been rendered in connection with the remarkable fight which 25,000 miners in the Irwin field are at present making to secure living wages and fair working conditions, including a checkweighman on the tipple to see that they are not cheated in their weights.

It is due to the officials of the District Executive Board of the miners' organization that our fellow workingmen in the Irwin field have resolved to endure their wrongs no longer and Mr. Vitchestain in his paper has seconded our efforts in a most vigorous and effective manner demonstrating his earnest desire for our welfare which merits our deepest appreciation.

We note that he is a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth District embracing the south side wards of the City of Pittsburgh, whose mills produce more iron and steel annually than any other district of its size in the world. Mr. Vitchestain's friendship for the workingman is not a mere pretense at campaign time but is constant and genuine. He has been tried and not found wanting. He understands the needs of the workingmen in general as well as the miners in particular and we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that with his ability, experience and level headed judgment and knowledge of men and affairs he will be an exceedingly valuable representative who will miss no opportunity to promote the welfare of all wage earners.

We cordially commend him to the voters for their suffrages and trust that he will be successful.

TIM DONOVAN, Secretary-Treasurer.
VAN BITTNER, Vice President.
Of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.

A FRIEND OF THE POLICE AND FIREMEN.

Mr. Vitchestain is thoroughly familiar with the police department and knows the inside workings of the department.

During his career as police magistrate he refused to permit the department to discharge efficient officers on flimsy charges trumped up for the purpose of getting rid of men who refused to stoop to petty tricks in order to accomplish some nefarious purpose.

Mr. Vitchestain always defended the police officers and the firemen and was chiefly responsible for the appointment of a very large number, but politicians at times sought the removal of these men because they exhibited an independent spirit and thus naturally enough, according to the politicians, was sufficient for removal, but Mr. Vitchestain always came to the front and protested.

Many officer has he had reinstated but not without considerable argument with the Director of the Department in whose department these men were employed.

Should he be sent to the Legislature he will make the removal of men in the department a more difficult task than it is at present and he will insist that other departments be taken under the Civil Service rules. The object will not be to keep worthy men off but

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL HOMEWARD BOUND

TEXT--AS THE WATERS COVER THE GREAT DEEP.- ISAIAH 11:9.

MID-OCEAN, May 29.—As I look abroad and see water, water everywhere, without a speck of land in sight, and as I reflect that we are passing over varying depths, some of which are as great as five miles, I am reminded of the promise in the Lord's Word that ultimately the whole earth, the world of mankind, shall have such an abundant knowledge of the Creator and the Redeemer, as to be fitly illustrated by the depths of the sea. I have therefore chosen as my text the words: **"The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."** I remember also the very similar promise by the Lord through the Prophet (Habakkuk 2: 14), "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." I am reminded also of the Prophet's declaration that the time will come when "Every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess." (Isa. 45: 23.) And again, "That at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." And I am also reminded that in that day "They shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord, for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." (Jer. 31: 34.) The question properly arises, To what extent shall we consider these statements literally true? What kind of fulfillment should we expect them to have?

If we look out upon the heathen world, however sympathetic we may be in respect to foreign missionary work, doing all in our power to make known to the heathen the grace of God, and the great Redeemer, we are nevertheless compelled to admit that there is absolutely no hope of our ever causing every knee to bow, and every tongue to confess Christ in heathen lands, even as we have long ago given up hope of accomplishing such work in civilized lands. The work is too great for us, and the errors of heathendom are too deeply seated to be quickly eradicated. Government statistics show us that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. If, therefore, any of us had been flattering ourselves respecting our ability to accomplish the conversion of the world, it is time for us to acknowledge our error and to look to the Lord, realizing that in him alone is the world's hope. Doubtless this is just the lesson that the Lord wishes us to learn. He does not wish us to give up our efforts to "Do good unto all men as we have opportunity, especially the household of faith," for our own blessing is associated with such activity on behalf of others. But God does wish us to realize that of ourselves we are unable to cope with the situation. He wishes us to realize that only through the establishment of the Kingdom of God's dear Son can the glorious blessings of the Millennium ever be hoped for. Alas! We must admit, and should feel deeply humbled by the admission, that even in civilized lands, the number of footstep followers of the Lamb of God is very few. The number who are "walking, not after the flesh but after the Spirit," in civilized lands is very few, in comparison with the population as a whole. We are not in this setting ourselves as judges of the hearts of our fellow-creatures—remarkably few make any pretention to walking in the "narrow way," which alone now leads to life everlasting.—Matt. 7: 14.

THE NECESSITY FOR KNOWLEDGE

Many dear Christian people, desirous of thinking well of the heavenly Father, are so befogged with the teachings of the past, that they try to imagine that the way to eternal life is not so narrow as the Master said; they try to imagine that somehow the heathen will be saved in their ignorance, notwithstanding the Apostle says, "How shall they believe on him of whom they have not heard?" (Rom. 10: 14.) And again, his assurance that "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."—Acts 4: 12.

The error from the past which led to this inconsistency is the teaching that all of the heathen are going to eternal torture, and that they never will have an opportunity of accepting Christ in the future. They rebel against the thought which has come down from the dark ages that God foreknew the ignorance of the heathen and predestinated their eternal torture; that they should not hear of the only name under heaven or given among men whereby they might be saved and fixed their environments so that they never heard. The whole difficulty, we see, lies in the fact that God's people in the past have not studied his Word as they should have done. Some of us subscribed to one creed, and some to another, saying to ourselves, Our creed is not satisfactory, but it is probably as free from error as other creeds. We consoled ourselves with the thought that all Christendom was considerably befogged, and we no more than others. Some of us probably tried to satisfy our minds by saying that those features of our creeds which dishonored God, and implied his lack of wisdom, or worse, his willingness but lack of justice, or lack of power—that these things were mysteries which must be believed, although they could not be reconciled with human reason and common sense. Some of us even tried to persuade ourselves that we were exercising extraordinary faith in these matters, but in reality we were merely ignorant of God's Word, and credulous of the wisdom of our creed makers of the past.

TRUE LIGHT NOW SHINING

But now, thank God, "The night is far spent, and the day is at hand." (Rom. 13:12.) "Now is our salvation nearer than when we believed." (Rom. 13: 11.) The evidence that we are in the morning of the new dispensation multiplies on every hand! We are evidently in the period which the Bible declares as "The day of God's preparation." God is preparing to usher in the long promised period of blessing and refreshment, which He has foretold through all the holy prophets. The wonderful inventions of our day along the lines of chemistry, steam and electricity are fulfilments of the wonderful "Day of Christ," which is nearing. God's people have failed of great blessings in not sooner noticing this fact. We stood, as it were, with our backs toward the East, looking for the sun to rise in the West; we were looking to our own efforts to convert the world, rather than looking to the Lord from whom alone must come the help. Hence the glow in the East had assumed considerable proportions before we noticed it—and many of our brethren are still looking to the West, and angrily refuse to turn and follow the dawn of the New Dispensation, which now may be so clearly seen by the eye of faith.

Let us note well the Apostle Peter's words, assuring us that the vision he had on the Mount of Transfiguration made a deep impression upon him. He tells us, nevertheless, that "We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts"—the "parousia" (presence) of Christ, the "Morning Star."

Who that has an understanding heart amongst God's people need hesitate to accept the blessings of our day as fulfilments of the glorious reign of righteousness?

KNOWLEDGE A NECESSITY

But admitting the promise of the Scriptures that the knowledge of the Lord shall be world-wide and ocean deep—that every creature shall be brought to an accurate knowledge of the truth, in due time (1 Tim. 2: 4-6), where is the necessity for this? Is knowledge really indispensable to salvation? Is it not written in the Scriptures of the Apostles Peter and John, that "The people perceived that they were ignorant and unlearned men?" If their ignorance and lack of learning did not hinder them from having God's favor, and obtaining salvation through Christ, and even obtaining Apostleship, why should so much stress be laid upon knowledge? Does God really care for knowledge? Has he predetermined that all who would be in his favor must be educated, and that he cares naught for the ignorant? Do we not read, to the contrary, that "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise?" (I Cor 1: 26, 27.) Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith?"—James 2: 5.

Very true, we answer. With God the wisdom of this world is foolishness, and with this world, the wisdom of God is foolishness. Knowledge may therefore be viewed from two standpoints. So far as worldly knowledge commending any man or woman to God, or making any man or woman more fit for divine favor, we believe the contrary to be true. Unwillingly we are forced to the conclusion that the great colleges of the world are the most destructive agencies in the earth, as respects the Divine revelation, the Bible, and the true knowledge of God, which is essential to salvation and eternal life. We therefore sharply discriminate between earthly knowledge and heavenly knowledge, and between the wisdom of men and the wisdom of God.

Our Lord Jesus gave us the key to this question of the importance of knowledge in relationship to our attainment of eternal life. He said, in praying to the Father, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." (John 17: 3.) Only such as attain to this knowledge may have eternal life. Consequently we see at a glance that remarkably few of our race have thus far attained to the degree of knowledge which God would be pleased to recognize. At first this might seem peculiar to us; we might say to ourselves or to others, Why does not God give it out freely to all? The reply of the Scriptures is that God is giving his knowledge freely now to a certain class, and that by and by he will give it to all the families of the earth. This essential knowledge is promised to the faithful in the world, "He that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence him, and he will show them his Covenant." "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear." Such as thus abide in covenant relationship with the Lord Jesus are indeed taught of God in the School of Christ, and may truly grow in grace and knowledge.

A distinction should be observed in knowing about God, and knowing God himself. It is not sufficient that we should recognize God as the Almighty Creator, for devils also believe that. On the other hand, to be intimately acquainted with God means that we must come into intimate fellowship with him, and this means that we must come unto the Father through the Son, by faith. By thus coming to our heavenly Father by an acquaintance with his Word, and through an appreciation of his glorious work, past, present, we get a view of the lengths, and breadths and heights and depths of "love divine, all love excelling." In proportion as we behold the outline of the Divine character, we perceive our own deficiencies and try the more to rid ourselves of them, and at least manifest to the Lord that our hearts are in harmony with the principles of righteousness. Such a knowledge of God Christian people should have more and more as the days go by, but none can attain it, except they train in the School of Christ; as it is written, "They shall all be taught of God." The Church is now taught to go into the School of Christ, and is judged according to their intentions, and not according to the outward imperfections, in order that they may be joint-heirs with Christ in his Kingdom, for the blessing of the world. When the time shall come for the blessing of the world, the important thing will be for them to quickly gain a knowledge of God. The entire Millennial Age will be a schooling time for the world of mankind, and the great Head Teacher will be the Great Prophet, Priest and King, and the underpriests will be the saints, the Church of Christ, now being selected. Associated with these will be various agencies, which God will employ to cause the knowledge of the glory of the Lord then to fill the whole world.

THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

Very appropriately the Scriptures speak of the present as a night-time. They tell us that now "Darkness covers the (civilized) earth, and gross darkness the people (Heathendom.") They assure us that now God's people need the lamp of Divine revelation to guide their footsteps until the day dawn. They assure us, however, that the morning will be ushered in by the great Sun of Righteousness — the Christ, the Messiah, Prophet, Mediator, King of Glory.

Now is the Church excluded from this work of shining upon the enlightening the world and scattering its darkness. The Master gave us to understand that the Church with himself will constitute the Sun of Righteousness, which will then arise with healing in its beams. Thus in the parable of the Wheat and Tares, he pictures the entire work of this Gospel Age and its consummation, which he styles "The harvest—the end of the age." His word respecting the separation of the wheat from the tares is that the wheat shall be gathered into his barn—changed from the earthly to the heavenly nature, and he adds, "Then shall the righteous shine as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father. He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear."

The figure of the rising sun scattering the darkness, ignorance and superstition of the world harmonizes with the other pictures, which represents the Kingdom of God superseding the kingdom of Satan, and those deluded by Satan, styled in the Scriptures, the kingdoms of this world.

BE GLAD AND REJOICE

We may well sympathize with our forefathers, to whom it was not granted to see as clearly as we may now see the glorious fullness of the Divine purpose to eventually enlighten the whole earth, by causing the knowledge of the glory of God to fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. To us, therefore, is especially applicable the prophetic words, "Be ye glad and rejoice forever in that which I create. For behold, I create new heavens and a new earth, and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." (Isaiah 65: 18, 17.) Thus does the Lord picture the new dispensation in graphic language. The new heavens symbolically represent the Church in its new and glorified condition, exercising superior control over the affairs of mankind. Likewise, the new earth symbolically represents the new state or condition of society—the new social order of things which will be introduced as a part of the New Dispensation. Imperfection is now written upon everything with which men are associated, partly because of our fallen condition through heredity, and partly, as the Scriptures declare, through Satan, the god of this world or age, who now works in the hearts of the children of disobedience—prompting to sin and selfishness, pride and ambition, and in every sense of the word tending to alienate the hearts of men from the ways of righteousness. Moreover, the Adversary is largely responsible for the gross errors of misconception of the Divine character, which during the centuries past have been creeping into the minds of those who were feeling after God, if haply they might find him. All who are of the right spirit, truth seekers and truth lovers, will be glad to abandon the errors on this subject, which so long have hindered a proper appreciation of the glorious character of our heavenly Father. By teaching us through false doctrines to dread the heavenly Father, the Adversary has implanted in our minds a fear which constitutes a barrier. The Lord speaks of this saying, "Their fear of me is taught by the precepts of men." (Isa. 29: 13.) Let us then use more diligently than ever before the wonderful Bible, which Divine Providence has placed within the reach of all of God's people, that we may know him, whom to know aright will mean to us life eternal.

A NIGHT ALSO COMETH

Not only do the Scriptures show that the temporal blessings of our day are precursors of a glorious Millennial Day of blessings, now nigh at hand, but the Lord through the Prophet also tells us that before the dawning of that glorious epoch there is a night-time of shadow and great darkness, "A time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." In other words, a night of darkness will intervene just at the dawn of the Millennium. That darkness, dear friends, we already see. Many of the worldly minds are losing all of their faith in the God of the Bible, through a misunderstanding of his Word. To them, the Word of God now seems foolishness. They are rejecting the Scriptures respecting the fall of man, his redemption by the precious blood of Christ, and the coming "times of restitution." (Acts 3: 19-23.) They are accepting instead a theory of Evolution, which denies a fall, a redemption and consequent restitution. This is having its effect. Their anchorage in the Bible is being cut adrift. Without this they will be speedily swept into destruction in the coming time of trouble, which, according to the Bible, will be a time of anarchy. There is no possibility of saving the world from this cataclysm, which God has foreseen and foretold. But there is opportunity for helping God's true children to a proper understanding of his Word, that they may have confidence in the Lord in that storm and stress—that their faith fail not. On the contrary, viewed from the proper standpoint, these will abstain from taking active part in the strife that is impending, and, knowing something of the glorious outcome of God's plan and of the blessings that will come from the streaming forth of righteousness upon mankind by and by, they will be able to be peaceful and restful in the time of storm. The peace of God will rule in their hearts, and gratitude will then take the place of discontent, which more and more will trouble the world and those who reject the counsel of God.

Let us, then, dear friends, be on the right side—on God's side, and let us let our light shine forth for the blessing and assistance of all who may have the eyes to see, and the proper condition of heart to desire to follow in the Lord's way.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Cleveland, O., May 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed payment for two subscriptions for your paper. I have not been a subscriber before but saw a copy which I greatly appreciate on account of clearness of type and especially the lengthy discourses of Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y. We hope to be a patron as long as you continue publishing such good tidings as Pastor Russell speaks of.

Wishing you success in the good work.

Yours respectfully,
C. B. TELLING.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I received a copy of your paper publishing Pastor Russell's sermons from J. H. Blackburn and like it very well. Enclosed please find money to pay for my subscription for one year.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE C. HILL.

Youngstown, O., May 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find express money order for renewal of the Tribune for another year to Thomas Mountford and J. L. Morgan, Youngstown, Ohio.

We wish to say that your printing of Pastor Russell's sermons in full and such large type, which is so easy to read is highly appreciated. I take other papers which print the sermons, but I always wait for the Tribune to come before I read them. We hope that you will see your way clear to publish the sermons as long as they will be preached. It may probably bring some opposition to you from some who ought to rejoice in the glad tidings which these sermons bring, but we trust that you will have the courage to continue publishing them and we are sure that you will be amply rewarded, if not now, it will come when the Kingdom is set up. We also admire your courage in publishing the Truth in such a fair and fearless manner on the labor question. Your course in this also will bring you misrepresentation and opposition especially from those whose folly you so fearlessly expose. Unfortunately many of the laboring classes are still blinded to their best interest by following these blind leaders. May the Lord's blessing be with you, as you endeavor to set forth the Truth as you see it.

Yours respectfully,
J. L. MORGAN.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I missed getting a copy of your paper, the last copy, May 19, 1910, and being deeply interested in Pastor Russell's sermon as published by you in such excellent style and highly appreciate your successful efforts to please all its readers who are brought into contact. And as to miss even one copy is no small matter to any such readers and if possible would like to have the copy referred to, as I keep them generally for reference, and the God of all grace and love as based on the principles as set in Jesus Christ, have a due time blessing for your privileged part.

Yours truly,
R. J. CRAIG.

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Culbertson, Neb., May 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I see that you print Pastor Russell's sermons in such nice type for an old person to read. I am enclosing money order for which please send me your paper for one year.

Yours truly,
O. R. AMICK.

Cleveland, O., May 2d.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your paper, which expires today. I have been a subscriber to your paper now for about three years and must say that I greatly appreciate the way that you print our Brother Russell's sermons in such clear and distinct type, and in full. Wishing you all success, I am

Yours truly,
R. E. BLAIR.

Powell, Idaho, May 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please accept my thanks for continuing my paper beyond the limits of my subscription. Please find enclosed amount to renew the same. I want to express my appreciation of your valuable paper on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and the way you print them, in full and clear type. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours truly,
NELS. S. EKSTRAND.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Nels Ekstrand, Powell.
O. R. Amick, Culbertson.
J. L. Morgan, Youngstown.
Thomas Mountford, Youngstown.
George H. Hill, city.
C. B. Felling, Cleveland.
Mrs. William Felling, Cleveland.
John A. McConnell, Greeley.
D. T. Beckley, Akron.
G. F. W. Themson, Waterford.
Mrs. Lucy Richards, Waukesha.
Mrs. Minnie Ensley, Seattle.
J. A. Dalberg, Seboneeu, Cuba.
Ed. McKean, Garnett.
Mrs. A. E. Morse, Binghamton.
W. H. Lowery, Binghamton.
Mrs. Sarah J. F. Cook, Pottsville.
Miss Sarah J. F. Cook, Pottsville.
C. E. Heard, Vancouver, Canada.
R. Olterynski, Chicago.
S. E. Griffin, Ottawa.
Mrs. Mary Hansen, Brooklyn.
E. C. Harrington, Los Angeles.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly attended to, one name or a hundred.

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

Promptness in renewing subscriptions when expired will be highly appreciated.

The assistant commissioner of labor of the state board of Washington is a woman who was recently promoted to that position.

An Innocent at Large.

A Philadelphia young man whose pocketbook is of a bulging size visited the exposition in Seattle in 1909. He had a good education and was out at Seattle alone, away from the eyes of his loving mother.

Concluding that he could not go home without buying her a present, he went to a store, selected the gift and asked the price.

"Four bits," was the answer of the storekeeper.

"Wrap it for me, and I'll call for it later," said the gentleman.

Going out of the store, he walked to an old junk shop where for a small sum he purchased four horse's bits and had them wrapped up.

Returning to the store, he deposited the package upon the counter and picked up the souvenirs with the remark, "I have read about the south sea islanders using shells and the Indians using wampum, but this is the first time I ever knew that the westerners used bits for money."—Cleveland Leader.

God Bless Us Every One!

**"God bless us every one!" prayed Tiny Tim,
Crippled and dwarfed of body, yet so tall
Of soul we tiptoe earth to look on him,
High towering over all.**

**He loved the loveless world nor dreamed, indeed,
That it at best could give to him the while
But pitying glances when his only need
Was but a cheery smile.**

**And thus he prayed, "God bless us every one!"
Infolding all the creeds within the span
Of his child heart, and so, despising none,
Was nearer saint than man.
—James Whitcomb Riley.**

Mixed His Poetry.

Mixed metaphors, absentmindedness and inattention have caused many laughable incidents. Teachers in the elementary grades of the public schools especially hear many of these amusing "breaks."

One day a bright youth in one of the higher grades of a Kensington school during an elocution period furnished an addition to the long list. He mixed up two poets with a result that provoked much laughter in the school. He quoted, or, rather, misquoted, as follows:

**Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please;
But, seeing too oft, become familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
—Philadelphia Times.**

A New Case of English Humor.

Two southerners were entertaining an Englishman when one of them told the following story:

"There was a poor white in our county named Yarrow, whom every one thought dishonest, but who had never been caught stealing. At last he got too bold, and through the testimony of a Mr. Brown he was sent to jail. Soon after Yarrow served his sentence Mr. Brown was obliged to go to Baltimore and have his eyes operated upon. A much exaggerated account of the operation reached the county and was told to Yarrow.

"'I wish fer gracious,' said that worthy, 'that when the doctor took out that old Brown's eyes he'd dropped 'em on the floor and the cat had got 'em!'"

At the conclusion of the story the other southerner laughed heartily, but the Englishman was horrified. "Just think," he said, "of having a cat in the room when such a serious operation was being performed!"—Lippincott's.

JUN 11 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 27. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1910 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

IRWIN MINERS HOLD THEIR FIRST CONVENTION

Formally Meet as a Sub-District of United Mine Workers of America, with President Feehan in the Chair, and Formulate Their Demands--Court Criticised for Releasing on Only $8,000 Bail Mine Superintendent Held for Murder of Striker--Strikers' Wives and Mothers Show Superb Bravery and Stand Out for Victory, Which Seems Assured.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, June 7.—The relief funds which are being poured into the Irwin field to assist the 20,000 union strikers in their fight against non union coal operators, are having a telling effect. Where a few weeks ago many of the evicted families were without shelter and with but little to eat, today, they are provided with tents by the miners' union and are given food out of the commissaries which have been instituted at nearly all of the mines.

Secretary-Treasurer Tim Donovan of the Pittsburg district will take a fund of $10,000 into the Irwin field this week. The money will be used to bring what comfort and happiness is possible into the saddened homes. Mothers with babes in their arms, and fathers who are breathing the fresh air with their backs turned upon the mines where they have spent the greater part of their lives, will be provided with sufficient provisions to keep them until the third installment of money can be received from international headquarters at Indianapolis.

According to those who have kept in close touch with the situation and have made personal canvasses of the district, the only requisite to make the present strike one of the greatest victories ever achieved by united labor, is funds. When the non-union operators were offering large sums for the men to go back to work and forsake the ranks of the unionists, almost to a man they turned down the underhanded offers and cast their lot with their fellow craftsmen who have fought and won against oppressors all over the country.

Now that the relief money has arrived and will continue to pour into the Irwin field until the operators will have been compelled to lay down their whips and submit to a just cause, the men are turning aside all proffers of bounty and to the utter dismay of former task masters are willing and anxious to live on what relief can be given them while the non-union operators are being called upon to atone for their past deeds.

This has been an eventful week. J. Frank Crowe, superintendent of the Derry mine of the Latrobe-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, who is held for the murder of Mike Chekan, a striker at Bradenville by the coroners' jury, was released on only $8,000 bail; the district convention with over 60 delegates framed a wage scale; and a body of over 400 women, wives and daughters of strikers, held a convention in Greensburg yesterday and after parading over the principal streets of Greensburg held a public meeting with a thousand strikers present.

No more touching spectacle has been seen than the women with babes in their arms, all carrying small American flags, trudging over the streets of Greensburg, a living testimony to the condition of affairs in the Irwin field. "I will live on dry crusts before I allow my son to buy me food with scab money," shouted an aged, gray-headed woman as she ascended the platform yesterday. Scores of others voiced the same sentiments. With the women banded together to see that their husbands and sons get justice before they return to the mines, the operators will find that they must deal with persons who will undergo every privation before they allow themselves to be again trampled upon.

No more conclusive proof of the extent of the strike can be found than at the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Every available siding on the Pittsburg division is packed with idle coal and coke cars. At the Youngwood and Pitcairn yards many engines have been white-leaded and stored for want of use, and the force of round-house employes at both of these yards has been reduced more than one half.

Thousands of freight cars and locomotives are idle and hundreds of employes are working but half time. The present conditions, according to railroad men who realize the scope of the strike from practical experience, say that conditions in the railroad yards are similar to those which prevailed during the great panic which swept this country two years ago.

The immense car repairing plant at Pitcairn, where scores of defective cars are ordinarily repaired, is practically at standstill and over 200 men have been given furloughs. This can be taken as a barometer of the real conditions in the Irwin field, disregarding conflicting reports given out by the miners and operators.

EVICTED FAMILIES AT RILLTON, PA.

Traveling men who frequent the towns of Westmoreland county are beginning to complain. Business is paralized, but nevertheless the merchants who are most affected by the strike will not enter a public protest in fear of the consequences which might be dealt out by the operators.

The miners have entered a strong protest against allowing Supt. J. F. Crowe to go free on a murder charge on $8,000 bail. Crowe was held to answer to Criminal court for the killing of Mike Chekan and in habeas corpus proceedings, corporation attorneys succeeding in securing a small bail for the alleged slayer. The fellow countrymen to the martyred striker have notified the Austrian consul at Washington, D. C., and an investigation of the whole affair by the consul is promised.

While a man held on a charge of murder is allowed to go free on $8,000 bail, Organizer Andrew Anderson, of the Central Pennsylvania district, and

Mike Klemans, president of the Irwin local, have been held for court under $2,000 bail for an alleged attempt to incite riot on the streets of Irwin. Both men claim to have known nothing of the trouble until they were arrested. They were in the hotel at the time and will fight the case in the courts.

Judge Alexander McConnell has sustained the preliminary injunction granted the Jamison Coal & Coke Company against the United Mine Workers, and the strikers are now restrained from marching to or past the works of the Jamison company or assembling on the public highway or at any place near the Jamison mines. This is the third injunction granted by the courts of this county and is the most sweeping ever known to have passed the local courts. The strikers have cheerfully submitted to the orders of court and will await further developments before they attempt any demonstrations or marches into the land of the enemy.

Chief among the witnesses at the Jamison injunction hearings and one of the first to take the stand against the union strikers, was ex-International Organizer and District Board Member Edward Soppitt, at present the general superintendent of the Jamison interests. Mr. Soppitt faced the men whose cause he formerly upheld as a thing almost sacred, and as one of the

EVICTION OF HOWARD C. BARGER OF MADISON.

officers who served the writ of injunction upon 400 strikers in camp on private ground near the Jamison mine, told of disturbances which he alleged had been incited by the strikers in

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

A STRONG GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBITITY.

Congressman John K. Tener, of the Washington-Beaver-Lawrence district, was re-nominated by a handsome majority in the primaries last Saturday, and the belief is gaining ground that he will be the Republican nominee for governor.

Ministers Probe Strikers' Charges

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 6.—The object of the visit here the past few days of Rev. Charles Stelzle, Dr. Josiah Strong, Dr. Paul Kellog of New York city and Dr. John Fitch of Albany, representing the Social Service commission of the Federated Council of the Churches in Christ in America, was not wholly to inquire into Sunday work conditions at the Bethlehem steel plant, as a result of the recent strike there, but also for the purpose of investigating certain charges which the strike leaders made against local churches, as published in the newspapers of their organizations.

A conference was held Saturday between the commission, nearly all the ministers of the Bethlehems and strike leaders, who are still here. At times the conference grew animated, and the clergymen bitterly assailed the strike leaders for what they say were unguarded and unwarranted assertions about them and the local churches.

The ministers were assured by the commissioners that the same papers that printed the charges will make denials.

Assessed to Fight White Plague

Plans for the proposed pavilion for the care of Philadelphia union men suffering from tuberculosis took definite shape Sunday at a meeting of the committee appointed a short time ago by the Central Labor union.

It was decided to open an office in the central part of the city, which will be in charge of a physician, where proper treatment may be given to patients. The committee will recommend at the next meeting of the Central Labor union that a vigorous campaign be waged against tuberculosis in the industrial and mill districts.

Dr. Max Staller of 1310 South Fifth street, a tuberculosis specialist, has offered his assistance in the work, and will address the committee at its next meeting, Monday evening, June 13.

The committee hopes to have the office opened by the end of the month. It will then take up the matter of providing for a temporary pavilion, where patients may have the benefit of treatment and country air, until such time as a permanent pavilion may be secured.

It is proposed to defray the expenses of the work by an assessment of one cent on each of the 100,000 union men in Philadelphia county. Representatives of several local unions assured the committee that support would be given to the movement.

Another attempt is being made to unionize the housemaids of Boston and vicinity, and it is reported that the movement is meeting with success.

An effort is being made to hold a joint convention of the two factions of electrical workers at Springfield, Ill., on June 27.

A. A. Men Charged With Conspiracy

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 8.—Rudolph Helper and John Saylor, said to be organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, were arrested in this city Saturday on a capias issue in court at the instance of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, which alleges conspiracy. The charge is that the two men, alleged to be citizens of West Virginia, conspired to induce a number of employes of the plaintiff corporation to quit the Shenango and Greer mills, and the sum of $10,000 in damages is asked.

The case will be bitterly fought on both sides and the right of organizers to peacefully induce men to quit the employment of a corporation will be tested. The two defendants have been working among the non-union employes of the tin mills for some time, it is charged, requesting the men to quit in a body as soon as the hot weather comes.

MAY SETTLE AT WILKESBARRE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 6.—Committees of the 12,000 striking mine workers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company on Saturday met officers of the miners' union by appointment and were strongly urged to try again to get the men to return to work. They were assured that if the men go back to work the company officials will take up the grievances within forty-eight hours of the time the strike is ended and will endeavor to settle them without delay.

If the settlement they offer is not satisfactory to the men, then the grievances will be submitted to the conciliation board for a settlement. The committees agreed to have mass meetings of the strikers at each of the idle collieries tomorrow and to urge them to return to work. The downpour of rain today prevented mass meetings.

Many members of the strikers' committees believe the strike will be over before the end of the week.

MR. VITCHESTAIN'S BIG VOTE

Joseph H. Vitchestain, president of the company publishing the National Labor Tribune, desires to thank his friends for the generous support they accorded him in last Saturday's legislative primaries. Although on the slate of neither of the factions, and running entirely as an independent candidate, without the support of any organization, Mr. Vitchestain polled 1,132 votes and was the sixth in a field of twenty. Although disappointed at not being able to serve the laboring men of the Sixth district in the Legislature, Mr. Vitchestain is gratified by the large vote he received and will serve the people in other directions.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

South Wales Miners' Striking Financial Position--Rescue Apparatus in Mines, England Behind the Rest of Europe. General Improvement in Employment--Tinplate Manufacturers Very Independent.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 20, 1910.—The eleventh annual conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation was opened in Cardiff on May 23rd. In the absence of the president, Mr. W. Abraham, M. P., the chair was occupied by Mr. Brace, M. P. There were 249 delegates present, representing 129,031 members.

In the course of his address Mr. W. Brace referred to the recent crisis in the coal field and its settlement, and said that now they had a five years' agreement everything should be done to put the Federation in such a strong position that they would be better prepared for the making of the next agreement. Referring to the parliamentary levy difficulty created by the Osborne decision, he urged that until the law had been amended, the Federation members should show adhesion to the principle of labor representation by voluntarily paying their parliamentary levy.

The Pontypridd and Rhondda district recommended the Federation to adopt an indemnity scheme insuring checkweighers, colliery managers, etc., against accident, and a fidelity bond guarantee scheme for district and lodge secretaries. With reference to this matter a deputation from the National Miners' Mutual Indemnity Society, originally formed by the miners of Lancashire, attended, and Mr. Blackledge, the secretary of the society, addressed the conference, urging upon them not to form another society, but to unite with the present organization in order to have one national society. By that means they would secure larger benefits with very much smaller premiums than if they established several small societies. It was ultimately decided to refer the matter to the executive to prepare a new scale or recommend amalgamation with the National Miners' Society.

A recommendation having reference to the duties of the Federation M. P., was discussed at length. It was urged that it was most essential that during the new parliament improved facilities should be given to the labor members to attend to their parliamentary duties and that consequently they should be relieved of much of their present duties in connection with the Federation. After some discussion an overwhelming majority voted against the proposal.

The financial statement was of a striking character, showing that large sums had been spent upon strikes and in litigation. Briefly it was as follows:

Receipts.	
Receipts for the year, including $615,055 in hand	$993,135
Income from lodges	352,100
From other sources	26,575
Expenditures.	
Strikes and lockouts	$122,855
Out-of-work pay	126,755
Litigation	17,165
Contribution to Miners' Federation, Great Britain	11,940
Parliamentary representation levy to the Miners' Federation	26,620

The total expenditure amounted to $352,910, and the funds in hand at the end of the year were $640,825, being an increase of about $25,000. The membership of the federation now is 141,089.

A resolution was adopted unanimously directing that the miners of Scotland, England and Wales be requested to meet their respective coal owners, and demand that a fair living wage be paid to all collieries working in abnormal places; failing this to get a national conference called with a view to further dealing with the matter. The conference discussed the necessity of legislation for an improved miners' act, and passed a resolution calling the attention of the government to the urgent necessity of amending the coal mines' regulation act so as to secure more efficient inspection of coal mines, and to take other precautions necessary to bring about a reduction in the enormous loss of life and serious accidents among the workmen employed in mining. With reference to the Osborne judgment, the following resolution was passed: "That this conference calls upon the government to take steps necessary for relieving the trade unions of the country from the disabilities put upon them by the judgment."

The Northumberland miners' council in Newcastle on May 24th resumed consideration of the proposal to abolish the county agreement under the miners' eight hours act. The voting was 14 in favor of abolition and 58 against, the majority against abol-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

HOUSE GIVES SOP TO LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill adopted by the house last week stipulates that no part of the $100,000 provided in the bill for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law "shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening the hours or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful."

In offering the amendment Representative Hughes of New Jersey was met by opposition of Republicans, who declared that, except in the Cleveland administration, labor organizations never had been prosecuted under the Sherman law. Representative Hughes retorted that, because the present administration had not entered upon such a prosecution, was no reason why it might not do so.

Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee, in charge of the bill, resisted the amendment but received little support from his party colleagues. Less than 50 members of the house were present when the amendment went to the clerk's desk to be read, but a roll call brought 165 into the house. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 81 to 52, indicating that 32 members failed to vote. The Democrats voted solidly for the amendment and some Republican "insurgents" joined them.

Anti-Injunction Dropped in House

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—There will be no anti-injunction legislation in the house at the present session. President Taft himself has consented to the abandonment of this feature of his legislative program and no further effort at urging it will be made by members of the house.

Numerous reasons for the failure of this legislation at the present session are given. The press of important bills toward the close of the session and particularly the time required by the postal savings bank bill are the principal causes, it is stated, for the abandonment of the anti-injunction bill. It is hoped to bring it up early during the next session.

It is said that many members of congress lately called upon President Taft and urged upon him that anti-injunction legislation be not pressed at the present session.

It is reported that the union label section of the A. F. of L., not a year old, already has a membership of 600,000 in good standing.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE ON JERUSALEM.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 5.—Pastor Russell returned from his European trip just in time to keep his appointment to speak in Brooklyn's largest auditorium, the Academy of Music. His topic was "JERUSALEM," from the text, **"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."** (Isa. 40: 1, 2.) As had been anticipated, the crowds were too great for accommodation at the Tabernacle. The spacious Academy of Music was crowded, with a large number of ministers and other men on the platform. After announcing his text the speaker said:

Christendom, with united voice, admits that all of the Divine Revelation came to and through the Hebrew people. Listen to the argument of the Apostle Paul, "What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision? Much every way: chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God"—the Divine message respecting the Divine purposes, present and to come. The Apostle again informs us that the entire Gospel message was briefly comprehended in the Creator's promise to Abraham, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."—Gal. 3: 8.

Our acknowledgement of the Jews as God's covenanted people, and our anticipation for their future favor and restoration, in connection with the Divine Plan, by no means signifies that in our estimation the Jew is perfect, nor that in any sense of the word he represents our Head. Quite to the contrary. Through the Prophet Moses, the Lord's own description of his chosen people is "A stiff-necked people" (Exodus 34: 9; Deuteronomy 9: 6, etc.). The Lord even declares that he chose that nation, not so much for their amiable qualities, but to show through them the riches of Divine grace. The whole world were sinners, but from amongst these sinners, God made choice of one man, Abraham, through whom all of the Divine blessings should flow—first to Abraham's posterity, and subsequently through them to all mankind. Thus far this plan has been pursued, and it will not be deviated from; for, "Known unto God are all of his works from the foundation of the world." (Acts 15: 18.) Whoever refuses to accept the Divine arrangement which places "the Jew first" in respect to God's blessings, is rejecting the counsel of God, and can have no clear understanding of the same—merely confusion.

"TO THE JEW FIRST"

It was the most natural thing imaginable for the Jewish Nation to suppose that the giving to them of the Law at Mount Sinai, through the mediatorship of Moses, was the fulfilment of the promise to Abraham. Nevertheless they were mistaken. As more than four centuries had elapsed from the time of the Covenant with Abraham until the Law at Sinai, so out the promise being fulfilled, so, since then more than thirty-five centuries have elapsed, and the promise to Abraham has not yet been fulfilled. Jews and Gentiles must both concede that it has not yet been fulfilled—all of the families of the earth have not yet been blessed through Abraham's posterity. But now we believe, according to the Scriptures, that the time for the fulfilment of the promise is nigh, even at the door. The "Seed of Abraham" will shortly be put in power; shortly the New Covenant which was promised to them and of which the Law Covenant given at Sinai was only a type or shadow, will be made effective at the hands of a "better Mediator," typified or foreshadowed by Moses, and this better Mediator will be the channel of the Divine blessings to all nations. The query naturally arises, Why was the promise given so long in advance of fulfilment?

We answer, This feature God particularly kept secret throughout the ages, but is now drawing it to the attention of his people. The long delay was for the purpose of selecting the "Seed of Abraham," through which the blessings shall flow. First in order must come the kingly priesthood, foreshadowed by Melchizedek. God declared through the Prophet David, "The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek." (Psa. 110: 4.) Melchizedek, King of Salem, or King of Peace, combined not only the authority to rule as a King, but the priestly functions of judging, of teaching, the people, instructing, uplifting and blessing them. Such a priest, with kingly power is necessary, both for Israel and for the world,—to grant forgiveness of sins and to uplift from degradation to perfection and harmony with God. This kingly Priest was also typified by Moses, who said, "A Prophet (teacher) shall the Lord your God raise up from among your brethren, like unto me (an overseer); him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you; and it shall come to pass, that the soul which will not hear that prophet shall be destroyed from among the people." (Acts 3: 22, 23.) It has required time to develop this antitypical Moses, and the auxiliary agencies which God will use during the Millennial age for the blessing of the people.

THE LAW WAS A SHADOW

Israel's mediator, and the sacrificing priests, and the sacrifices they offered, and their Tabernacle, with its Holy and Most Holy, and the Temple, and all the features of the Law Covenant were types or foreshadows of "the better sacrifices," higher Priesthood, better Mediator, and glorious blessings of eternal forgiveness and reconciliation yet to be accomplished. Nevertheless the period of Israel's types was not wasted. Not only were the types there—even but at the same time a special class of saints was selected. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and all the Prophets and worthy ones of that age, holy and consecrated to God, and were accepted as agents qualified for the Kingdom work in the future, by the Scriptures declare, "They fell asleep." They are still asleep in the dust of the earth, awaiting the glorious resurrection morning, and a truer share then with Messiah in the work then to be accomplished. In their lifetime, they were styled the Fathers, because Messiah was heralded as the Seed of the Seed of Abraham, and also "David's Son."

But other Scriptures, without contradicting those statements, show us distinctly that "David's Son" and "Abraham's Seed" is to be Lord and Father of both David and Abraham. Thus we read, "Instead of the fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Psa. 45: 16.) David's sons, Messiah, will be David's father, or kingliver, when he will raise David from the dead. Similarly he will be the father (lord) of those ancient worthies, and as David's Lord, and "Lord of Lords," it will be his pleasure to appoint to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all of the ancient Worthies, and Prophets, and faithful ones a glorious share with himself in the great Messianic Kingdom, which he is about to set up for the ruling and blessing of Israel and of the nations of the earth. Surely this be a grand honor to Abraham and his Seed! Could we expect that the Almighty would honor and use in such a high position any except the faithful? Surely not. When Messiah shall make these Ancient Worthies "Princes in all the earth," as representatives of his invisible Kingdom, will not this mean honor, and dignity to the Jews first?

Admitting that the Law Covenant, given at Sinai, did not bring to the Jews a fulfilment of the glorious of promise—not that all are thinking of returning thither, but that every Jew who retains faith in the God of his fathers, and in the Abrahamic promise, is now looking and hoping for the time of blessing, long foretold. They know not about their "double;" they have not been studying the Holy Scriptures, but the teachings of their incidents, as presented by the Talmud. They have been making a very similar mistake to that of Christian people, who have been studying the creeds of the "dark ages," instead of the Word of God.

THE THREE "DOUBLES"

Glorious with me at three different statements by the Lord through the Prophets of Israel respecting Israel's "double" of experience: the first, as experience of God's favor; the second, as experience of equal length without divine favor. Notice first Jeremiah's prophecy, (Jer. 16: 18.) After telling of Israel's disfavor, and then of their regathering, the Lord declares, "And first I will recompense their iniquity and their sin double"—some of the recompense with favor, and some without favor. Jeremiah's prophecy looks down to the "double" from his own day, which was more than six hundred years before the second part of their "double" began.

Turn now to Zechariah's prophecy, and note that prophetically he takes up his standpoint at the very time when the second part of the "double" began. His words are, "Even today do I declare that I will render double unto thee."—Zech. 9: 12.

Come next to our text, and note that the Prophet Isaiah stands with us, and views the matter from the standpoint that the "double" of experience has been fulfilled. Speak comfortably unto Jerusalem, cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished, because she hath received at the Lord's hand double for all her sins." It is our understanding that this "double" reached fulfilment in the year 1878 A. D., and since that date we have been declaring to the best of our ability, as the Lord granted opportunity, these comforting words to Israel, assuring God's chosen people that their period of disfavor has ended, and that they are gradually returning to prosperity, that Divine favor began with them in 1878. Yea, more than this, our sermons, which in some extent reflect the fruitage of the Divine provision relating to Israel's restoration to Divine favor, are being read to a considerable extent by Hebrews as well as by Christians; their eyes are gradually opening, as the Scriptures foretell they shall do.

But how may we know when the opening point of Israel's "double" took place? How may we know that the "double" was completed in 1878? We reply that the answer to the question necessitates an acknowledgment of hope in the Messiah. Israel's rejection of him as their King, marks the turning point of Jew's history, as the prophecy of Zechariah, just quoted, distinctly shows. Neither Christians nor Jews have appreciated the full import of the time features given in the Gospel; that 3½ days before his crucifixion, Jesus rode upon an ass, after the manner of Jewish kings, into the city of Jerusalem, a multitude surrounding him and crying before him, and shouting, "Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of Jehovah." The Prophet Zechariah directed attention to this incident centuries before it occurred, and then gives the Lord's words, "Even today do I declare, I will render double unto thee."

Israel's history as a nation began with the death of Jacob, when he gave his blessing to the twelve tribes. The period from that time to the death of Jesus, according to the Scriptures, was 1845 years; and a like period or disfavor, measuring from the day of Jesus' rejection marks the year 1878 as the end of Israel's disfavor,—the time when the message of comfort should go forth. However, Divine favor was only gradually taken from Israel, and altogether a period of thirty-six years intervened between the death of Jesus and the utter destruction of Jerusalem. Similarly we should expect that the return of favor would be gradual, a period of years; and this would bring us to the year 1914, as the time when God's favor for his people will be publicly and openly manifested.

"THE SEED OF ABRAHAM"

We have noticed that the blessings God foreordained from before the foundation of the world have been promised to the Seed of Abraham. We have noted that the blessings, etc. granted through Moses, and the Mount Sinai Covenant, were not the blessings really meant in the prophecy, but merely typical foreshadowings of them. We have noted that during the period of Israel's favor, the Ancient Worthies, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the Prophets, and the faithful of the Jewish Age, were developed, and that they are now sleeping in the dust of the earth, awaiting the full end of Israel's double in 1914.

We have also noted that Messiah on the spirit plane, like unto the angels invisible to men, will use those Ancient Worthies, as his representatives, in the government, and instruction, and blessing of Israel and all the world.

The question now arises, What has God accomplished during the latter half of Israel's "double?" Did he pass by his chosen people to directly bless the Gentiles, or how shall we understand Divine Providence with respect to this matter?

We answer that Almighty God had one feature of his plan which he did not make known directly and explicitly to Abraham or any other Prophet; he kept that feature of his purpose a secret. It is this: Messiah could not be a man and yet accomplish the great things which Jehovah intended, as stated in his Word. The Law called for an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a man's life for a man's life, in this God set forth his principle governing his course of dealing with men. As by man (Adam) came the death sentence, and through heredity upon all of his posterity, even so the Divine law purposed that there must be a sacrifice of one human life to offset the one human life condemned to death. The one who would thus meet the demands of justice on behalf of the race would have the right to give eternal life and human perfection to every member of Adam's race willing to accept it on the terms of the Divine Law. It was for this reason that Christ should die, "the just for the unjust." As a reward for his obedience to the Father even unto death, he was raised from the dead to the Divine nature. In the exalted condition he is capable of being a Mediator and of doing a work for Israel and for the world much higher and grander than Moses could effect. Moses, the typical mediator, made atonement for a year with the blood of beasts, but Messiah with his own blood makes an atonement for the sins of all of the people. This is the great Messiah (Jesus) who suffered the death of the cross—for the Jews and for the Gentiles—for all the people." This is the glorified Messiah who on the Spiritual Seed of Abraham is about to bless Israel's Ancient Worthies, and to "make them Princes in all the earth," Ministers of his Kingdom, for the ruling, blessing and instruction of whosoever will, out of the present sin and death conditions, to life eternal, to full human perfection, with the earth as a Paradise restored.

MEMBERS OF MESSIAH

But, some one may say, Where do we find anything in connection with this Divine arrangement? And if God's dealings with the world are to be through Israel, and not through the Church, why is there been so long a delay? Why did not the glorified Messiah at once set up his Kingdom, and bring forth the Ancient Worthies from the tombs to be its earthly representatives? Oh, here is another part of the mystery of God! Isaac, Abraham's son, was typical of Messiah, the Spiritual Seed, but before Isaac began the work of blessing, he went as a bridegroom to his brethren and to his children, he first took a bride, and this act also was allegorical or typical. In the antitype, Messiah, the glorified Jesus, purposes to take a bride, a joint-heir with him in the spirit plane—to share with him the glory, honor and service of the Messianic Kingdom. The period of Israel's disfavor, as a Nation, has been the time in which a special class has been called by the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit to joint-heirship with Christ as his Bride. But did God pass by the natural seed of Israel to give these spiritual privileges to the Gentiles—to ministers of his Gentile people, figuratively to constitute the Bride of Messiah? Nay. The Scriptures assure us that this spiritual privilege went to the Jew first; that so far as that during the three and a half years of Jesus' ministry, and during the thirty-six years following it, the Gospel message was given almost exclusively to the Jews, and gathered from that people as many as were found to be "Israelites indeed without guile," as many as were not only of the circumcision of the flesh but also who were of the circumcision of the heart. God did not continue to deal with his chosen people, but after having gathered from them as many as were worthy of the spiritual blessing and exaltation—only then was the message sent to the Gentiles, to gather from the Gentiles a number sufficient to complete the foreordained and predestinated number who will constitute the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, or the spiritual members of the spiritual Messiah, like unto himself, or, as Jesus is the Head, so are they "Christ."

So then, my brethren, in proving from the Scriptures that Israel's "double" is about completed; that Israel's blindness is about to be taken away and that Israel's exaltation as the earthly representatives of Messiah's Kingdom is near at hand, we are proving to ourselves another thing; namely that the full number called from amongst the Gentiles to participate with Christ on the spirit plane, as members of his Bride class, will soon be completed.—Rev. 14: 1.

We close by reading to you the words of the inspired St. Paul, and exhorting you, to faithfulness and perseverance in the good way of self-sacrifice in the footsteps of our Master, that thus we may make our calling and election sure to a place with him in his Kingdom. St. Paul says:

"For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened unto Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in.

And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob:

For this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins.

As concerning the gospel, they are enemies for your sakes: but as touching the election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes.

For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance.

For as ye in times past have not believed God, yet have now obtained mercy through their unbelief:

Even so have these also now not believed, that through your mercy they also may obtain mercy.

For God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all.—Romans 11: 25-32.

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WILMINGTON, DEL., U. S. A.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Youngstown, O., May 31.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find subscription for another year to your good paper, which, in my opinion, improves every year. I have read with a good deal of interest the Woman's page, with timely hints and fine recipes for the home, but the sermons from our beloved brother Russell is the other reason for taking your good paper. The print is too good and nothing left out. May God receive great benefit from them, as well as ourselves.

Yours truly,
MRS. T. J. PRICE.

Hallstead, Pa., June 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your valuable paper is highly appreciated by myself and many others on account of its fairness in dealing with the labor question, its farge, clear type and the good style in which you publish our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. We all love to read these sermons and the letters of those that are receiving great blessings from those sermons. May the Dear Lord bless you in this most noble work is my wish.

Yours truly,
T. W. DEAN.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please change my address, as I cannot do without the Tribune. It is a model paper and I desire to be able to have the sermons of our dear Brother Russell in such good type. I also like the Tribune for itself, as it is a paper which stands for honesty, fair dealing and better government, so far as I am able to judge.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
MARY R. STRATTON.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the manner in which you print our dear Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons. Your paper is a very welcome visitor at our home. Inclosed please find money for which please send me your paper for another year. I see that I am behind a month again, but will try and do better in the future.

Wishing you much success, I am, yours in the service of the Truth,
MRS. J. H. EATON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

L. Marks, Chicago.
Mrs. H. L. Jostry, Denver.
Mrs. Kingler, New Philadelphia.
G. Pennington, Carmichaels.
Mrs. F. G. Pierce, Youngstown.
Elias Coss, Dover.
Helen Day, La Loup.
Mrs. C. H. Shuey, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Annie Call, Edmonson.
F. F. Bates, Key.
John P. Dunbk, Tverly.
Mrs. C. F. House, Kansas City.
Mrs. Mary Boles, Valmeda.
Mrs. J. H. Eaton, Binghamton.

DESCRIPTION OF JESUS.

The following epistle, it is claimed, was taken by Napoleon from the records of Rome, when he deprived that city of so many valuable manuscripts. It purports to have been written at the time and in the spot where Jesus preached his ministry, by Publius Lonulus, governor of Judea, to the senate at Rome. Caesar, Emperor. It was the custom in those days for the governor to write home any event of importance transpiring during his term of office.

Conscript Fathers:—Here appeared, in these our days, a man named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles, is accepted as a prophet of great truths, but his disciples call him the Son of God.

He hath raised the dead and cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature somewhat tall and comely; with a very ruddy countenance, such as the beholder may love and fear. His hair of the color of the filbert when fully ripe, hath but little wav, whence downward, it is of more orientai color, curling and waving on his shoulders. In the middle of his head there is a seam or parting hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful, with comely red; his nose and mouth are exactly formed; his beard is the color of his hair, and thick; not of any length, but forked.

In reproving he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh, many have seen him weep.

A man for his surprising beauty excelling the children of men.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to supply the omission promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of The Tribune will please send us the name and address and we will be pleased attended to, one name or a hundred.

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

Wire Rods.

Specifications against running contracts for wire rods at present are slightly heavier than during the early part of May. New bookings, however, are comparatively light. While there has not been enough buying in this district to establish a market price, we continue to quote from $31 to $32, Pittsburg, on Bessemer and open hearth rods.

Pressure is rescuing subscriptions expired will be promptly appreciated.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 28. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

JUN 17 1910

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LATEST OUTRAGE ON IRWIN MINERS.

Thugs Disguised as Deputies Assault and Shoot Peaceful Strikers and Institute a Reign of Terror in the Interest of the Non-Union Operators Who Employ Them -- Operators' Conduct a Stain on Christian Civilization.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 14.— A magnificent demonstration to day in which 5,000 miners took part was the way in which the striking mine workers expressed their determination to win the battle now being waged by them. This magnificent army of honest toilers demanding their rights and proving their intention of remaining loyal to the cause was the source of much favorable comment and furthermore the quiet maintained is indicative of the miners' resolution to remain peacable. The cowardly assault, however, made upon some of the miners by the thugs employed for the purpose of beating and shooting down honest men will not aid the operators nor result in driving the men back to work. Indeed, the miners say that if anything makes them more determined it is such cowardly attacks as those perpetrated during the last few days when 27 miners and four women were arrested and brought to this place. This was a result of a raid made upon the miners without cause, they claim, since there was absolutely no disorder except that caused by the deputies.

Another cowardly assault was that alleged to have been made on Frank Packey, an unsuspecting miner at Madison whom the deputies, it is said, deliberately pulled from his chair on his porch, beating him about the head with a blackjack. After he managed to break away he was shot in the back. A deputy named Charles Broback is in jail charged with the shooting.

The miners claim the time has come to call on the governor for protection as the state constabulary is of the belief that it is employed for the purpose of protecting the thugs who are alleged to be carrying on the carnival of crime that is now in progress in the Irwin field.

The reign of terror that has been going on has alarmed the businessmen of the county and they are protesting. The businessmen, too, are beginning to feel the extent to which the court has gone in issuing the injunctions and they are crying for relief.

"It is very apparent," the citizens say, "that the court has gone too far in making permanent such a sweeping injunction as that now in vogue and that if an appeal is taken the higher courts will certainly modify the injunction." "The conditions in the Irwin field have become intolerable and unless some redress is given against the crimes that are being committed," the miners say they will employ the best council in the state and see if relief cannot be given in that way.

For brutality and fiendishness the miners say the Coeur Dalene crimes committee against the miners in Idaho are nothing to compare to those being committed in the Irwin field. Mike Yatsic, aged 28 years, was shot in the abdomen at Export by one of the reputies and died yesterday at 3:30 at the abdomen at Eport by one of the deputies and the state constabulary, it is charged, are responsible for what the paid agents of the corporations call a riot while the miners call it foul murder and brutal assault. The alleged riot was used as a blind, the men declare, as an excuse for sweeping down on innocent women and unsuspecting miners who were maintaining the peace and not molesting any one.

There were 30 deputy sheriffs backed up by members of the state constabulary, who swept down upon the wives and daughters of the miners and in a most cowardly manner assailed these poor women, none of whom were able to face such a brutal onslaught because these poor women were half starved when their husbands were working and have had but little to eat since the strike. This cowardly assault was made too in the name of justice. The people are asking "Is there no law for any save the fat corporations? Are these crimes to be tolerated in Pennsylvania, the state of which we speak in such laudatory terms?"

The farmers and citizens generally of Franklin township, where Export is located have in circulation a petition to the township supervisors protesting against the practice of deputy constables interfering with their alleged rights on the public highway.

It is alleged that persons regardless of their occupations are being held up and arrested on their way to and from Export. The petition is signed by two bankers of Export, two justices of the peace and scores of farmers and business men, some of them claiming that they have been detained by alleged deputies, and forced to go to great inconvenience to explain matters to the satisfaction of the officers.

Sheriff Shields declares that the deputy constables are not under his supervision, but are officers commissioned by the courts and that he is not responsible for their actions.

Marchers numbering 5,000, coming from Edna, Yukon, Madison and other places, paraded the streets here today, but did not try to go near the mines. Late this evening 15 of the marchers were arrested and placed in jail.

President Francis Feehan, of the Pittsburg district is taking an active part in the struggle and promises after this week to devote his entire time to the strike situation.

Owing to the adjustment of the district scale President Feehan has not been able to give his entire time to the Irwin field but as soon as the conferences now on are ended, the entire attention of the district officers will be directed to the Irwin field and the victory if not won by that time will be quickly brought about.

The operators of the Pittsburg district are in need of miners at the Pittsburg district prices which are said to be twice as much as those paid in the Irwin field and arrangements will be made by the district officers for the care of many of the men in the Irwin field while a battle is being waged for those who will be asked to remain and help end the conflict.

Peonage Charged By Gompers

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Charging that Russian immigrants were being held virtually in a state of peonage on the sugar plantations of Hawaii, President Gompers has protested to Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor and has demanded the prosecution of planters and others who, he says, have been guilty of violations of the alien contract labor law.

The protest was made two days ago and became known today. Secretary Nagel may have some statement to make tomorrow. The Department of Commerce and Labor some time ago started an investigation on its own account. The charges which Mr. Gompers makes in his protest are not new to the secretary.

In his protest Mr. Gompers says the immigrants were promised comfortable, furnished homes with electric lights and that they have been given roofless shacks; that they were promised free transportation from their homes to their work and that they are obliged to walk as far as five miles in their own time; that they were compelled to buy provisions at a plantation store at exorbitant prices. Other acts of oppression are alleged. Mr. Gompers says that an investigation will prove that a violation of the contract labor law has been systematically carried out.

The bill introduced in the New York senate so amending city charters as to permit the boards of education to sell in the open market the products of vocational, truant, trade and preparatory schools, has aroused the active opposition of the New York state workingmen's federation.

Members of the Honesdale, Pa., branch of the Shoemakers' union are about to incorporate a company for the manufacture of miners' shoes, their product to be marketed direct to the members of the United Mine Workers of America.

IRWIN MINERS HAVE FAITH IN THEIR CAUSE.

Leader Expresses His Conviction That Their Appeal for Justice Will Move All Christian Hearts--The Facts as to Wages--Pay Reduced 50 Per Cent in Ten Years While Living Cost Rises 100 Per Cent--Wives Forced to Work to Help Support Families--A Story That Should Shame the Operators.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, June 14.—Never in the history of the great state of Pennsylvania was there a more earnest appeal made to the Christian people of the state as well as the business interests for justice than the appeal that is being made by the miners of the Irwin field.

"All we miners ask is that the business and Christian people rise as a body and make an investigation into these conditions, and in the name of righteousness demand that such inhumanity shall be no longer tolerated." With this appeal the miners present a most fearful indictment against the non-union operators in the form of a scale of wages that prevails in the district in this section. In this scale the miners show that during the last ten years the wages of the miners have been reduced 50 per cent while the cost of living has been increased 100 per cent in the same period. Not only that, but instead of working by the ton the miners in the Irwin field have been working by the wagon, a conveyance which holds 3,500 pounds and this, too, for half the wages paid per ton in the Pittsburg district.

There can be nothing stronger than the facts as presented by miners themselves and their figures are unshaken because the operators cannot deny their correctness. They show too the reasons for the demands that are being made by the miners and that in order to eke out an existence the miners were compelled to demand living wages. This is not all, as the wages paid the men were not sufficient to maintain life, the wife was compelled in the average family to help maintain the family by seeking work outside and the husband was compelled to come home and prepare his own meals because in order to live both husband and wife were forced to work.

Here are the facts and those who may care to read them may learn the truth. One of the most prominent leaders said:

"In the year 1901, here the miners were paid 69½ cents per wagon, and up till the beginning of this year we were working for 53 cents per wagon. Then, at the beginning of this year, it was published in the press that the miners were being advanced 10 per cent in this place. I desire to state the truth. We got an advance of 5 cents on the wagon; that is the real way to put it. So you see that is not quite 10 per cent, and with the advance the company introduced safety lamps and the new explosives, and the supposed advance was really a 15 per cent reduction to the miners. It was the introduction of the safety lamp and the new explosives that caused the revolt of the men, and well the operators know this.

"In summing up, the miners have suffered something like 50 per cent of a reduction in wages, and groceries have risen almost 50 per cent in the same time. In the last 10 years the wages of the day workers have been reduced here from $2.75 per day to $1.70 at the beginning of this year. Without going into detail, there has been at the very least 50 per cent reduction of wages, while the coal has been rising in the market 50 per cent this last 10 years. So you can see the enormous profits that must have been coming to the coal corporations in the last ten years.

"This last ten years the miners' wages in other parts of Pennsylvania have been advanced 90 per cent. The wages paid to miners for digging coal then was 50 cents per ton for screen coal, and today it is 95 cents per ton for the same, and the day workers' wages have been advanced in the same proportion. For the run of mine coal in the Pittsburg district the miners are paid 62 cents per ton, and here we had 35 cents per ton or 52 cents per wagon.

"Machine mining in the same district is paid 53½ cents per ton for screen coal and 34½ cents per ton, run of mine coal, compared with 28 cents per wagon holding 35 hundredweight. This is a little of the comparison between the Pittsburg district and the present state of things as they are now.

"The day workers' wages today in the Pittsburg district are $2.70 per day of 8 hours for tracklayers, drivers, timbermen, tripriders, waterhaulers, pipemen, and here the same class of men got $2.25 per day of 11 hours, making a reduction of $1.60 per day as compared with the Pittsburg district. And in the same district the common laborer has $2.49 per day of 8 hours, and in this district the men at the same work here get $1.70 per day of 11 hours, a reduction of $1.71 per day of 11 hours.

"At the beginning of the strike I was surprised to find an alleged paper made a statement that this strike was projected through a plot hatched by some of the union operators and Mr. Feehan, president of the Fifth district of the United Mine Workers. There is not one miner but who knows better than I do that this is a lie, for it was another gentleman and myself that was the means of bringing the men out of the Hempfield slope the morning we had our first meeting; and on that very same evening we had a meeting, and when we traveled home with Mr. John McAdams we advised him either to write to Francis Feehan or go to see him with the object of bringing the officials up here to organize the miners, for there was a spirit of revolt among them, and they were all ripe for union.

"From the first meeting that was held that morning you could hear the men say, 'Why don't the organizers come here?' They later did come, exactly to the satisfaction of the men, and without one dissenting voice they declared for strike. If there was a plot it was hatched right among the miners themselves, and the miners all know that. It may not be possible to lead those who know nothing concerning the real situation to believe these things, but the miners have grown wise by bitter experience in increased oppression from time to time to treat these things as so much wasted time and labor to take the trouble of putting it in the columns of any paper.

"This article relates the first method they sought to pursue to break the strike, and they have adopted many others since, and cruel and barbarous have been some of them, but I wish to state on behalf of the men that all the methods they may adopt to bring the miners into subjection will prove of no avail, and any measure of success these methods have met with up to the present does not in any way annoy or worry the men, for the coal operators will find in a very few days, or at most in a few weeks, all their seeming success and hopes blasted, and find that none of their methods will prove successful but the granting of the just demands that the miners ask for.

"Our cause is a just cause, and there is no doubt but God is for the poor suffering, oppressed miners of Greensburg, and He will vindicate their righteous claims and will punish in His own time any way the tyrannical oppressors of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

"We have only to make a comparison of the wages earned here in the past by the miners and those at the present to see how the miners here have gradually been reduced from time to time, that you would not be in any way surprised why the miners revolted at the time they did. I make a comparison of the wages earned at the mines shortly before the strike and the prices paid to the miners in the past 10 or 15 years, and latterly to compare the decrease of the miners here with the 90 per cent of increase that the miners have had in other parts of Pennsylvania. It is a shame in the face of civilization that the poor miner has got to go into the mine with all its dangers, and breathe impure air for 10 or 12 hours, seeing so little daylight, enjoying so little of the sunshine, and then the comforts of life that ought to be his are denied him because of the poor wages that is allowed him.

"I was never in a town in my life where there were so many miners' wives who had to work. Fifty per cent of the miners' wives have to go out to work in order to keep the wolf from the door. What does it mean? It is just this: The husband comes home tired and worn out, and besides being hungry, he finds nothing to eat and the fire out—nothing really, for him. He has got to kindle the fire and make something ready for himself. I know the conditions from practical experience, and I have never tasted beer or anything in the form of intoxicating liquor, and have worked steady, and many of the necessities of life have been denied my children and my wife and I.

"All we miners ask is that the business people and Christian people rise as a body and make an investigation into these conditions, and in the cause of righteousness demand that such inhumanity shall no longer be tolerated in their midst and demand an immediate remedy.

"I have presented to you the condition of things as they exist now compared with the state of things in the past here, and you have also before you a true state of things as they are here now compared with the state of things just a few miles from our door. I trust I have conscientiously set before you the real facts and established the righteousness of our action at this time. The men here have been driven to organize by the increased tyranny of the operators, and they just feel that it must be win or die.

"The cry of the miner is 'No surrender,' and the men are just settling down to begin the strike now with a greater determination of spirit than ever, and they are feeling more confident of victory now than ever. The national organization promises now the moral and financial support of this strike, and it has given the men fresh courage and enthusiasm. Now, we ask in conclusion, in all fairness to the operators, and with equal fairness to the miners, that to avoid all unnecessary future trouble that an unbiased investigation be made of the same, and let each party be willing to arbitrate, or meet for the purpose of conciliation. The miners have already shown their willingness to meet, not in any way as showing their weakness, but proving the righteousness of their claim by being willing to submit it in any way for a settlement."

TRIBUNE IS MINERS OFFICIAL ORGAN.

At a meeting of the strike committee of the miners of the Irwin field, in which a great and history-making struggle for justice and human rights is now in progress, a resolution was adopted unanimously making the National Labor Tribune the official organ of no less than 20,000 miners engaged in that struggle. The meeting was held in Greensburg, and the policy of the National Labor Tribune was enthusiastically commended while ringing speeches were also made predicting a complete victory for the cause. The Tribune is grateful for the friendship of so many good honest workingmen and renews its faith that their brave and righteous fight will end in triumph.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor Exchange Fears--Insidious Attacks Upon the Fighting Powers of British Trade Unions--The Osborne Judgment a Rallying Point for the Enemies of the Unions--Welsh Anthracite Coal Strike Off--More New Tinplate Mills.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, JUNE 6, 1910.—As might have been expected there are not unwarranted apprehensions in the minds of our trade union leaders that the new labor exchanges may be used for unworthy purposes, and the biggest and most important of these unworthy purposes would of course be the supplying of blackleg labor to an employer who had a dispute with his workpeople. Conferences have taken place between Board of Trade officials and leading trade unionists and no particular satisfaction has been secured. The promise that absolute neutrality should be observed is found to be worthless when examined, as it would simply mean that before the unemployed workpeople were given the name of their new employer they would be informed that there was a strike or dispute on. But they would still be supplied.

General Secretary Appleton of the General Federation of Trade Unions informs me that the trade unions are collecting information and biding their time. Says Mr. Appleton, trade unionists see two possible objections to the labor exchanges. "The first is that labor exchanges-cum-state insurance may lull trade unionists into apathy. Once any community sinks into apathy it is finished, and if trade unionism sinks, the labor exchanges will be dominated by chambers of commerce and employers' associations, and the whole work of getting good wages for good labor will have to be recommenced. No agreement has been arrived at between the trade unions and the Board of trade, although the public may think such an agreement exists. The second reason for our being on our guard against the exchanges is the possibility of maladministration, or, shall I say, lack of experience in dealing with candidates.

"There are men now working in the Board of Trade offices in whom I have every confidence because they have gained experience and are used to labor conditions; but these men have unfortunately nothing to do with the present administration of the labor exchanges. To sum up the situation, let me say that in spite of state activity, it is the duty of every trade unionist to look ahead, and not be lulled into a false feeling of security, or his awakening will be very sudden and very rude. I foresee trouble."

That other point which so intimately concerns the work of British trade unionists—the question of supporting the Labor party in parliament and increasing its strength—looks like coming out in a very acute state at the next general election. The Osborne judgment has proved a rallying point for whatever strong partisans of either of the old political parties there are in the ranks of the union. Usually our trade unionists have not been partisans at all strenuously and so they have quite easily been induced to support the new parliamentary Labor party which is independent of both of the old political parties and enters the house on a Labor platform. But there are trade unionists and trade unionists, and there is apparently a small minority who would be prepared to wreck the union on this question rather than have their political prejudices touched.

There is supposed to hail from Birmingham a most suspicious center of anti-trade union activity, a "very influential trade union defense committee" which claims to have as supporters upwards of 5,000 members of various trade unions. All these "members of trade unions" have promised to report to the "defence committee" any continuance in their union of the collection of the levy for the Labor party or even of any voluntary contribution for it and also to report any grant, vote of contribution of any trade union's funds for political labor purposes.

From another source there comes the alleged organization of a conservative trade union which members of trade unions are asked to join, it being promised that their names should be kept secret. This is of course a downright attempt to get at whatever partisans of the Conservative party there are in the working class union ranks with a view to organizing that section against the trade unions' own independent candidates. It may be remembered that at the general election in January four precious conservative labor candidates stood for election, being financed by the Conservative party, and in every case standing against the union labor candidates. The four made no showing at all but it is evident that strong attempts will be made to organize this class of opposition by the next general election.

Then the great Osborne—that railway servant who raised a test case decided by the house of lords eventually that the trade union levy to pay the salaries of labor M. P.'s is illegal and who, although only in receipt of $10 a week wages was able to fight one of the biggest law cases on record which meant the outlay of thousands and thousands of dollars (being helped no doubt by a peculiar alchemy that can easily be guessed at)—announces that he is secretary now of the Trade Union Political Freedom league formed to protect trade union funds from party purposes, their funds from wrongful use and their members from political tyranny. The main object of the league is declared to be the prevention of any portion of trade union funds being used for any kind of political purposes. The league has already asked members of parliament to vote against the Labor party's bill which would set aside the decision of the house of lords on this matter.

The decision of the court of appeals that members of trade unions cannot be penalized for failure to contribute to any fund for the maintenance of a member of parliament has had an important sequel. Mr. Nicholas, solicitor to the South Wales Miners' Federation, received on June 1st a writ to proceed with the winding up of the parliamentary fund of that organization. The writ was issued at the instance of the plaintiff in the test case, and it is sought that the money accumulated shall be distributed among the members of the federation. It is expected that protracted legal proceedings will follow this intimation.

The Railway Clerks' Association has been in annual convention since I last wrote, delegates being present representing 9,000 railway clerks. G. J. Wardle, labor M. P., and ex-railway clerk, declared in opening the convention that in Germany, from which he had just returned, there were 2,000,000 members in 49 trade unions, whilst in Great Britain were about the same number of trade unionists, but 1,200 unions, and the competition amongst them was one of the great curses of British trade union organization. The president of the union announced that last year over 1,000 new members were enrolled.

The executive carried a resolution urging that as working arrangements, pooling agreements and amalgamations were prejudicial to the interests of railway employes they should not be sanctioned by parliament unless they had clauses for the protection of the clerical staff. The railway clearing house branch of the union announces that as a result of these railway amalgamations there was a prospect of some 2,500 clerks at the clearing house being thrown out of work. The delegates carried a resolution, with one dissentient, in favor of railway nationalization.

A resolution was also adopted demanding that the decision of the house of lords in the Osborne case should be met by legislation allowing trade unions to apply their funds to parliamentary work. It was also resolved to establish a special parliamentary fund for candidates representing the association on the basis of a minimum voluntary levy of 25 cents per member per annum. This will surely excite the rag tag and bobtail of Osbornians. General Secretary Walkden was

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE LAW OF RETRIBUTION

Sowing and Reaping—Visiting Sins of Parents Upon Their Children—Justice of the Divine Arrangement—Grace So Much More Abound—Else Were Your Children Unholy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today to large and attentive audiences. We report his discourse from the text, **"I, the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."** (Deut. 5: 9, 10.) A report of the discourse follows:

No one of experience can question the fact that our text is corroborated by all our experiences in life. However unjust some may claim it to be, that the children should inherit the weaknesses resulting from parental dissipations and violations of the Divine law, the fact remains that however atheism may question the existence of a God or infidelity doubt the inspiration of his Word, no one can question the two facts of this text, (1), that sin and its penalty can be inherited and (2) the fact that God is merciful to such as renounce sin and turn to him and seek to walk according to his direction. However these blessings upon evil doers and their children and these blessings upon well doers and their posterity may be termed laws and laws of heredity, it does not altar the fact, because the Almighty is the one who made these laws of heredity.

Under the delusion handed down to us from the "dark ages"—that God had condemned to eternal torment all the children of Adam because of his sin—we are all inclined properly enough to feel rebellious against any such matter and to assert that from the standpoint of human reasoning it would be entirely unjust to torture the posterity of Adam eternally for his transgression—"original sin." But as we get the eyes of our understanding opened to see what is the real penalty for sin, that it is death, extinction, and that our perfect parents, fully informed respecting the divine will, were culpable; worthy of death, and when we learn further that whatever is enjoyed by Adam's posterity in the way of life, however disadvantageous the conditions, is that much of divine leniency and mercy and comes that much short of being the full penalty, death, extinction—then we begin to see that life under any conditions and disadvantages is still a boon, better than extinction. When further we begin to learn of the divine arrangement by which the race was redeemed from the death sentence by the sacrifice of Christ and that this redemption guarantees an opportunity for eternal life to every member of Adam's race, then we begin to reverence and adore the Creator as not only just in his sentence of death, but now revealed to the eyes of our understanding as merciful in providing for our recovery out of that death—by a resurrection from the dead.

IN WRATH HAVE MERCY, LORD

Recognizing the wrath of God as manifested in the death penalty (not in an eternity of torture) we can see that the Scriptures everywhere declare that the wrath of God is resting upon our race; that every member of it is subject to this very penalty which came upon father Adam and has been entailed upon all of his posterity. This is the curse, the condemnation everywhere referred to throughout the Bible; as we have previously seen it is a death curse or sentence, but this includes all the incidentals leading up to death, such as mental, moral and physical degradation.

The Almighty Creator did not wait for us to cry out for his pity and compassion, but from the very beginning, foreknowing our fall into sin, he had the plan arranged for our redemption and ultimate recovery from this condition of wrath, curse, death. We are informed that our Lord Jesus was the Lamb of God slain from the foundation of the world—in the divine purpose and arrangement—though only now being made manifest to the church and shortly to the world. Thus viewed there has been no injustice practised against our race in permitting the children to share with their father Adam in his penalty. Rather they had esteemed it and do esteem it better than the sentence itself, and furthermore in the Lord's providences the world's present experiences in the fall and later on in the recovery from the fall in the hands of the great Redeemer during the Millennial Age, is to prove a lesson, a schooling, in the exceeding sinfulness of sin, which the race as a whole will never forget and out of which many (now the Church, later on the world) will draw lessons of wisdom and grace.

Looking still more deeply into the Divine Plan as it is revealed in the Lord's Word for those who are his (Psa. 25: 14), we find a particular reason why it was not only advisable but necessary that this law of heredity should operate in our race, even though it brought in its train a terrible list of experiences to our race. The reason for this is based upon one element of the divine character—Justice—the very element which at one time we supposed was violated by this law of heredity. As our eyes open to the teachings of the Scriptures we perceive that if God had not permitted his law of heredity to operate, but had permitted each individual of the race to come forth to perfection and to stand an individual trial such as father Adam was subject to, it would doubtless have meant that at least one-half of the race, possibly more, would have deliberately chosen a course of sin as father Adam chose it. To expect more than one-half to be obedient would be unreasonable. Rather, from what we see about us in the experience of life, we would have been apt to conclude that only a very small majority, perhaps one-tenth, would have been obedient to God, while the remaining nine-tenths would have been disobedient.

Some might ask, Would not even that have been better than the Divine arrangement as we see it operating now, that the whole race should suffer for one man's disobedience? We answer, No! Not according to the testimony of the Scriptures. The Bible shows us that while this law of retribution has worked such terrible havoc in Adam and his race for now 6,000 years—while 20,000,000,000 have been born in sin and sorrow and pain and after a few years of trouble have died in sorrow and pain, nevertheless in God's due time all of these shall have more favorable opportunities of knowing of God's true character and of attaining to a full character development in his likeness during the Millennial Age. This means that probably more will gain eternal life and blessing under the divine arrangement as we have it than we could reasonably expect would have been saved had the Lord not provided this law of heredity and condemnation of all, but on the contrary had permitted each to be born in perfection and to stand his trial as between loyalty to God with the reward of eternal life or disobedience punished with death. But we shall see that it meant much more than this.

CONDEMNED IN ONE—REDEEMED BY ONE

A great economic law is connected with the divine arrangement. The condemnation of a race in one man's loins because of his transgression made possible the divine arrangement that a Second Man should pay the penalty for the first and redeem both him and all who were in him at the time of his condemnation. This is at once a demonstration of Divine Wisdom and of Divine Justice. Suppose, for instance, that the law of heredity had not prevailed, had not been instituted by our Lord, but that each individual had come forth perfect and had been personally placed on trial and been personally condemned to death. Would it not have required an individual savior for each one condemned under such an arrangement? Surely it would. Hence, had one-half of the race proven themselves sinners and been personally condemned it would either have been necessary to avoid redemption altogether or to redeem the sinner half of the race, by giving a life for a life—a perfect being's sacrifice for or instead of each imperfect life. Estimating the total number of our race at 20,000,000,000 Justice would have been obliged to require 10,000,000,000 of perfect beings to be offered as the ransom price for the 10,000,000,000 of sinners. Under the very best estimation that we can possibly make, this would have required the death of all the perfect ones of the race as redeemers for all the imperfect members of the race, and what a havoc that would have implied—with just as many dying as under present conditions, namely, one-half as sinners and the other half as redeemers, ransoms. Besides, we perceive that it would not have been just on the part of the Almighty to have compelled the righteous ones to suffer for the unrighteous as their redeemers, hence there would have been no assurance even then that any but a fraction of the sinner race would have been redeemed. On the contrary, how wise, conservative and economical was the Divine arrangement that by one man's disobedience under the laws of heredity the many would be born sinners and sharers in his penalty, death, and that then in due time one Savior, one perfect one, the "man Christ Jesus," might redeem Adam and, redeeming him, redeem all of his race from the death sentence, the curse, the wrath of God, and as a result of the redemption obtain the right, the authority, the power during his Millennial Kingdom and in association with his glorified Church of the Gospel Age to bless all the families of the earth and to uplift as many as would be willing out of all their ignorance, weakness and sinful and dying conditions to all that was lost in Adam.

RETRIBUTIVE JOYS AND REWARDS

We are to remember, too, that the Scriptures distinctly teach that the condition of the affairs of our world—sin, retributive punishment, the redemption through Jesus, the call of the Church and their sufferings with their Redeemer and the promises of future blessing and glory both for the Church and for the world—are subjects in which the angels of God are interested. As the Apostle Peter says, "Of which salvation the prophets have enquired and searched diligently * * * Searching what or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did signify, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow * * * Which things the angels desire to look into." (1 Pet. 1: 10-12.) They wondered when all the sufferings of Jesus and the Church would be completed and when the glory time would come and recovery from sin and death conditions, when God's purpose would thus ripen and bear fruit in the recovery of those who fell from his favor in Adam's disobedience but were redeemed by the precious blood.

The great lesson of what constitutes disobedience, and how serious a sin it is, and what it would lead to if allowed to take its course, was illustrated in man's experiences; and all the hosts of angels looked on with amazement, no doubt. God's Justice was fully demonstrated in the infliction of the death penalty and the permission of its inroads upon the mental, moral and physical perfection of his creatures, bringing many of the race down almost to brutality. God's Love was manifested in the gift of his Son, in the arrangement of his plan by which for the joy set before him, Jesus might become Adam's Redeemer, and the Bridegroom of the Elect Church and ultimately the great King of Glory, who, during the Millennial Age, is to restore, revive and bless and test Adam and all his race.

CHRIST AND THE CHURCH CRUCIALLY TESTED

We cannot wonder if all the holy angels looked on in amazement as they beheld the Only Begotten Son of God leave the "glory which he had before the world was" and humble himself to take human nature—to be born a man that he might redeem Adam and his race. It must have seemed wonderful to them, not only that the Heavenly Father would arrange such a plan, but wonderful also that the glorious "Only Begotten," "First-Born," should be the one to whom the proposition would be made to show his faith and love for the Father, to do his will to the extent of such a sacrifice, not only of glory, but, eventually, of life. They had yet to see a further operation of the divine law of retribution operating in Jesus for his blessing and honor. So intent were they in looking at the humiliation of the Only Begotten, and then at his death that apparently they did not so carefully note the fact that the Heavenly Father had set before him great joys, great blessings, great exaltation, when he should finally have finished his work. Already the Only Begotten was next to the Father in glory and dignity, honor and power; what more of divine honor could be bestowed upon even the First-Born of every creature. The Only Begotten himself appears not to have thought particularly of the promised glory. The joy set before him, however, seems to have been that he would do the Father's will and thus demonstrate his absolute loyalty even unto death. While, no doubt, it was a joy to the Lord to be the Father's Agent in the rescue of Adam and his race from sin and death, nevertheless we believe that his chief joy in connection with the matter was that thus he might demonstrate to the Father his absolute love by his submission and obedience. Our Lord's own words were, "Father glorify thou me with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." (John 17: 5.) He knew of the Father's proposed high exaltation of him as a reward, but he did not mention this; he would merely ask of the Father that when he had accomplished the Divine purpose he might have back the same honor and position and divine favor which he had laid aside when he humbled himself to become Adam's redemption price, the world's Savior. Such modesty and loyalty are difficult for us to comprehend of our fallen, imperfect conditions.

But the Apostle explains to us, speaking under the power of inspiration, that because of our Lord's obedience in leaving the glory and becoming a man and dying for our sins, therefore "God hath highly exalted him and given him a name above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth." (Phil. 2: 9, 10.) Elsewhere in the Scriptures we are assured that our Lord became partaker of the Divine nature in his resurrection; that thus he attained a reward far above anything that could have been thought, not only above angels, but also far above his own prehuman condition. In thus rewarding the faithful the Lord is carrying out the spirit of our text—he has been exemplifying what is otherwise taught in the Scriptures—"whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." (Gal. 6: 7.) Adam sowed disobedience and he and his race have reaped a terrible harvest of degradation, suffering and death. The Only Begotten sowed obedience, as prophetically expressed of him at the time of his baptism, "I delight to do thy will, O my God, thy law is written in my heart." (Psa. 40: 8.) Laying down his life in harmony with the Divine program was his sowing and the reaping at the resurrection was glory, honor and immortality, the divine nature. How richly Jehovah rewards every demonstration of loyalty to him and the principles of righteousness!

The same principle of retribution, good and evil, is manifested in God's dealing with his people during this Gospel Age. Those who follow in the footsteps of Jesus and lay down their lives in harmony with the Divine plan and co-operation in the same are promised not only peace and joy and love and the holy Spirit in this present life, but that by and by they shall be joint-heirs with their Redeemer and Lord in his Kingdom glory as his Bride. But those who sow sparingly, the Apostle assures us, will reap sparingly; those who sacrifice little will get a small blessing, and, proportionately, those who sacrifice nothing have neither part nor lot in the call of this present time, while those, on the contrary, who sow to the flesh may expect to reap corruption, death—the Second Death.

RETRIBUTION COVERING THE WORLD

We have already seen that this law of retribution has operated in our race as a whole, bringing all under condemnation; we are all witnesses that this law of retribution operates with greater intensity upon each individual according to his will, desire, intentions. Those who wilfully, deliberately violate conscience and the laws of nature step onward in the downward way, increase their difficulties. Every evil thought, every evil word, tends to break down the moral and physical and mental fiber of the transgressor and, according to the laws of nature, help to hasten mental, moral and physical degradation, disease, imbecility, etc. On the contrary, those (outside the Church, the world, heathen) who recognize with more or less clearness the principle of right and wrong, justice and injustice, receive under this law of retribution a measure of blessing; their mental, moral and physical fibers may be somewhat strengthened and their characters and dispositions be considerably rectified to their comfort and advantage in the present life.

In the life to come, after being awakened, from the sleep of death, during the Millennial Age or times of restitution, this law of retribution will still be enforced. When the eyes of understanding of all will be opened and the clear light of truth shall shine upon all, the willing and obedient will quickly come into divine favor and receive the more abundantly of the restitution blessings, while those who in any measure or degree shall resist the light of that glorious day will make correspondingly slower progress toward the full perfection it offers, while those who persist in their opposition shall ultimately be destroyed in the Second Death. Furthermore, the Lord intimates clearly that the conduct of the present life in either upbuilding character or deteriorating it, will mean proportionately more or fewer "stripes" in the life to come. Those who know the Master's will and do it not will be beaten with many stripes. They, by reason of the breaking down of their characters and the greater demoralization of their consciences and powers, will need and proportionately receive that much more chastisement from the corrective rod of discipline during the Millennial Age than if they had taken the opposite course of living in accord with their consciences. The Lord declares that those who have sinned with little knowledge will receive proportionately fewer stripes. (Luke 12: 47, 48.) And this also is what we should expect under the Divine law of retribution and compensation. There is a force and power in this teaching of the Scriptures respecting a future retribution with which the present life has to do and which means greater or less stripes or corrections by and by in proportion as the individual has been faithful to present responsibilities and light; there is a force in this that does not attach itself to the ordinary and unscriptural teaching that all who do not gain the prize of eternal glory now offered to the Church, the saints, will share alike in an eternity of torment unthinkable and untellable in cruelty and atrocity. Let us hold fast to the teachings of the Divine Word; let us remember that error never does sanctify; that our Lord presented the correct thought in his prayer, "Sanctify them through thy Truth; thy Word is Truth."—John 17: 17.

YACHT FOR GOSPEL WORK IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Pastor Russell, of People's Pulpit Association, to Work Among Sailors in the Port.

Pastor Russell, president of the People's Pulpit Association, has been presented, for Christian mission work, the fully equipped and seaworthy Angel, a naphtha and sailing yacht. Angel is about 125 feet over all, has seating capacity in dining saloon for seventy persons, and is prepared for main deck meetings in fair weather.

As indicated by Pastor Russell, in his acceptance of the vessel, unique work will be undertaken in New York Harbor. It is said the meetings on board the Angel will be advertised from day to day, stating her moorings, as well as the language of the speaker. Thus all who desire may keep in touch with this witness of the "Gospel of glad tiding to all nations."

"Fortunately, my friends, this gift is not wholly a surprise to me," said Pastor Russell in accepting it. "I had intimations and was in touch with some of you respecting The Angel. Nevertheless, I am at a loss for fitting words wherewith to express my appreciation of your loving zeal in following a suggestion I dropped respecting the soul-needs of the sailors of all nationalities visiting this great port.

"Let me briefly say I accept your gift, not in my own name, but in the name of the People's Pulpit Association—as its trustee, if you please. May the Angel always and in every language sound forth the praises of the God of all grace!

"It is too early to announce a program for The Angel. It is my thought, however, that on her the Gospel of God's mercy should be preached every night of the week in a different tongue—in English, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Greek, Italian, etc., and that she should have different moorings nightly, in touch with the various dockings."

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Three thousand people heard Pastor Russell's discourse last Sunday in the Academy of Music. About 1,000 were turned away, unable to get in. King George's brother was present and occupied one of the private boxes. He is reported to have said he could easily have sat and listened to the speaker another hour. Several editors of Jewish papers called for the sermon the next day for use in their paper, in the Hebrew language. All the local papers made favorable mention on the sermon. It is estimated that about 600 Hebrews were present. The talks in London brought over 500 responses by letter and postcards. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

Yours sincerely,
J. A. BOHNET.

Atlantic, Ia., June 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me two copies of your valuable paper, "The National Labor Tribune" of June 9, 1910. We appreciate your paper more each week on account of Pastor Russell's sermons which are printed in such large clear type, and as long as you print the sermons you may count on us as subscribers. Yours truly,

A. H. HUYCK.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am today renewing my subscription to your paper through "The Watch Tower." This is, I believe the fifth year I have taken the Tribune and I shall continue to be a subscriber so long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. Very respectfully,

E. C. THOMPSON.

Johnstown, Pa., June 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find order for my subscription for your paper which is so much appreciated in our home because of Pastor Russell's sermons which harmonize the scriptures as we never saw before and vindicates our Heavenly Father's character and plan of salvation for all mankind and not for one out of ninety-nine and puts the rest in eternal torment; thank God for election of the church and restitution for all in due time. Truly you shall be rewarded for your generosity. Yours truly.

J. L. MILLER.

Brooklyn, June 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We received a comforting message through your paper. Pastor Russell's sermon on "Jerusalem" ought to quicken the hearts of all Jews to look into the scriptures and to see the glorious message, the gracious promises, which God has made for them. I will call attention of my fellow Israelites to his wonderful message which your paper published. No Jew who has any thoughts about his own salvation could afford to miss so clear an account of God's plan with reference to them as outlined in his talk on "Jerusalem." Kindly send me six copies. Yours truly,

D. J. COHEN.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly attended to, one name or a hundred.

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. W. Meloy, Altoona.
Ida J. Leslie, Haverhill.
Isabel Frizzell, Ogden.
Miss Margaret Worden, Bangor.
L. J. McClure, Custer.
W. H. Bullard, Roseboro.
James Connell, Cambridge.
J. L. Miller, Johnstown.
Mrs. John P. Weyerbacher, Glenwood Springs.

Wire Products.

Although sales are still confined to small lots, buying of wire and nails is more general, and the total tonnage involved in sales of the past week compares favorably with any other week this year. Owing to the fact that there has been an absence of heavy buying, prices are being maintained with difficulty. Reports that wire nails have been sold at $1.75 are not confirmed, although it is not likely that any business is being taken above $1.80. Most all sellers are quoting slightly lower prices on wire. We quote the market as follows, contracts for the jobbing trade being limited usually to 60 days:

Wire nails, jobbers' carload lots, $1.80; retailers' carload lots, $1.85, painted barb wire, jobbers' carload lots, $1.80; retailers' carload lots, $1.85, with 30c for galvanizing; plain wire to jobbers in carloads, 1.60, and to dealers, in carloads, $1.65; polished staples, $1.80; galvanized staples, $2.10.

The Montreal (Canada) Trades and Labor Councils desires to have all employment agencies in that territory abolished and have one general office established under the control of the government.

The State Federation of Labor of Texas has decided, by a large majority vote, that hereafter all officers of the federation are to be elected by secret ballot, and in that way eliminate politics from that body.

A Test That Failed.

Her husband was an oculist, and she desired to help him. She studied hard and then sought to begin practice on the negro cook. She placed the cook in position and then began with the cards that contained the big and little letters. She selected the extreme lenses, and each time she tried one she said:

"Martha, can you read the letters with that lense?"

"No," the cook said; "I can't read it yet."

The ambitious wife tried and tried, going through her entire supply of lenses, but the result was the same. Finally the cook said:

"'Tain't no use. You never will teach me to read that way. I ought to have learned when I was a kid."—Kansas City Star.

Beaten by a Professional.

Hank Johnson had long enjoyed the distinction of being the homeliest man in Canyonville, so it was somewhat of a shock to him when Steve Billings came into the Tourists' Retreat and announced, "Boys, there's a homelier man than Hank over at the depot—feller by the name of Charles Battel Loomis, that gives lectures."

Without a word Hank started across the road and was gone some time.

"Waal," Steve said when Hank returned, "d'ye give up?"

"Heck!" Hank replied, with supreme disgust. "He's a professional."—Success Magazine.

Spoiled the Treatment.

She was unquestionably a stout woman. She occupied more than one person's share of space in the street car and quite overshadowed her trim companion. "You really ought to try something," said her friend in reply to an aside from the stout lady herself regarding her weight. "A woman I know reduced herself twenty pounds in a very few months by taking a treatment. I can find out what it was if you like."

"You're very kind," said the stout lady, "but I've quite given up trying to get thin. Oh, I know," she went on as the other interrupted, "but you cannot induce me to take up any new fads. The last one I tried settled that. They made me imagine that I was a beautiful lily swaying in the summer breeze from side to side! I decided that was ridiculous for a woman of my weight and so"—

"Perhaps you didn't give it a fair trial," suggested her friend.

"Perhaps not, but my husband came in just when I was being a lily, and he"—

"Men never understand, do they?" said her friend.

The Bakers' union at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, is on strike to enforce hygienic conditions in bakeries. It is affiliated with the International Union of Bakery Workers and the American Federation of Labor.

JUN 24 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 29 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

SO-CALLED "DEPUTIES" RIOT AND MURDER.

Striking Miners in Irwin Field Continue in Splendid Manner to Obey Their Leaders' Advice to Respect Law, but Agents for Operators Commit Unspeakable Outrages---Well-Grounded Report that Companies Cannot Hold Out Much Beyond July 1.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, June 21. — Five thousand miners assembled at Penn station on Friday, notwithstanding the opposition of Sheriff James E. Shields, who was overstepping his authority to prevent the miners from assembling on a piece of ground that had been voluntarily offered to the miners to hold their meeting.

Not only has the sheriff gone too far in this case but he has continually made himself obnoxious by conduct that is unbecoming the office which he holds at the hands of the people. The miners declare that he is behaving as a corporation agent and that he is employing unnaturalized citizens as deputies, who, instead of preserving the peace, are going from home to home terrorizing the women and their innocent children by flourishing large pistols in their faces and threatening bodily harm.

The women are frightened and the entire county is simply terrorized by these thugs who are dragging innocent men from their homes and it is claimed deliberately murdering them while others in an effort to get away are shot in the back or through the heart. The miners declare they are given absolutely no protection and between the thugs employed by the sheriff and the corporations and the state constabulary the miners are not given a rabbit's chance.

There are game laws to protect the game of the state and nine months out of the year protection is afforded the game of the state but there is no law for the miner in the Irwin field and he is being shot down daily by desperadoes who have been brought into the field in the name of the law, while the state constabulary, instead of arresting the criminals, permits them to go free.

The miners have entered charges of murder against the alleged murderers but the courts are releasing these men on bail and it is claimed that one deputy who has killed two miners has been released on bail both times and that he has since left the community. The miners will insist on this man's being brought to justice.

No other county in the state permits any man charged with murder to go out on bail and particularly bail in a comparatively trifling sum. In the case of the shooting of Mike Chekan, which was committed by Supt. Frank Crow, none would have thought that he could be so brutal. On his bended knees the seven-year-old child of the father prayed for his father's life. The miners say the child wept and pitifully pleaded, "Oh please don't kill my papa. Please save my papa. He a good man; please, Mr. don't kill him." Yet this innocent man was shot down and the perpetrator of the crime is at large.

The murder of Mike Yatsic was diabolical. This man was carrying his six months' old baby in his arms and had nothing to do with the miners except that he refused to work for the corporation while the men were on strike. However, the deputies created a disturbance by firing into a crowd of women and this man with the women immediately started to run towards home when the assistant stable boss, it is said, at Export, shouted to a drunken deputy: "Shoot the ——— ———," and a moment later it is claimed Yatsic fell mortally wounded with his child in his arms. He was removed to the Mercy hospital and there died on the following Wednesday.

Frank Packey was on his porch at Madison and was doing absolutely nothing when a drunken deputy, it is claimed, came up and demanded that he "get out" but before he could get away he was grabbed and brutally beaten and shot and his lifeless form was picked up later. To say that the miners are being shot down like dogs is putting it mildly as there is some respect for a dog in this community and to shoot one creates fear of bodily harm from the owner as well as legal proceedings for cruelty to animals.

But to shoot a miner is merely a joke and the deputies are going about vaunting their "courage" and boasting of the number of notches on their guns. They are "brave" men, these deputies! Were it not for the fear of the law and the love of peace the miners would pick them up bodily and throw them overhead into the next county.

These "guardians of the law" do not charge men alone. They have been most cowardly to women and particularly if the women are carrying children. They fear a struggle too much to attack a woman who has not a child in her arms. Last week 27 miners and four women were arrested at Export and hauled across the country to Greensburg. These men and women had done nothing to disturb the peace but the deputies assaulted them and turned a hose on them from which scalding water was coming. In the effort to get away there was some commotion. The deputies called this a riot and the men and women were arrested.

Seventeen deputies have been charged with murder and these deputies are out on bail. These men charged a crowd of miners who were enjoying themselves in the homes without the slightest thought of the struggle in which the miners were engaged.

Had the miners done this there would have gone up a clamor from coal operators and the subsidized press that would have been heard all over the state and the militia would have been ordered out but as the "interests" are committing these crimes there is no protest. They are trying to create the impression the courts will favor the criminals but the cases must come before a jury and the citizens declare there will be a day of reckoning.

George Sevanskey of Madison was arrested on Saturday night and dragged to jail where he was confined until Wednesday morning under the pretense that he had done some shooting when in reality his wife was very ill in bed and he had gone out into the yard. No sooner had he gone out of the house when two shots were fired into the room where his wife lay and immediately after Savenskey was grabbed and dragged to the jail with not even a chance to tell his wife of the outrage. His wife suffered from the nervous shock after the shooting and there she lay unable to find out what had become of her husband and no one near to give her sustenance. There was no charge against this man and he was finally released on payment of his board while in jail. This was the case also with another miner who was kept in jail with no charge against him and who was also compelled to pay for his board. The attorney for the miners is taking up these matters and intends prosecuting the sheriff and a number of others.

It is very apparent that every effort has been made by the employers of the thugs to create riot and thereby establish grounds for the calling out of the militia but the miners are peaceable and while the natural inclination is to grab the thugs by the neck and do them bodily harm the miners have manfully refrained from committing any violence and this is chiefly responsible for the great success of the strike.

They have practically won the battle and the operators are getting ready to pay the advance.

Within the next week some of the operators will sign the scale and the remainder are expected to follow within a few days. The Tribune has already stated that the scale will be signed by July 4 and this is almost certain as the operators are weakening and must either settle or remain idle. There is no coal being shipped out of the district save a little from the Jamison mines where Edward Soppitt, ex-national board member of the United Mine Workers, is superintendent. Soppit has proved himself quite a hero for the operators. He has actually stood beside a deputy and told him to knock the heads off the miners. This is said to be going some for Soppitt. It is declared that when he led the miners he would rather run than fight but recently he has become wonderfully brave and actually rides up to the miners and says mean things about them.

Deputy Sheriff Jerre McDonough, who pulled a gun on Howard Barger while the latter attempted to get off the train at the Keystone shaft, was held for court. The woman who was brutally assaulted by a cowardly constable near Greensburg is slowly recovering. Her husband has, however, entered a charge of felonious assault and battery against the deputy.

SCENES IN THE IRWIN STRIKE FIELD.

The Wives and Children of Irwin Strikers in Their Great Parade at Greensburg.

DECORATING GRAVE OF RENOMENO, THE YOUKON STRIKE MARTYR.

The strike leaders shown in this picture are Mike Halapy, George Guzzi, Al. Anderson, Van Bitner, John Luteransick and N. H. Bailey.

LABOR IN GOOD DEMAND

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Demand for nearly all classes of labor is more general now than at any time since prior to the big industrial depression through which the country passed more than two years ago. Inquiries made today show that not only is there a big demand for unskilled labor, such as harvest hands, railroad and construction gang workers and street laborers, but the skilled trades of the country, especially the building trades crafts, are busily engaged in productive industry and are reaping their share of the national distribution of wealth.

Officials of employment agencies declare that there is now no need of any unskilled or "casual" laborers walking the streets of big cities for lack of work. Employment may be had for the asking either in construction camps or in Kansas wheat fields. Standing orders for men to do railroad construction work in all parts of the country are on hand in the free employment offices and Director Charles Harris of the Kansas free employment office announced that at least 40,000 men will be needed soon to harvest the wheat crop in the Kansas wheat belt.

The troubles which recently led to the lockout of many thousands in the Building Trades council in Germany have been settled for three years. The Berlin industrial court's arbitration award has been accepted by the unions.

FAVOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The house committee on labor yesterday decided to report favorably a bill creating a department of labor with a seat in the President's cabinet.

The creation of such a department has been urged repeatedly by union labor leaders, led by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers and his fellow-advocates of the measure have contended that this is the only way that pressing labor questions can be handled satisfactorily.

It is not considered likely that action will be taken on the measure till the next session of congress.

MILWAUKEE UNIONS ON THE CHURCH

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—The Central Trades and Labor Council dominated by the Socialists of Milwaukee, does not want the convention of the American Federation of Labor here in 1911.

It also does not want sermons preached on Labor Day, a custom which has been started in the east.

These were roundly scored by the council at its meeting last Thursday and resolutions favoring the postponement were voted down. Departing from its usual custom of considering only questions of moment to the labor movement, the council entered upon a discussion of the values of churches to the trades unions and particularly to their preachings on Sunday before Labor day.

The discussion arose on a communication received from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"We took this matter up once before and received little satisfaction," said Assemblyman Frank Weber, agent of the council. "The result was that the ministers gave us 'churchianity' and not Christianity."

WOULD SEND 21 JAPS BACK

SEATTLE, Wash., June 18.—Japanese Vice Consul Hayashi held a conference with the prosecuting attorney of Snohomish county at Everett yesterday. The vice consul is disinclined to make much of the driving of 21 Japanese mill hands from the town of Darrington two days ago, and says it is not the policy of his government to let small troubles of Japanese laborers in this country result in friction between the nations.

The United States Lumber Company, which employed the Japanese, has applied for warrants for the arrest of nearly all the white men in Darrington, and the prosecuting attorney has the matter under advisement.

It is the purpose to send the Japanese back to Darrington under the protection of the sheriff of Snohomish county, but a time for their return has not been set.

CANADA BARS POOR LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Canadian authorities on the northwestern boundary are rigidly enforcing a regulation requiring alien laborers, with the exception of Americans, applying for admission to that country to have $200 in cash. The result has been that thousands of railroad laborers and others needed on large contract work practically have been shut out.

Some of the American railroad builders in Alaska have been enforcing a rule that only white men can work for them, all nationalities being excluded except laborers from northern Europe, America, Australia and New Zealand.

Organized labor is fast gaining in Santa Cruz county, California. Recently the bricklayers, cement workers, plasterers and carpenters formed unions.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Labor Party and the Lords' Veto. Miners' Federation an an Eight Hours' Question--Keir Hardie on the Whitehaven Disaster--Straight Talk With Winston Churchill---Newest Labor Party Membership Figures--Tinplate Trade More Active--Top Level Prices.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, June 13, 1910.—Prior to the death of King Edward it was assumed in early circles that the question of the suppression of the Lords' veto would be taken as a prominent early measure in the new session. However, although parliament resumed its labors this week hostilities between the Lords and Commons would appear to have been suspended largely on account of the presumed necessity of giving precedence to matters pertaining to the king's accession such as the civil list, the regency bill and other measures like those. Events therefore, seem likely to play into the hands of conservatives. The government however, stands pledged to complete its work of social legislation and it behooves it to fulfil its pledge without loss of time. Perhaps with an idea of buying off Labor opposition to any compromise the Labor party has been offered representation on the committee to arrange the civil list. I am assured, however, by the party, that any hopes that their strong opposition will be bought off are doomed to disappointment. Whatever may be the outcome of the conference negotiations between the two big political parties with a view to a compromise on the veto question the Labor party will decline to be bound in any way by the result. If necessary it will proceed with its own veto campaign in the house of commons and in the country at large.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on June 9th, it was decided to call a conference to be held on June 28 to consider further the question of the working of overlapping shifts in South Wales, and the amendment of the eight hours act—i. e., to allow the second shift to finish on Saturdays so that all men engaged in the mines may secure a Saturday afternoon holiday.

At the last conference of the federation, following upon the conferences between miners' leaders and the board of trade, it was resolved to agree to the proposals received to allow of the afternoon holiday, but a further resolution was agreed to which provided that this must not be taken as an agreement to allow an amendment of the eight hours act. When the question was submitted to the districts, it was found that these two resolutions conflicted, and some way out of the difficulty will have to be found. It is not expected that a full report as to the result of the ballot of the districts will be ready for the conference.

Keir Hardie, the Labor M. P., having declared that he believed that at the time the Whitehaven pit was bricked up the imprisoned miners were still alive in the mines, Winston Churchill on behalf of the government department concerned with these matters said the Labor M. P.'s statement was a very cruel and very disgraceful one to make. Mr. Keir Hardie, seen in reference to this, said: "Mr. Winston Churchill's statement is evidently based on a very much abbreviated report of what I said. In the course of the speech to which Mr. Churchill takes exceptions I gave it as my opinion, based upon my practical experiences as a miner, that at the time it was decided to wall up the mine the miners were in all probability still alive. I adhere to that opinion. I further stated that had the spirit of the mines' regulation act been carried out in connection with the working of the mine the disaster could not have occurred. The fire which imprisoned the miners took place in what was known as the Bottle Neck, and apparently this was the only means of engress from the workings. Beyond the Bottle Neck the workings branch off in five main levels, and it would have been an easy matter to have had a safety road laid from these to the pit shaft, so that in the event of the main haulage road between the shaft and the Bottle Neck getting blocked up, the other would have been available for the men to escape by. I suggested that these were matters which would require to be investigated and it is this suggestion which the house secretary characterizes as 'cruel and disgraceful.' The working miners of the country will have a very different opinion. I hope Mr. Churchill is not more concerned about shielding the mine owner than he is about finding out the truth."

A report on the British Labor party to be presented to the International congress at Copenhagen, shows that the total strength of the party last year was 1,481,368. In 1908 the strength was 1,152,786. During 1909 the Miners' Federation, with a membership of 550,000, was affiliated to the party. The report states that the Labor party has no press of its own strictly speaking. The difficulties of starting such a press in England are enormous, as the great efficiency of the capitalist journals puts competition almost out of the question unless the new paper has a capital of one and a quarter to two and a half million dollars. The matter is constantly receiving attention, but at the moment it is blocked by the Osborne judgment which prevents trades unions from spending money on things connected with political activities. The party's relations with the British Socialist parties remain cordial with one exception. The report gives an exhaustive resume of the legislative achievements of the Labor party from 1907 to 1909 claiming that it has been responsible for the establishment of labor exchanges, for the feeding of necessitous school children, for old age, pensions and for the mines (eight hours) act.

The Postmen's Federation finished an enthusiastic convention on June 4th. Delegates to the number of 260 were present representing 70,000 letter carriers. Complaints were made that British postmen were overladen with burdens on their regular rounds and one delegate declared that he had known letter carriers to be given a load of one hundred pounds weight. Parliamentary Secretary Stuart, however, declared that the legal limit was thirty-five pounds. It was decided to continue the affiliation of the Postmen's Federation with the Labor party and it was also arranged that closer relationship should be entered into between the Postmen's Federation and the other branches of workers in the postal and allied services.

A general strike of thread workers at the mills of Alexander and Company, of Neilson near Paisley, was precipitated on June 6th by the refusal of the directors to accede to the demands of the copwinding department for Paisley rates and conditions. The firm intimated their decision to the girls, and at the same time refused to treat with the trade union officials, who had been acting on their behalf. On hearing the directors' decision the general body of the girls struck in sympathy with the copwinders, and brought the mills to a standstill in the afternoon. Close on 1,200 employes are out, including a small number of male workers.

At the Nottinghamshire coal field there is a strike in progress which is now nine months old. It originated in a demand for better rates of wages in connection with the introduction of coal cutting machines. The cost of the strike which falls upon the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association has now exceeded $75,000. Another lockout is threatened on the same field in connection with the mines controlled by Baker Walker and Company. After the big strike upon their property three years ago, this firm embarked upon a half-a-million dollar scheme of electric coal cutting machines. Now they have introduced one of those scales of payment euphemistically termed "revised rates" which the men have refused to consider. Altogether 1,500 men have received their notices and probably as many again will strike in sympathy.

A dispute that has arisen between the members of two unions here—the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

Workmen Needing Not To Be Ashamed.

TEXT—"Study to Show Thyself Approved Unto God, a Workman That Needeth Not to Be Ashamed, Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth." — 2 Timothy. 2:15.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, today addressed the International Bible Students' Association here, using the following text: **"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth."** (2 Tim. 2: 15.) He also gave a public address under the auspices of the Association. He had crowded houses and earnest attention. On the above text he said in part:

I address you, dear friends, as Christians; students of God's Word, and not as sectarians. Although the world is full of denominations, each claiming to be the Church of Christ, we all admit that there is but one "Church of the firstborns whose names are written in heaven." (Heb. 12: 23.) This conviction is being borne in upon us more and more as the days go by and as the eyes of our understanding open more widely to the teachings of God's Word. We realize increasingly that our division means our shame in the eyes of the world and that our Creedal contradictions imply that we are not all led in all things by the Holy Spirit, whose teachings can not be Yea and Nay upon the same subject. It is this sentiment which is taking hold of the ministry of all denominations and making them anxious for an outward show of Unity in Church Federation, which will shortly be effected. The Christian public, however, and especially Bible students, are not deeply sympathetic with the Federation idea. They realize that at most it would be a gloss of deception so far as doctrinal oneness is concerned; and that otherwise it is but a business or worldly combination.

Bible Students are more and more coming to prefer the Lord's way—the Scriptural way. They are coming to realize that what God's people need is not more organization but less organization, not more explicit creeds but, the standard of fellowship which the Bible sets up. They are learning that this simple test is: A turning from sin and acceptance of the Lord Jesus as the Redeemer from sin and death and the full consecration of the believer, mind and body, to know and to do the Lord's will to the best of his ability under the Lord's Providential guidance. We all see that this simple bond of fellowship is the only one laid down in God's Word and that whatsoever is more than this is injurious bondage to men and to systems. We all see that "the Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven" is composed exclusively of such as conform to the terms of this simple creed—that these alone will constitute "the Body of Christ which is the Church"—"the Bride, the Lamb's wife, whom he will accept and unite to himself in the end of this age. We all see that this class alone is referred to in the Scriptures as "the Elect," who are to be associated with the Savior in his glorious Spiritual Kingdom, which, invisible to men, is shortly to be established in power and great glory for the blessing of natural Israel and through her blessing all the families of the earth—living and dead.

"WORKMEN NOT ASHAMED"

Let us consider the latter part of our text first: The Apostle's suggestion is that Timothy and all the ministers of the Gospel of Christ are professedly workmen, laboring under the guidance of God's Word. In the larger sense every Christian is a minister of the Gospel, or, as St. Peter declares of all the consecrated, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood, a Holy People, a Peculiar Treasure." In the end of the age will come a reckoning time, a showing of results—"Every man's work that he hath wrought shall be made manifest."—1 Cor. 3: 13.

Our text urges that Timothy and every faithful servant of God should be so loyal to God and his message that in the great time of examination in the end of this age preparatory to the introduction of the Kingdom the showing shall be one of which we need not be ashamed. Let us then, as Christian Bible students, of all denominations, gathered here today ask ourselves respecting our own work in the world, and how it must appear to God, to ourselves, and to our fellow-men—yea, how it must shortly be made manifest to all!

Let us call the roll: Baptist brethren, What have you to show 'as workmen who need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth?' Methodist brethren, what say you? Presbyterians, next. Congregationalists, Lutherans, Catholics—all!

The answer of one is practically the answer of all—We have—so many hundred Churches! They cost—so many millions of dollars! Their steeples are—so high! Their cost of maintenance is—so much. The number of ministers is—so many! The Church collections amount to—so much! The amount expended in foreign missions is—so much! The amount expended on fine choirs and elegant organs is—so much! The aggregated debts of all our Churches is—so much! The unpaid interest on many of these is—so much! The time and energy expended in fairs, bazaars, etc., to help pay the indebtedness is—so much! The number of Church membership is—so many! The number of Sunday-Schools is—so many!"

"WHAT LACK I YET"

Many of our dear Christian friends say, "What lack we yet?" Have we not really attained the goal of our Church ambition? Should we build finer edifices or pay larger salaries? Are we not straining ourselves at every turn with collections? What more could God ask of us "We are rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing."—Rev. 3: 16-19.

In reply we may suppose the Lord to ask, Where did I give you instruction respecting these things? Where in my Word did you find the suggestion that what I desired you to do in the world was to erect great church edifices, piles of stone and iron and mortar, polished woods and stained glass? You are not rightly reading my Word. However good in intention, you have failed to **"rightly divide the Word of Truth!"** The Temple respecting which I gave instruction is **the spiritual one, the Temple of the holy Scriptures**—the Body of Christ which is the Church. I fear that you have forgotten the true temple of God while rearing so many temples of earthly materials. Concerning the true Temple I instructed you that "the Temple of God is holy, Which temple ye are"—"living stones" being shaped and polished "for the habitation of God through the Spirit." Show me what you have accomplished in this way! Show me to what extent you have rightly divided my Word and properly instructed mankind respecting my glorious character and my great Divine Plan of the Ages! Show me fruitage of the glorious message!

How many in all the millions that you report are "New Creatures in Christ Jesus," who "walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit?" Let me hear the message of my love and grace in Christ as you are proclaiming it! What mean these sectarian divisions amongst you Why are there so many Church edifices and so few saintly worshipers? Who authorized you to put these creedal fences between my people to divide the flock Know ye not that I said there is one flock and one Shepherd? Why have ye so neglected the spiritual interests of my flock and their instruction in righteousness? Why are ye so unable to rightly divide my Word?

Instead of coming together as one Church of the Living God whose names are written in heaven ye have divided into hundreds of sects and parties! Instead of taking my Word as a whole and rightly dividing its teachings as between the different ages and dispensations of my work, ye have divided my Word in a sectarian manner. One sect has made one selection from my Word and another sect has made another selection. Thus ye array one part of my Word against another part of it and hence get into confusion and conflict. What have you to answer for these things?

With shame of face we must all acknowledge that "We have done those things which we ought not to have done and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done and there is no help in us." The proper thing for us to do, dear Christian friends, is to get down upon our knees before the Lord and in contrition of heart to acknowledge that we have wrought no deliverance in the earth (Isa. 26: 18); that our sectarian differences are our shame; that the ignorance that we have all been in respecting the Word of God is humiliating. Now that our eyes are open so that we can comprehend as never before the harmony of God's message from Genesis to Revelation, it means a rich feast and blessing to our souls. The Word of God becomes more precious to us daily as we become able to comprehend it. Our duty is to fly to the assistance of our dear brethren and sisters in Christ of all denominations, and to call upon them to join with us in a determined stand for righteousness, for Truth, for God and for his Word.

We must show them that ignorantly we and they have dishonored our God by misrepresentation of his character and misrepresentations of the real teachings of the Bible. We must point them to the fact that the Bible does not teach that all mankind except the "Elect" saints will be consigned to an eternity of torture at the hands of fire-proof demons. We must show them that the **election** of the Church during this age—a saintly little flock—does not mean injury to the non-elect. That, on the contrary, it is the Divine purpose that the "Elect" saints with their great Redeemer in glory shall constitute God's Kingdom. That Kingdom when established will bind Satan, put down sin, banish ignorance, error and superstition and uplift mankind by "restitution," by resurrection processes—up, up, up, to all that was lost in Eden by disobedience and to all secured for Adam and his race through the great transaction at Calvary.—Acts 3: 19, 21.

"RIGHTLY DIVIDING THE WORD OF TRUTH"

Alas, how many intelligent people have turned aside from following Christ and from hearing the voice of God through the Bible! Alas, how many are looking to Theosophy, to Spiritism, to Christian Science, to Higher Criticism, to Evolution—wandering farther and farther daily from the "faith once delivered to the saints." (Jude 3.) We fault them no more than we fault ourselves. As a whole we have been **workmen who need to be ashamed.** We have dishonored God through misunderstanding and misrepresenting his Word and his Character. We have driven away from God and the Bible some of the most intelligent of our fellows by reason of the contradictory nonsense of our creeds. It is high time that we should awake and, as Bible students, join hands and hearts and heads in the study of God's Word along the line laid down by inspiration in our text.

The Apostle urges, "Study to show thyself approved unto God." We are not to suppose, therefore, that the highest of all science, that which pertains to the Divine purpose and the Divine plan can be acquired without **study.** We are not in this claiming that study alone would bring the desired results of proper knowledge. We heartily agree in the Scriptural proposition that "the world by wisdom knows not God." We are not therefore to study along the lines of worldly wisdom, but along the lines of "that wisdom that cometh from above"—along the lines of the inspired Scriptures. We must **study!** Whoever will not study will not know. "The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence Him." And reverencing him means the giving of our best thoughts and talents to the study of his Word, that we may "know the things freely given to us of God."—1 Cor. 2: 12.

We should note further as Bible students that we must not study to be approved of men, but to have the Divine approval. This will bring to us, as it did to the Master and his apostles, the disapprobation of the worldly-wise, and nominally religious. It was the chief priests and scribes and Pharisees, and not the common people of the Jews, nor the Roman soldiers, who were guilty of the crucifixion of our Lord. And we must expect similar conditions, because, as the Apostle says, "As he was so are we in this world." The class who called the Master Beelzebub is the same class which will oppose his footstep followers.

God permits all this with wise and loving forintention. Nothing connected with the opposing force is in any sense of the word interfering with his great program. He set apart with Divine wisdom this Gospel Age of nearly nineteen centuries for the sole purpose of selecting from the world the Church of the firstborn—the antitypical priests and Levites. The restriction of his message, the darkening of counsel, the clashing of creeds, the opposition of the world, the flesh and the Devil, are all wisely permitted with the forintention on God's part that thus all through the Age the way of the cross—in the footsteps of Jesus—should be a "narrow way," so that comparatively few finding it would care to walk in it.

It is those few, that little flock zealous for God, for his Word, for righteousness, that he is now marking out as the prospective joint-heirs with Jesus in his glorious Kingdom, which is to bless the world with full opportunities for earthly salvation—"restitution." The trials of the faith, the patience, the love, the devotion of this little flock is all designed and not through accident. Satan and his hosts may think to thwart the Divine Plan and may mislead and use humanity as their tools. But it shall yet be seen that all of the Divine purposes shall be accomplished. The Word that has gone forth out of Jehovah's mouth shall prosper in the thing whereto he sent it.

"God's purposes will ripen fast
Unfolding every hour;
The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower.

"Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy and shall break
With blessings on your head."

"Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain;
God is his own interpreter
And he will make it plain."

St. Paul declared of earthly Israel, that they enjoyed "Much advantage every way, because to them were committed the oracles of God." So now, dear friends, it seems to me that you and I and all sincere Christians the world around enjoys much advantage everyway. Looking to the past we find great excuse for our dear forefathers who, with sincerity of heart, so misunderstood the Divine Word and so misinterpreted the spirit of the Master that they burned one another at the stake. We should not think so harshly of them for this—as though they lived today under the greater advantages which we possess. We should sympathize with them. We should consider them as blinded by the great Adversary as was Saul of Tarsus, when he, as a member of the Sanhedrin, authorized the stoning of St. Stephen. We should think of them sympathetically—as St. Peter spoke of the Jews who crucified the Lord. He said, "I wot, brethren, that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers." So also we should kindly, lovingly cast a mantle of benevolence over similar conduct on the part of John Calvin and others of our forefathers. But as we would not go to the Jewish rulers, nor to Saul of Tarsus for **religious instruction**, neither should we go to Brother Calvin or others of our forefathers who were blinded, as he was, respecting the true character of God and the true Spirit of his Word.

Only within the past century have the masses of God's people been able even to read the Bible if they had possessed it. And only within the same time have they had the Bible to read. Our great hindrance has been that with Bibles in our hands and with ability to use them we looked for instruction to our well-meaning fathers instead of going to God's Word itself. Now by God's grace the eyes of our understanding are opened. The wonderful Bibles of our day with their marginal references, their concordance, etc., and other assistances in Bible study are bringing us in touch with the whole message of God's Word. Now one passage of Scripture throws light upon another and thus with increasing brightness the Word of the Lord as a lamp gives light upon the pathway of his Church.

And this is in full accord with the Bible declaration that the path of the just shall shine more and more unto the perfect day, or, as St. Peter says, "Unto the day dawn." (2 Pet. 1: 19.) This very fact that God's Word is now opening to his people who scan its pages in its own light is but another proof that we are in the closing days of the Gospel Age and that the light, of the New Age of Christ's Kingdom is accountable for the great blessings that are coming upon the Bereans of our day, as well as upon the whole world of mankind, in temporalities. Surely not in vain did our Master pray, "Sanctify them through thy Truth: Thy Word is Truth."—John 17: 17.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Elmira, N. Y., June 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me extra copies of your journal of June 9th. Pastor Russell's sermons are so important that I am never satisfied by my own reading them, but I always hand or mail them to other friends. I wish to you a rich eternal reward for your interest and faithfulness in printing them fully and in clear type.

Your brother, in good hopes,
THEO. TELLER.

Zelienople, Pa., June 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed renewal for the Tribune. Do not want to miss any numbers of this paper on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, as you print them in such good style and so complete and on good paper that they are nice to keep for future reference. May the Lord's blessing rest upon you and yours.

Very truly,
WILLIAM BENNETT.

Chicago, June 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find money order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. My desire is to take your paper as long as it contains the good sermons. And I do appreciate your kindness in printing them in full and in such a clear type. Your labor shall not be in vain.

Yours with respect,
A. HOLMGREN.

Fairmont, W. Va., June 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

How true the Scriptures "in the last days scoffers will come," glibly quoting a much misread text to the effect that no one will ever know the time. Since excuses for ignorance are more in evidence than sound reasons of faith, the believer can shut the mouth of nominal Christiendom by asking if Noah knew when to build the ark, or if Lot knew when to flee from Sodom, or if the scriptures say in vain: "the wise shall understand," "ye know perfectly when the day of the Lord comes." "I will come and manifest myself unto you." "the spirit shall lead you into all truth and show you things to come." "the Lord will do nothing until he show in unto his servants, the prophets," "the swallow and crane know the time of their going south," "when ye shall see all these things, know it is at the door," "unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom?" Thus we might cite the scoffer to hundreds of texts which show the certainty of the intelligence of Messiah's presence in great spiritual power and glory, but suffice it to refer all to the wonderful "Scripture Studies" vols. obtainable free and at cost by writing W. T. Bible Society, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and subscribing at once to this paper for the reading of those world-wide "People's Pulpit Sermons" each week. Yours for the Light,

JOSEPH GREIG.

THE SON OF MAN.

The following eulogy of the SON OF THE MAN is credited to the renowned Napoleon Bonaparte: "From first to last Jesus is the same; always the same—majestic and simple, infinitely severe and infinitely gentle. Throughout a life passed under the public eye, he never gives occasion to find fault. The prudence of his conduct compels our admiration by its union of force and gentleness. Alike in speech and action, he is enlightened, consistent and calm. Sublimity is said to be an attribute of divinity: what name, then, shall we give him in whose character was united every element of the sublime?

"I know men, and tell you Jesus was not a man. Everything in him amazes me. Comparison is impossible between him and any other being in the world. He is truly a being by himself. His ideas and his sentiments, the truth that he announces, his manner of conference, are all beyond human and the natural order of things. His birth, and the story of his life; the profoundness of his doctrine, which overturns all difficulties, and is their most complete solution; his Gospel; the singularity of that mysterious being, and his appearance; his empire, his progress through all centuries and kingdoms; all this is to me a prodigy, an unfathomable mystery. I see nothing here of man. Near as I may approach, closely as I may examine, all remains above comparison—great with greatness that crushes me. It is in vain that I reflect—all remains unaccountable. I defy you to cite another life like that of Christ."

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Bro. Russell Flooded With Letters.

Brother Russell's home coming has brought to him thousands of congratulations and good wishes from friends far and near. Brother Russell appreciates greatly these evidences of the love of the brethren! He sends, in this item, his acknowledgements and thanks and good wishes. The general interest of the harvest work forbid any attempt to respond personally. Please accept his love and Christian greetings!

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

A. Holgren, Chicago.
Wm. Bennett, Zelienople.
J. H. D. Johnson, Manchester.
Mrs. D. Denhard, Baltimore.
Thos. Whittle, Frankfort.
C. E. Kerney, M. D., Dayton.
John T. Davis, Wakeman.
W. E. Page, Des Moines.
H. C. Rogers, Sacramento.
Mrs. Harry Blanchard, Cleveland.
E. C. Thompson, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Harriett S. Smith, Hallister.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly attended to, one name or a hundred.

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

ADDITIONAL IRON MARKETS

Steel.

Large consumers of semi finished steel are quietly sounding the market on last half business, but practically all of the buying during the last few weeks has been for present needs and some low prices are noted. An Ohio interest has closed for 2,500 tons of 4x4 and an equal amount of 2x2 Bessemer billets at a low figure. While some plants, which are pretty well sold up over the third quarter, are asking higher prices, Bessemer billets are quotable at from $25 to $25.50, makers' mill. Negotiations are pending for one or two large deals, involving Bessemer sheet bars. Sales of Bessemer sheet bars have been made in this district on a basis of from $26.50 to $27, makers' mill. A sale of forging billets at $32 is noted. There is little change in the open hearth steel situation. Owing to the scarcity of this grade, high prices are still being asked.

Bessemer 4x4 billets with 0.25 carbon and less are quoted at $25.00 to $25.50, Pittsburg, with the usual extras for size and analysis, and open hearth rolling billets, from $28.00 to $28.50, Pittsburg. Forging billets are quotable at $32, Pittsburg. Bessemer sheet and tin bars are quoted at $26.50 to $27, and open hearth sheet bars are quoted at $29 to $29.50, at makers' mill, located within the $1, Pittsburg, freight limits.

* * * * * *

Hoops and Bands.

Makers of hoops and bands report that a number of the contracts which will expire July 1, have been renewed at current market quotation. There has been no let-up in new bookings or specifications and prices are firm. We quote the market as follows:

Hoops in carload lots, 1.55c to 1.60c; in less than carload lots, 1.70c to 1.75c; bands, 1.45c to 1.50c, base, with net extras, as per standard steel.

* * * * * *

Wire Rods.

This market has not shown much improvement during the last month. There is only a fair amount of business developing and prices are not very firm. Small lots have been sold recently at less than $31 and we quote from $30.50 to $31, Pittsburg, on Bessemer and open hearth rods.

LONDON BANK CLERKS.

Their Dress and Mode of Living a Century Ago.

A hundred years ago the number of bank clerks in London must have been inconsiderable. The old banks needed only small staffs. Quite late in the eighteenth century one of the biggest conducted its business with two clerks. The engagement of a third created great excitement. His arrival was still more exciting, for we are assured that "he wore a long flapped coat with large pockets; the sleeves had broad cuffs, with three large buttons, somewhat like the coats worn by Greenwich pensioners; an embroidered waistcoat reaching nearly down to his knees, with an enormous bouquet in the buttonhole; a cocked hat, powdered hair, with pigtail and bagwig, and gold headed cane." This, no doubt, was something of a peacock, even for his time. A few years later, in the early part of the nineteenth century, the correct official garb was knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles and often a white tie. One can scarcely imagine a dress more suggestive of sober opulence.

But it does not seem that, according to our ideas, the manner of life was quite in harmony with this impressive appearance. Not for the bank clerk of the early eighteen hundreds the immaculately clean and elaborately fitted restaurants of the modern city! Not for him tea shops with varieties of harmless drinks and tempting light food! If he wanted a meal he went to the butcher and bought himself a chop or steak for fivepence halfpenny or sixpence. This he carried himself to an adjacent public house, where they cooked it for a penny. The public house, in fact, played no small part in his life.

Is it not a tradition that the clearing house has grown from the meetings of clerks in a tavern, where they met for the purpose of settling up accounts among themselves?—London Telegraph.

RARE WILD BEASTS.

The Kadiak Bear and the Tufted Ear Rhinoceros.

There are a number of beasts specimens of which are ardently desired not only by the zoological gardens of the world, but by the professional menageries as well. Among these may be mentioned the Kadiak bear, an extremely rare animal and one calculated to make a Rocky mountain grizzly appear insignificant.

South America contains a prize in the form of a species of jaguar never held in captivity. This jaguar is of tremendous size and coal black.

There are two rare birds in the Amazon forests whereof no specimens have ever been brought away—the "bell bird" and the "lost soul." These names are derived from the effects produced by the cries of the birds, the former having a voice likened to that of a silver bell and the latter possessing the eerie accompaniment of crooning in such a manner as to produce gooseflesh on the unfortunate person who hears its song.

The naturalists will also vote an expression of heartfelt thanks to the individual who will fetch them from far-off Burma a specimen of a rhinoceros having a black hide and big, tufted ears. No one has ever actually seen this rhinoceros; but, it is averred, white men have frequently seen his hide.

New Zealand is a land of animal mysteries. The most popular of the rare beasts whereof specimens are longed for by the civilized world is a kind of duck billed beast. No one seems certain what it should be called. Darwin, it is added, was always of the opinion that some day a true lizard-bird—i. e., not a flying lizard, but a true missing link between the birds and the reptiles—might be found in New Zealand.—Harper's Weekly.

Pride All Around.

"I'm proud to say," boasted the man with the large stomach and the immense solitaire, "that I ain't never wasted any time readin' poetry."

"Well," ventured the gentleman with the seedy clothes and the high brow, "if the poets were asked they would probably agree that they were proud of it too."—Chicago Record-Herald.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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SESSION OF CONGRESS IS ADJOURNED.

The Appropriations Make a Very Large Total, as Was Generally Anticipated in View of the Record of Previous Sessions--Postal Savings Banks Are to be Established--Provisions of the Railroad Bill Agreed On in Closing Hours.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress adjourned sine die at 11 o'clock tonight, after having passed more general legislation than any preceding Congress in many years had enacted, and after having authorized the expenditure of more money than any session since the meeting of the first Congress.

Despite the efforts for economy on the part of President Taft and all the members of his Administration, and despite all the talk of economy which has cluttered up the pages of congressional records during the last seven months since the national legislators first convened last December, the total of appropriations is about $25,000,000 in excess of those passed at the past session, which up to today held the unenviable record for expenditures. This session has authorized the expenditure of about $1,070,000,000 against $1,045,000,000 authorized last year.

For the first time in the history of the Treasury this session of Congress was aided in the preparation of its supply bills by a statement from the Treasury in the nature of a budget. Following legislation last winter, the estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year were prepared last summer, several months earlier than had been customary. They were all submitted to the President, and much discussion followed in Cabinet meetings. Each department received explicit instructions to cut down wherever possible, and the result was that the estimates went to Congress nearly a hundred million less in the aggregate than those of the previous year.

This is the way Congress has directed the billion dollars and more it has appropriated at this session shall be spent. It is impossible, at this stage of the session, to give an exact statement on each of the big appropriation bills, and the amount of continuing appropriations is necessarily only an estimate, but the sums here given for the appropriation have been figured as carefully as possible now and the estimate for the permanent annual and miscellaneous appropriations is based on the figures for other years. Following are the bills and what they carry:

Agriculture	$ 13,487,636
District of Columbia	10,608,000
Military Academy	1,856,249
Army	95,440,567
Pensions	155,758,000
Postoffice	241,000,000
Indians	9,750,766
Navy	136,935,199
Legislative	34,150,000
Diplomatic	4,116,681
Fortifications	5,617,000
Urgent deficiency	5,767,699
Rivers and harbors	51,947,718
Sundry civil bill	117,408,970
General deficiency	7,847,271
Lighthouses	1,358,550
Public buildings	26,000,000

The total exceeds $919,000,000. Then there are the permanent annual appropriations amounting last year to $146,000,000, and probably larger this year. Miscellaneous appropriations are credited with $5,000,000 and private claims with several millions more.

President Taft signed the postal savings bank bill today, using three pens. These were afterward given to Representatives Weeks, of Massachusetts; Gardner, of New Jersey, and Murdock, of Kansas, the three House members who worked indefatigably for the measure in the form in which it was finally adopted.

President Taft signed the railroad bill last Saturday. It is substantially in accordance with the President's message demanding amendments to the interstate commerce laws. About the only exceptions are that it does not legalize holding agreements made by railroads, permit mergers, or regulate the issuance of stocks and bonds. It creates a commerce court and broadens the scope of the jurisdiction by the interstate commerce commission. It also brings telegraph, telephone and cable companies within that jurisdiction. Supervision is given to the commission over increases of rates, and this section, as well as one making provision for the investigation of the stock and bond question, will go into effect immediately upon the bill's being signed.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

As forecasted by the National Labor Tribune over a month ago Congressman John K. Tener of Washington county was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention at Harrisburg last week. Mr. Tener is a man of the people who is still loyal to the people in the midst of business and political successes. Of handsome person, frank and engaging manner and irreproachable character, he is one of the finest candidates the party ever had and will be elected governor by an overwhelming majority.

Of the lineage, a branch of which was settled in Western Pennsylvania previous to the Revolutionary war, John Kinley Tener, member of the sixty-first congress, from the Twenty fourth district of Pennsylvania, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1863. He was one of 10 children, and when quite young, and shortly after the death of his father, he, with the members of the family, was brought to this country and settled in Pittsburg.

Mr. Tener received the advantage of whatever educational facilities were provided by the public and high school of that day. After leaving school his first employment was with the firm of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, in a clerical capacity. He afterwards held positions of trust with the Chartiers Valley Glass Company and the Chartiers & McKee Gas Company.

From early life Mr. Tener was always fond of athletics. His splendid physique gave him a particular advantage in this direction. Before his public school days were over he had attracted attention as a base ball player. His ability in that direction came to the notice of Captain "Poppy" Anson, who was at that time and for some years afterwards, the famous and successful manager of the Chicago club of the National league.

He became a member of that team and immediately assumed first rank as a pitcher. In that capacity he accompanied the famous Spaulding aggregation of base ball athletes in their tour around the world, in the fall of 1889-90. This was undoubtedly the most remarkable trip ever taken by a band of athletes, and resulted in the introduction of America's national game in many portions of the globe.

Wishing to enter a business career, Mr. Tener abandoned professional base ball and went to Charleroi, Washington county, Pa., about 20 years ago, where he assumed the position of cashier of the First National bank of that place. The small bank which he entered as cashier has become one of the substantial institutions of that district. A few years after his services with it began, his associates, recognizing his ability as a financier, made him president of the institution, which position he still holds. Some years ago Mr. Tener was active in the organization of the Charleroi Savings & Trust Company, in which institution he became treasurer and active officer, and in which he is still interested.

Mr. Tener was instrumental and largely interested in the construction of street car lines in the vicinity of Charleroi and is now president of the new large steel bridge across the Monongahela river at that point and connecting Charleroi and Monessen. Mr. Tener is also largely interested in other financial and manufacturing establishments in Washington and surrounding counties.

Mr. Tener has always been a Republican. He has always been active and energetic in the support of his party. Although often solicited, he consistently refused to permit the mention of his name for any office within the gift of the party, until the year 1907, when he was persuaded to become a candidate for congress. In the campaign that followed his opponent was Ernest F. Acheson, who had been a member of congress for 14 years, and who was considered by many the most astute and able politician in the state. Putting all the strength of his personality into the contest he achieved victory. Upon entering congress Mr. Tener was signally honored by being appointed on the very important committee of rivers and harbors, a distinction which very rarely comes to a member of that body during his first term. Other important committee assignments were given to him.

Mr. Tener some 20 years ago was married to Miss Harriet Day of Haverill, Mass. For many years they have resided in a splendid residence in Charleroi. Mr. Tener is a member of several organizations, among which is the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He was elected grand treasurer of this organization at the second session of the grand lodge which he attended.

So efficient was his administration of that trust, and so great was his popularity, that after three years as grand treasurer he was elected to the position of grand exalted ruler. He is a member of the Duquesne, the Pittsburg Athletic and other clubs. At the primary election, June 4 last, he was renominated for congress after a most successful and popular first term.

CARPENTERS AT WORK DIGGING COAL.

Irwin Field Operators Driven to Desperation are Employing all Kinds of Labor in a Futile Effort to Keep the Mines Going--Strikers Show How They Have Been Wronged--All Signs Point to Surrender of Operators if Men Continue Standing Firm.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, June 29.—The non union coal operators of the Irwin field who are using all manner of deceptions to literally force their men back to the mines may, within the next few days, face an opposition which cannot be turned aside by a mere gesture. During the past week a special representative of the Austrian government, representing the Austrian consul at Washington City, visited the Irwin field and made a personal investigation. "Things are in an awful condition," stated the Austrian who was looking for the welfare of his fellow countrymen, "and something will have to be done."

While in Greensburg the foreign nobleman visited the district at Bradenville, near Latrobe, where Mike Chekan, an Austrian, was brutally murdered. The charge now rests upon Superintendent J. F. Crowe of the Latrobe-Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, and it was the court's action in releasing him from jail on only $8,000 bail that caused the entire matter to be referred to the foreign government.

The Export mine of the Westmoreland Coal Company, where another striker was fatally injured, was also visited and a thorough investigation made. After returning to Greensburg the nobleman was loud in his words of condemnation for the manner in which his countryman were being treated. Without making an official statement he said that something would be done to save his brothers from the cruel hands of the coal corporations.

During the investigation it was found that numerous Austrians, Germans and other foreign-speaking men are being driven to and from work as so many cattle. Following the declaration of strike, the operators hounded up as many men as they could and put them in charge of deputies who are supposed to guard them and see that they are not injured by strikers. Instead of fearing injury at the hands of the strikers, the operators are virtually conducting a school of slavery in its lowest type, for not even the freedom of the air is allowed to these workingmen. It is said that they are kept in a shanty and are not even allowed to go out of this hovel, so vigilant is the watch that they may not make a dash for liberty and join their forces with those of the strikers.

It is because of a certain sense of justice and a realization that the strikers' cause is righteous and such as to appeal to any man who has worked in the mines in this field, that the coal companies are so fearful of their men getting away from them. Such conditions are said to exist at nearly every mine in the field. Numerous reports of men being driven to work by deputies and taken back to their homes under the same guard only to be roused and urged back to the mines early the next morning have reached miners' headquarters here.

Reports of complete tie-ups have been received from all over the district. The latest victory achieved by the strikers is at the Peanut mine of the Saxman interests, where work has been practically suspended, according to statements of the miners. A report has been current that the Saxman company is on the verge of recognizing the United Mine Workers' organization and that operations will be resumed within a few weeks, but the miners are not allowing such reports to influence them in their just fight.

General Superintendent Bovard of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company, in an interview, stated that the Keystone mines were running better last week than at any time since the strike began. This is emphatically denied by the miners who have been keeping a close tab on the situation. The general superintendent's statement that every man in his employ is a practical, experienced miner is also disputed by the miners, who offer proof.

"Men who don't know anything about coal mining are run into the pit and put to digging coal," stated a miner last night. "I have talked with a good number of the men who have been shipped in here to dig coal and I can assure you that 75 per cent of them have never been in a mine befort," stated an officer of the union forces. "Among the strike breakers I have found tailors, carpenters, laborers and all kinds of men, but very few coal miners." Continuing he said:

"I have received from reliable sources, information that in one of the mines in this field there were four men killed in one week, and three others seriously injured. And this in the face of the fact that there are just about half as many men employed as there was before the strike. In the same mine there was not that many killed in the preceding 20 years. It is really a disgrace that such things should be allowed; that a poor, unskilled foreigner should be taken into the mines only to be killed. All these things are kept from the public so that public censure may be kept down. If the list of fatalities were only known, there would surely be a great cry raised against the importation of such unskilled labor."

The men in the employ of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company are fast breaking away from the grasp of the operators and are joining the union. There seems to be a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men who are working, and a general break for liberty is expected any day.

"An official of the Keystone company says that the strike will be over by September and then he will go on a vacation," stated a miner today, "but I can tell you that it will not be over in December, unless the operators give us our just demands before that time." This statement not only voices the sentiments of one man, but is representative of the feeling which has spread over the entire district.

The operators are becoming uneasy at the prolonged struggle and are endeavoring to bring it to a close. The camp of evicted families which has been maintained near the Jamison works is a worry to them. Thomas Jamison, a member of the company, went so far as to order Joseph Littlewood, president of the Greensburg local, not to deliver any more tents to this camp. On being told that it was the miners' organization and not any one man that was responsible for the camp and the daily additions, Mr. Jamison again demanded that no more tents be delivered on private property near his works.

A carload of tents has arrived and is being distributed over the district. They were secured in Alabama by District President Francis Feehan and will be used to shelter all those families who have been ruthlessly evicted from their peaceful homes. In speaking of the conditions at the present time a veteran miner said last night:

"The Keystone Coal Company claims that they are not paying their men by the day but are paying 61 cents for a wagon of 30 hundredweight, or about 38 bushel. Well, that is more than we got when we came out on strike. When we came out March 9 we were getting 58 cents per wagon for our coal. A few weeks previous to that time we had been getting 53 cents per wagon, but to kind of cheer us up and make us think that we were getting something, they raised us 5 cents, and then put in the 'permissible' explosive.

"The new powder reduced our wages about 20 per cent, so with the slight raise we still had a reduction of 15 per cent, and then the break came. This was the climax to wrongs we had endured for many years and the men positively refused to work. The cars which were supposed to be 30 hundredweight are 35 hundredweight, and here is where we have been robbed. In every six cars that we used to dig there was one car bonus which went to the company free of charge. Why, they used to have an extra steel car that they kept in place on the tracks just to receive this bonus, and you may be sure they

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Chicago Minister On Labor Conditions

Professor George Burman Foster of the University of Chicago in the course of a recent sermon at the Third Unitarian church, Chicago, made a plea for better surroundings for the laboring man. He said:

"On every hand you hear the demand for social reform, and regularly you hear the reply: 'First make the individual better. If men were better, braver, more industrious, these conditions would soon be better.' But the question remains: How are we to get this new and better man? What can be done about it?

"Let the wage be such that the laborer can have a home of light and joy and sunshine in a decent locality. Let the laboring men's women not have to go to factory and day's work outside, but have time and strength to be women, mothers, wives and make cheerful homes. In this way we can help them to achieve an inner life.

"Above all, we may help the laborer to assume a different attitude to his work. So long as his work is alien to him, so long as he works only for the sake of the wage, just so long is he a wage slave, and we cannot expect a slave to love his slavery or to have joy in his work. Then, too, while labor organizations must be preserved and protected, they must add a new function, that of lending joy and nobility and skill to labor.

"Thus do men become new men. It is true that good men can grow in the worst surroundings. But that is God's business. Our business is to make the surroundings as healthy as possible. It does little good to talk to men about God and yet leave them in their wretched lot. How can these men believe in God's wisdom and goodness in a world of mammonism, heartlessness and cruel struggle for existence?

"In these United States we claim to have the most living Christianity in the world, and yet five or six men, most of them zealous church members, kings in the kingdom of mammon, control the entire material wealth of the country."

REPUBLIC MILLS SHUT DOWN

The Republic Iron & Steel Company will close most of its plants, June 30, for inventory and repairs. The plants will be idle for a week or 10 days at least. It is likely that the continuous mills will resume operation in a week or 10 days, but as there is little demand for iron and as no agreement has been reached with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers on a new wage scale, it is likely that some of the iron mills will be idle for a greater part of June and probably longer. Several other plants in the Youngstown district will close down June 30, but it has not been definitely decided which mills will be idle and how long they will be out of service.

It is announced that the rolling mill of the Loucks Iron and Steel Company, Inc., at Roanoke, Va., has been sold to a company represented by James F. Hagen of Philadelphia. It is proposed by the new owners to continue re-rolling steel rails under a patent controlled by them. The mill was built and first put in operation in 1892.

40,000 MINERS PREPARING TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

Unless the operators of the Pittsburg district come to some reasonable understanding at a general meeting that has been called to meet at the headquarters of the operators association in the Lewis Block this Wednesday morning a general suspension involving 40,000 miners will be inaugurated by the end of this week.

The situation is very critical and President Francis Feehan has exhausted all peaceable means to bring about an amicable adjustment of the local scale which was referred back from the National Convention to the district for settlement. The operators, however, are alleged to be trifling and instead of trying to reach a peaceable settlement are using all methods possible to outwit President Feehan and his scale committee.

However the ultimatum has been issued and the orders for a suspension will go out at once unless the operators come to some agreement. What action the latter will take will be decided by noon today and unless word has been received by that time the miners officials will prepare for battle.

The grievances are numerous and the list extends to some length but the operators have been unable to see the seriousness of the situation up to the time that the scale committee took the matter in hand and decided what action should be taken because there was no alternative. It was either a case of serving an ultimatum now or later and the miners officials declare they have been exceptionally lenient in carrying on the controversy so long without delaying matters.

The situation is critical and there will be no settlement unless every point contended for shall be adjusted satisfactory something that has not been done heretofore as the miners rather than create trouble have submitted to some things that must be adjusted now to save a general suspension of the entire district on these matters that it was hoped could be settled without calling out the entire district.

Here are a list of the grievances as enumerated by President Feehan:

Abolition of the back action dumps.

Abolition of the equivalent tonnage.

Rate for paying narrow work.

Outside day wages.

Hocking Valley conditions.

Deduction in charge for smithing from one and one-half cents on the dollar to one cent.

Abolition of charge of ¾ of a cent for machine mining.

Abolition of deductions for company doctors which is $1 per month.

Then, too, the operators have condensed the tonnage rate into yardage which President Feehan claims is a reduction of 50 a yard on narrow work.

Finally the abolition of the pluck-me-store is demanded and by the time the operators get through with this list of grievances there will be others and the miners are determined to have the matter settled now than to have these momentous questions constantly bobbing up for adjustment.

Already there are mines in the district that have suspended awaiting settlement of questions already enumerated in the above list and the time to clean up the situation the miners officials declare is at present while the questions are being dispensed with.

There was no desire on the part of President Feehan or his scale committee to act arbitrarily nor to take snap judgment but the scale committee has been in session daily for three weeks or more and they complain that practically no consideration has been given them save the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THREE MEN AND TWO WOMEN WHOM JESUS LOVED.

TEXT—"Lord Him Whom Thou Loveth is Sick."

CHICAGO, June 26.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today, in Orchestra Hall, on the following text: **"Lord, Him Whom Thou Lovest is Sick."** As usual he had a large and attentive audience. We quote one of his discourses in part as follows:

All men who have any knowledge of Jesus esteem him—Christians, Gentiles, and Jews. All men whatever their religious convictions are ready to admit the surpassing personality of the great Nazarene and his wonderful words of life. It is as respects his Messiahship that they differ. However, we submit that if he were not the special servant of Jehovah, the Son of God, as he claimed, sent into the world on a special mission, then he must of necessity have been either a deceived man or a wicked impostor. His wonderful personality and words of justice and wisdom and love contradict the thought that he was either ignorant or a deceiver. Hence the only tenable ground is that he was a deceived man or else that he was indeed the Son of God who acted and spoke and performed miracles under Divine direction and power. We hold that the evidences of his teaching overwhelmingly corroborates the Truth of his claims. But here we make a distinction between the claims which our Lord Jesus made for himself and other claims which have been made for him without his sanction and without apostolic or other inspired corroboration.

Let it not be supposed that we are forgetting the length and breadth of Jesus' love for all humanity and a special love for all of his disciples, yea, for all who loved righteousness and sought, as he did to do the Father's will. In keeping with this was his prayer for his disciples on the night before his crucifixion, in connection with which we read, "Jesus having loved his own, loved them unto the end." (John 13: 1.) And again his statement, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (John 13: 13.) And again his statement, "Who is my mother, and who are my brethren? And he stretched forth his hand to his disciples, and said, Behold my mother, and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." (Matt. 16: 48-50.) These expressions give us a glimpse of the length and breadth of the love of Jesus. But for the present occasion let us consider those persons whom Jesus is specially said to have loved.

"JESUS BEHOLDING HIM LOVED HIM"

The rich young nobleman who came to the Lord saying, Rabbi, what good thing shall I do that I may inherit the Kingdom of God? Jesus saith unto him, Thou knowest the commandments, and he said unto him, Master, all these have I observed from my youth. Then Jesus beholding him, loved him. Jesus lovingly admired the young man who was thus desirous of being in full accord with the Heavenly Father's will. That young man had very much of the Master's own spirit. He wanted to do right and he desired to have the gift of God, eternal life. He thought that he must have merited this by his faithful attention to the Law. Yet he knew that he had not attained to eternal life, that the death sentence was still upon him. He sought counsel of the greatest Rabbi, the greatest Teacher. That Teacher loved so earnest a spirit and proffered him advice on what he still lacked of coming fully up to God's requirements of those who will be granted a place in the Messianic Kingdom, which in "due time" is to bless Israel and, though Israel, all the families of the earth.

In no uncertain terms the Master gave the young man to see that while he had been keeping, probably, to the best of his ability the commands of the decalogue, he had only imperfectly discerned the meaning of the Divine requirement of love for his neighbor as for himself. The young man was very rich. And to fulfil the requirements of the Law to love his neighbor as himself would have meant not the hoarding of wealth, nor necessarily the distribution of it all, but the wise use of it in the interest of his fellowmen. But to gain a share in the Kingdom would require even more than this. He must take up his cross and become a follower of Jesus—walking in the steps of full obedience to the Divine will. The price was too much for the young man, who went his way. Jesus merely answered the question but did not urge the young man to thus present himself a living **sacrifice** to God and his service. Indeed in no case did Jesus ever do more than invite—never did he urge. On the contrary he urged, Sit down first and count the cost of discipleship.—Luke 14: 28.

What could we surmise respecting the eternal destiny of that young man who had been striving so earnestly to keep the Law and to gain eternal life and who turned from Jesus and declined to take up the cross and follow him. Could we suppose that Divine Justice would send such a man to eternal torment under these conditions? If there were such a penalty over him could we suppose that Jesus would have allowed him to go without urging him strenuously, without at least warning him by his course he was making the choice of eternal torment? Can we suppose that our Master knew that all the people whom he addressed and who failed to accept his message would be consequently consigned to eternal torture? And that he let them go without urging the matter upon them? We could not so think! Thank God we are gradually getting free from the bondage of error fastened upon us by those who mistranslated certain words in our Bible.

We get the proper view when we remember that Jesus' message at that time was "The Gospel of the Kingdom." He was merely inviting whoever might have the ear to hear and the heart to appreciate the privilege to become associated with himself in the glorious Kingdom for which he told his disciples to pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." What the rich young man lost was the special privilege of becoming a joint-heir with Christ in that Kingdom which, in due time, will be established and whose mission will be the blessing of Israel and the world. It will bring to them "times of restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began."—Acts 2: 19 21.

"HIM WHOM THOU LOVEST IS SICK"

Our text stands related to a very wonderful chapter in our Lord's ministry. Jesus with his disciples was about three days' journey from Bethany, the home of Lazarus, Martha and Mary. But they knew his whereabouts, for he was a special friend and their home was his home whenever he was near Jerusalem. Lazarus took seriously ill. But the two sisters, Martha and Mary, feared nothing, since they had such great confidence in Jesus, and even to the extent of ability to awakening sleepers from death. They thought it proper to send the Master word respecting Lazarus, but not proper to dictate to him what should be done in the case. Rather they left to himself to decide whether he should speak the word and rebuke the disease or whether he should come to Bethany and take the sick by the hand and say, Arise. The simple message they sent was, "Lord, him whom thou lovest is sick." The beautiful, childlike, simple faith which they exhibited must have been very precious in the Master's sight. Nevertheless Jesus said nothing, and did nothing in the matter for three days.

Then he said to his disciples, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth." They did not grasp his meaning until he said to them plainly, Lazarus is dead; and I am glad for your sakes that I was not there. I am glad because it will give me an opportunity to demonstrate to you and through you to all who shall be my disciples in the future the great power of God that is vested in me in respect to the resurrection of the dead.

All Bible Students surely have noticed how frequently in the Scriptures the word sleep is used as a poetical synonym for death. "Abraham slept with his fathers." "David slept with his fathers." Prophets, priests and kings are said to have slept with their fathers, whether good or bad. Likewise the New Testament uses the same figure of speech. We read that St. Stephen the martyr, stoned to death, "fell asleep." St. Paul speaks of the Church as falling asleep in death and refers to all of our friends, good and bad, who go down as being "asleep in Jesus." He tells us that we need not sorrow for them as others who know not the resurrection hope. All who fall asleep in death because of Adam's transgression and its death sentence have in Jesus a Divinely appointed Redeemer who in God's due time is to awaken all the sleeping hosts of Adam's race. "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man and come forth." They that have done good (who have secured Divine approval as worthy of eternal life) shall come forth unto the resurrection of life (full perfection), and they that have done evil (that have not secured the Divine approval as being worthy of eternal life) shall come forth in the resurrection from judgment" (John 5: 28, 29) for discipline, for correction in righteousness during Messiah's reign of 1000 years.

Coming forth in that judgment time or trial time, all the willing and obedient will eventually be lifted out of sin and death, while those disobedient to the light and opportunity will be again consigned to death—Second Death, everlasting extinction.—John 5: 28-29 (R. V.)

We have read our Bibles too carelessly in the past and have given too much heed to those who, with less opportunities than ourselves, grossly misinterpreted its teachings. What did we think respecting this word "asleep" anyway? Did we suppose that both the good and the bad "asleep" in heaven? We were told that the bad would go to a place too warm for sleep. But our own brains and our own Bibles we never thought of using in connection with the subject. Now, when we hearken to the Word of God, how plain, how simple, how reasonable, are its teachings! The dead are dead and not alive; however in view of God's plan that there shall be a resurrection of the dead "in due time" he speaks of the dead not as extinct like the brute, but as merely asleep. They are waiting for the morning—the glorious morning of Messiah's Kingdom, when "the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in its beams," when Satan shall be bound for a thousand years and deceive the peoples no more. Instead of the reign of Sin and Death the reign of Righteousness and Life-everlasting shall begin. How beautifully the Scriptures answer the question of where the dead sleep. "Many of them that **sleep in the dust of the earth** shall awake."—Dan. 12: 2.

"LAZARUS, COME FORTH"

Jesus and his disciples turned their steps toward Bethany. Poor Martha and Mary meantime were sorely disappointed. Not for a minute did they suppose that their mighty Friend would allow this trouble to come upon them—that he would neglect to come or to use his power to save Lazarus from dying. So grief-stricken and so heart-broken were they that Martha only came to meet the Master and her first words were those of gentle reproach reminding him of their disappointment in him: "Lord, if thou hadst been here (if thou hadst come when we sent thee word) our brother had not died."

What message of comfort did Jesus express? Did he say, Martha, Lazarus is far better off in heaven! He is with the angels! He is singing and very happy. Surely you would not bring him back to earth again! Were these the words of Jesus? No. He merely said, Thy brother shall live again." He thus implied that her brother was not alive but really dead. How could he live again if he had not ceased to live? Martha's reply indicates that she understood what were the teachings of Jesus and of the prophets. She said, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." But Jesus wished to draw her attention to the present and to have her ask him even at this time to call Lazarus back from the sleep of death. So he said, "I am the resurrection and the life." You, Martha recognize me as the Messiah, the Son of God. You believe that eventually when the resurrection does take place God's resurrection power will be exercised through me. And now I am here with you. Why do you not ask me to exercise some of this power in advance? Where have you laid him?

Martha finally caught the thought but replied, No, my Lord, it is too late now. By this time he stinketh, for he has been dead four days. If you had come when I sent you word, or even had gotten here within a day or so, there would have been some hope, but now it has gone too far for that; for decomposition has set in. No miracle could possibly reorganize broken-down tissues. But Jesus insisted that they should show him the place. When he came to the tomb, what did the Master do? Did he command Lazarus to lay aside his crown and harp in heaven and bid the angels goodby and come back to earth life? No. Did he call for him to come up from Purgatory, the location of which "nobody knows"? No. What did he say? Addressing the tomb, he said, "Lazarus, come forth!" And what occurred? The **dead** one came forth. He was not alive at all! He was dead!

THE BELOVED FAMILY

We read again, "Now Jesus loved Martha and her sister, and Lazarus." Some have thought that they discerned Lazarus amongst later disciples of Christ—possibly Barnabas. But any way he was one whom Jesus loved, even though he was not one of the apostles who followed with the Lord. And Martha may have come down to us as a synonym of bustling energetic hospitality, "busied about many things." Yet surely she was loving and loyal to the Master. Jesus loved Martha and we may be sure therefore that he loved all of similar character. But he loved Mary also. And we do not forget that when she gave up some of her house work that she might sit at the feet of Jesus and learn of him the Master declared that she had "chosen the better part." This was the same Mary who anointed the Master with the precious spikenard ointment five days before his burial. Martha and Mary both loved and were loved of the Lord, yet, evidently, Mary's love and the form it took was specially approved of the Master.

"THAT DISCIPLE WHOM JESUS LOVED"

Finally we come to John the loving disciple of whom it is said that he was "that disciple whom Jesus loved." What a glorious testimony was John's. We remember that he and his brother loved the Lord so dearly that they desired that in his Kingdom in the future they might be next to him, one on his right hand, the other on his left hand. We remember that the Master answered that only by drinking of his cup of shame and ignominy, and by being baptized into his sacrificed death could they hope to sit in his throne at all. And we recall how loyally they agreed to these terms. We remember that it was this same John who was so full of zeal for the Master that he asked permission to call down fire from heaven to destroy the men of Samaria because they refused to sell food for the Master's company. Jesus reproved him and said, "Ye know not what spirit ye are of. The Son of man came not to destroy men but to save them." Nevertheless this earnest, active disciple was specially loved of the Master, and doubtless he himself was very loving. He it was who with the the other Apostles was taken with Jesus on several important occasions when the other Apostles were not invited. For instance, to the healing of Jairus' daughter; and up into the Mount of Transfiguration; and especially apart from the other disciples in Gethsemane's agony—nearer to himself.

In proportion as we are desirous of having the Master's approval and smile, let us each seek to cultivate his character-likeness. The Apostle tells us that such copies of God's dear Son are to be honored with a share with him in his Kingdom glory on the heavenly plane. To such will come the honor and privilege of blessing and uplifting mankind in general—to an earthly salvation in Paradise restored—by and by. As we note the special features of character which called forth the Master's love we will more and more be able to copy them in reaching our goal.

THE SON OF MAN.

The following eulogy on the **Son of Man** is given by Rousseau, the celebrated Frenchman, as follows:

"How petty are the books of the philosophers, with all their pomp, compared with the Gospels. Can it be that writings at once so sublime and so simple are the work of men? Can he whose life they tell be himself no more than a man? Is there anything in his character of the enthusiast or the ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in his ways, what touching grace in his teachings. What a loftiness in his maxims. What profound wisdom in his words. What presence of mind, what delicacy and aptness in his replies. What an empire over his passions. Where is the man, where is the sage, who knows how to act, to suffer, and to die, without weakness, without display? My friends, men do not invent like this; and the facts respecting Socrates, which no one doubts, are not so well attested as about Jesus. Those Jews could never have struck this tone or thought of this morality. And the Gospel has characteristics of truthfulness, so grand, so striking, so perfectly inimitable, that their inventors would be even more wonderful than he whom they portray.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Quincy, Mass., June 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Kindly change my address from Hardwick, Vermont, to Quincy, Mass. I wish to assure you of my continued appreciation of your publication of Pastor Russell's sermons in particular and the various labor news in general. I remain,

Yours very respectfully,
THOMAS HABROSA.

St. Paul, June 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I must again express my earnest appreciation of your excellent paper. I am in hearty sympathy with the true spirit of equality and fair play, and therefore rejoice that the "times of restitution of all things" is so near at hand. For the enclosed silver, please send me a few extra copies of the Tribune, an equal number of the issues bearing dates of June 9 and 16, for use among Hebrew friends. I shall feel greatly obliged for this favor and thank you in advance, also for your stand in the cause of Truth and righteousness.

Sincerely,
MRS. A. B. HATCH.

Beverly, Mass, June 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find order for renewing my subscripton to your paper. I see that I am over time. Sorry I did not renew before, as I don't want to miss any of Pastor Russell's sermons. I feel as though you were getting a great blessing, if not now you certainly will be and by.

Your loving friend,
WILLIAM GRANT.

Portland, Oregon, June 18.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order in payment for another year's subscription to your valuable paper.

The special feature of the Tribune that interests me is the weekly sermon by Pastor Russell, which you print in such clear, full type.

Very truly yours,
A. S. BUCHANAN.

CONTENTMENT

His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness; let us therefore with these things be content, for godliness with contentment is great gain. II Peter 1: 3; Heb. 13: 5; I Tim. 6: 6-8; Phil. 4: 11.

A Prayer.

Father, I know that all my life
Is portioned out to me;
The changes that will surely come,
I do not fear to see;
I ask thee for a present mind,
Intent on pleasing thee.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro,
That seeks for some great things to do,
Or secret thing to know;
I would be treated as a child,
And guided where I go.

I ask thee for the daily strength
To none that ask denied,
A mind to blend with outward life
While keeping at thy side;
Content to fill a little space,
If thou be glorified.

And if some things I do not ask,
Among my blessings be,
I'd have my spirit filled the more
With grateful love to thee;
More careful—not to serve thee much—
But please thee perfectly.

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WILMINGTON, DEL., U. S. A.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Miss Nettie Baltzell, City, N. S.
Earnest Melon, Philadelphia.
Wm. F. Grant, Beverly.
A. L. Mock, Indiana Harbor.
A. S. Buchanan, Portland.
Joseph Wilsey, Johnstown.
W. H. Barrow, Pine Level.
Otto Clark, Haselhurst.
Mrs. Carrie Phelbrick, Marlboro.
E. W. Hicks, Iola.
H. C. Kenyorn, Dallas.
Geo. E. Perry, Henderson.
W. T. White, Utopia.
Mrs. H. M. Cresswell, Lafayette.
S. F. Price, Warrenton.
Bain Matthews, Cleveland.

ADDITIONAL IRON MARKETS

Steel.

More activity is noted in the semi-finished steel market, and additional buying of Bessemer billets and sheet bars is noted. A local steel company which has its plants pretty well booked for the next three or four months, sold Bessemer billets this week on a basis of $26, Pittsburg, but other mills are known to have shaded this price. Bessemer sheet bars have been sold in this market on a basis of $27, makers' mill, and $26.50 is regarded as the minimum. A sale of forging billets at $32 has been made. Consumers who have not yet covered for last half requirements are quietly sounding the market, and a local consumer of Bessemer sheet bars is reported to be negotiating for its full requirements, amounting to several thousand tons a month, for a term of years. Open hearth steel is scarce and prices are firm:

Bessemer 4x4 billets with 0.25c carbon and less are quoted at $25.50 to $26, Pittsburg, with the usual extras for size and analysis, and open hearth rolling billets, from $28.00 to $28.50, Pittsburg. Forging billets are quotable at $32, Pittsburg. Bessemer sheet and tin bars are quoted at $26.50 to $27, and open hearth sheet bars are quoted at $29 to $29.50, at makers' mill, located within the $1, Pittsburg, freight limits.

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Wire Products.

As the result of the more general buying of wire and nails during the last month, jobbers have succeeded in disposing of a large portion of the heavy stocks purchased some time ago. Except in a few cases where shipments have been made direct to consumers, buying on the part of jobbers has been comparatively light. In most cases the $1.80, Pittsburg, quotation is being maintained, although a few mills are making slight concessions on prompt delivery business. It is also reported that some makers are shading $1.60 on plain wire. We quote the market as follows, contracts for the jobbing trade being limited usually to 60 days:

Wire nails, jobbers' carload lots, $1.80; retailers' carload lots, $1.85; painted barb wire, jobbers' carload lots, $1.80, retailers' carload lots, $1.85, with 30c for galvanizing; plain wire to jobbers in carloads, $1.60, and to dealers, in carloads, $1.65; polished staples, $1.80; galvanized staples, $2.10.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly attended to, one name or a hundred.

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

STOPPED THE DUEL.

But Not Until Maynard Was Nearly Dead From Terror.

Regnier, the French satirist of the reign of Louis XIII., forced a quarrel upon the poor Maynard, who was almost Quakerish in his love of peace. Maynard could not well avoid the appearance of taking up the quarrel, but immediately after the preliminaries sought out his patron, Comte de Clermont-Lodeve, and begged him to "surprise" the party at the dueling ground and break up the affair. The count promised, and Maynard went away with a lighter heart. But his patron, wanting some amusement, hastened to the field and concealed himself in the shrubbery before the party arrived. Maynard went through the first stages of preparation very well, but grew more and more nervous as time passed and the count did not appear. Then he began to play for delay. First he was sure that his sword was shorter than his adversary's, necessitating a slow and technical measurement. Next his boots hurt him, and he had a long, hard struggle to get them off his feet. At last, after the cold perspiration had begun to drip from his brow and he was more dead than alive, his protector emerged suddenly from the bushes and interfered. A peace was soon patched up, Maynard declaring that if he had said anything disagreeable about Regnier he had not intended to do so and Regnier accepting this as balm for his wounded feelings. As Maynard threw down his sword at the close of the parley and reached for his hat he was heard to murmur, "Another time I shall trust to my own wits to pull me out of a scrape, for if I had depended on the count I might have been made into mincemeat a half hour ago!"—New York Post.

COUNTING A SCORE.

It Represents the Whole Man, Ten Fingers and Ten Toes.

Twenty is called a score because it represents the whole man, ten fingers and ten toes. Etymologically it means a cut or mark. In very early times, when men could not count beyond twenty, or "one man," it was usual to cut a notch in a stick and begin again, and so it went on, one man, two men, and so on. This is why sheep are still counted by the score. Now, a tally (French taille, cut or nicked) means an account kept by means of a notched stick, and until the end of the eighteenth century such sticks were given as exchequer receipts, accompanied by a written document. This was also the usual way of keeping accounts in the inns of the middle ages. The number of drinks or meals a customer had were scored against him on what was called a tally stick, and when it reached twenty, or a "whole man," he was expected to pay. In some English country inns scores are still kept on a slate, four chalk marks and one across—five—and four of these make twenty, or a score.—Westminster Gazette.

Escapes in War.

Until war ceases, which will be the greatest miracle of all, it will always be the exhibition ground of miracles. How can a bullet puncture a man's coat behind and before or pierce his boot and sock and be gravely shaken out of both without wounding him? And what mysterious channel does this human body contain which leads a bullet dexterously around the heart, a hair's breadth from the seat of life, yet never rending it—a phenomenon vouched for by more than one army surgeon? Shells have burst thunderously between the very legs of soldiers and left them still soldiers. Pompom shells of two inches diameter have passed through legs and arms without shattering the bone or bursting at the impact, though there appears to be literally no room for such a merciful performance. In fact, a history of the escapes in war would be wild reading even after a course of Munchausen.

Sharing His Bed.

A Grub street friend of Dr. Johnson's was Derrick, of whom he wrote, "I honor Derrick for his strength of mind." One night when Floyd, another poor author, was wandering about the streets he found Derrick asleep upon a bulk. Upon being suddenly awakened Derrick started up. "My dear Floyd," said he, "I am sorry to see you in this destitute state. Will you go home with me to my lodgings?" And they turned in on the bulk together like the good fellows they were.

Artful Innocence.

"I wish I was a moth," was the enigmatical declaration made by a young married woman to her husband.

"Why?"

"Because I should be able to get into some new clothes!"

JUL 6 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 31. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

The N. Y. Public Library [illegible]

PRESIDENT FEEHAN GAINS GREAT VICTORY

Pittsburg Operators Grant Every Demand of Importance, Including Advance of 10 Cents for Motormen, Wiremen and Day Laborers Recognized in the Scale. A Complete Check-Off System Established and No Increase in Rent or Fuel for Miners.

President Francis Feehan of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district has just won another great victory and this one far surpasses any victory ever achieved by the district officers since the organization of the mine workers' union.

Victory after victory has been won by the district organization ever since President Feehan took charge, but none of the victories has been equaled to the present and as there is nothing selfish about President Feehan he gives to the other district officers, who are in his cabinet their share of the great success, which has crowned his efforts.

On the original scale committee with President Feehan was Vice President Van Bitner, Secretary-Treasurer Tim Donavan, National Board Member George Dagger and Board members Thomas Sheehan, Cuddy, Pa.; Otto Slater, Bruceton, Pa.; S. H. Laverick, Floreffe, Pa.; George M. Bolton, California, Pa.; Michael Halapy, Smithton, Pa.; William McKay, Grove City, Pa. It was the practice of the committee to meet the operators with a full board until President Feehan decided to issue an ultimatum, which was forced, it is alleged, by the tardy action of the operators, who were inclined to act very contrary for a purpose best known to themselves but very clearly surmised by the members of the scale committee. This strange disposition was manifested toward the present scale committee necessitated a severe reprimand from the miners and President Feehan administered the same by emphatically declaring that unless matters were adjusted promptly a suspension would be inaugurated July 4th, a day most fitting to declare their independence and make their declarations of war.

The ultimatum quickly brought the operators to a realization that something must be done and that quickly to avoid a struggle. By the next day a sub-committee consisting of Chairman M. H. Taylor, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and President John H. Jones, of the Pittsburg-Buffalo company, representing the operators was selected and this action was followed by the miners, who chose President Feehan and Mr. Dagger to meet in conference for final adjustment.

The results were beyond the expectations of the miners and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Jones are being held in high esteem for the very kind and generous manner in their treatment of the miners. The issues, of course, were presented and discussed liberally and with rather heated arguments but although the miners declare they never had a settlement that gave them so much pleasure and satisfaction. Both sides relinquished but the miners claim that for every point they yielded they made an overwhelming gain.

The motorman has been placed on the scale at $2.80 which is an increase of 10 cents, this is ten cents higher than is paid in Ohio. All outside day men are placed on the scale and wiremen are increased to $2.70. A complete check-off system is established including the collection of an initiation fee and an increase pay for the angle of a clay vein of 5 cents per inch for thick slate. Other extraordinary concessions are, no charge for safety lamps; three-fourths entry prices for four run places; no increase in the price of fuel coal for the home; no increase in the rent of miners' houses and there are many other important concessions that are not ready for publication. The miners, who are familiar with the settlement, declare it to be the best ever made and that after both sides had succeeded in placing their signatures to the agreement there was much rejoicing. Chairman Taylor was very much pleased with the situation that seemed so serious for a few days and the miners were equally well pleased when President Feehan returned with the magnificent arm load of trophies. This victory was more appreciated because of the serious opposition and the effort that was made to bring in the international officers from who it was expected by the operators considerable would be gained by them with the result that many of the concessions granted would be waived for the check-off privileges, the ultimate results, however, are very apparent what can be accomplished providing the district officers are not interfered with and by the international officers keeping hands off.

There has been much feeling expressed in the Pittsburg district but this feeling, it is alleged, is not so much due to the unfairness of the miners and what is sometimes termed arbitrary demands as it is due to the interference by outsiders, who are claimed to exercise certain influence over the international officers. Were this attempt to exercise certain influence over the operators and their adjustments eliminated there would, it is claimed, be more peace in the Pittsburg district and the problem less effective to the operators.

When Chairman Taylor took charge of the affairs of that great company he assumed one of the greatest burdens that could have fallen upon an individual in the history of the company and but few realize and appreciate that awful load that was borne by him. He was compelled to shoulder not only the awful load of conducting the business of the great company through the most trying financial period in the history of the country but he was compelled to carry many burdens which had been heaped upon him by others and this brought with it discontent and dissatisfaction that was the outcome of a quarrel with the miners and their leaders and instead of Chairman Taylor being advised correctly concerning these difficulties he was, it is charged, placed in wrong and thus he was placed in a position of aiding one miners' faction that had been thrown out of office as against another which had been successfully installed. Instead of being properly informed as to the real situation, it is said, he was misguided and the company placed in the light of assisting one miners' faction as against another and this brought severe retaliation.

However, matters are clearing up and the general belief is prevalent that Chairman Taylor has now found it easier to deal directly with the miners' officers than by permitting others, who have only some selfish interest to suggest, the course to pursue.

President Feehan has been absolutely honest in the administration of the affairs of the miners and more, he has been reasonable and conservative notwithstanding the alleged claim of radicalism sometimes charged. But the miners agree that whatever arbitrary position he assumed he was forced into that position by the vicious attacks made upon him by those who sought to overthrow him and his organization.

The settlement, however, of the local scale is so entirely satisfactory that the miners and operators are in the best spirit and each declaring for the other with the belief that hereafter more harmony will exist between the miner and operator and greater results will be achieved without so much turmoil, anxiety and exasperation than ever before.

PEONAGE IN IRWIN MINE FIELD MOCKS THE FOURTH.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 1.—There has been a great celebration of the great and glorious Fourth of July by the nation at large and this is an event worthy of such a celebration, but if the truth was really known how in this great land of liberty as it is represented to be in our national anthem how many would disdain to sing such a song or disdain to celebrate the Fourth as enthusiastically as they formerly have done. Only last week, under the shadow of the court house, walking along the main street a poor, helpless miner with his arm in a sling was attacked by a big overgrown deputy right in the broad daylight under the eyes of many respectable citizens whose indignation was so thoroughly aroused at such a murderous attack upon a quiet harmless man that 10 of them quite willingly offered their service as witnesses to this man who was attacked. The deputy charged this man who was walking quietly along the street with disorderly conduct and before this gentleman got his witnesses there to testify the squire hurried through the case before the appointed time and had this innocent man fined in a sum of ten dollars.

In a day or two following a somewhat similar incident occurred and these things are never spoken of by those who should make them public and the press is so much subsidized that these things are kept silent unless by a very few like the National Labor Tribune which are prepared to tell the whole truth. This incident was as follows: A Mr. Mason, an engineer in Kelly and Jones' employment, who was walking quietly along the public highway when he was attacked by a deputy who beat him down with a blackjack and then pulled the gun on him and the deputy charged him with assault and battery and resisting an officer, and Mr. Mason was held over for court on $500 bail, $300 for assault and battery and $200 for resisting an officer.

This is how poor innocent men have got to suffer in Westmoreland county and this is not the only thing that is to Westmoreland county's disgrace. Now in the very sight of the gilded dome of the beautiful court house of our county there are men who are held in peonage, the greatest peonage in the world—a disgrace to civilization and a travesty on the Declaration of Independence. There are men taken into the mines here and are brought here on false pretenses and after they are brought here they are watched by guards and not allowed to leave the mines. After the men find out that they have been duped they demand the privilege to return to their own homes; this is denied them and a strict watch is put on them that they may not escape. One fellow tells the Fayette county authorities that he escaped only after he promised to go and get his wife and family and return, and others escaped in the darkness.

The Fayette county officials are going to investigate these things. It does not say much for Westmoreland county that these things are passed unnoticed here and another county is going to take action. It will surely say little for all the officials concerned here. The United States constitution reads: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof a party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This is another form in which the law is broken and not the only one. Yesterday there were shipped in here right from New York 18 men and two women, brought here the same as the rest are, under false pretense and they were greatly surprised to find that there was a strike on and they had no desire to be so mean as to go and take a fellow's job. And of what class were these men? There were dock laborers, broken down sailors, and all classes of tradesmen. Not one of them had been in the mines before; and the inspectors of mines are sitting still and not making the investigation they should. It is a violation of the mining law of our state that men should be imported into the mines in such large quantities who have never been in a mine before. Need we wonder at the human butchery that has been going on in the mines this number of weeks past? It is appalling to read the statistics of fatalities and injuries since this strike started and if it was anything to expose the miners failure there would be ample publicity given to by all the press but these things are kept quiet from even the men who are working in the mines with those who are killed. As the blood of an innocent Abel cried for vengeance and his cries were heard, who is going to answer the cries of these innocent victims? The same power which heard the cries of an Abel and will punish accordingly will hear these cries and might punish here and now some of these cruel oppressors who are responsible for these things and also will not hold those guiltless who are responsible to see these things put right. If a man takes a position of responsibility let him discharge the duties of such, fearing not the frown of men with the corr smile, whether it be the operator or the workman. I shall be surprised indeed if these men died the common death of all men for they are indirectly responsible for the death of many men since the strike. They have not got the courage to go and shoot men down but they pay men who will do it for them.

I don't need to enumerate the various men who have been shot down like dogs from our ranks and just to think of it, some of them being let out on bail who committed such acts. Many murders can be laid at the door of these hired thugs of the coal corporations but where is the one that can be laid to the charge of the miners? Thank God, there is not one of the miners in the Irwin field who has bloodshed laid to his charge today. It would be a pity if there was for there would be no danger of him being bailed out but every danger of his having pretty soon to suffer the capital punishment even though he had been only acting in self defense. All we ask is justice, justice from the operators, justice from the press of this county and country, justice from the courts.

Our demands are reasonable and if not we are willing to talk the matter over with our operators and adjust matters in a spirit of fairness to the men and the operators as well.

KEYSTONE.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON IRWIN MINE STRIKERS.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

GREENSBURG, July 2.—Word has just reached here of a cowardly attack, made by thugs, said to have been in the employ of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, upon John Luterancik, one of the organizers of the United Mine Workers of America.

Friday night, Luterancik in company with Samuel Mennitt, one of the organizers in the Latrobe district, went to New Alexandria where they held a large meeting, and succeeded in getting most of the miners of the Salem and Huron plants of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company out.

After the meeting strikers from Greenawalt, Crabtree and Jamison No. 3 decided to walk back to their homes in a body. In the crowd were Luterancik and Mennitt. When they neared Crabtree it was about nine o'clock and quite dark. One of the automobiles of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company is said to have gone up and down the road, over which the strikers were passing. The automobile was filled with men in the employ of the company, who were evidently sizing up the situation. In the automobile was also George Shaw, a Hempfield township constable.

At Crabtree the automobile in the rear of the procession stopped and discharged two of its passengers, two deputies who accosted the strikers and attempted to stop them. Previous to this time the band of strikers had, in compliance with the sweeping injunction of May 26, restraining them from marching in crowds about the company property, broken up into small groups of three or four men. Then the two men, who had alighted from the machine, and were unknown in the dark, stopped and permitted the strikers to pass them, they following after them.

At the company store were gathered another group of deputies and constables. In that group was George Shaw. From all evident signs it seems to be the desire of some of the officials of the Jamison Coal Company to get Loerancik out of the way, and so when the last two groups of strikers were stopped at the railroad crossing by the passing of a freight train, some one struck Luterancik from behind with a black jack. The other strikers in the body turned around and saw George Shaw, with his gun drawn. Just at this time the last car of the train passed the crossing and the strikers commenced running along the track out of range of danger. A dismounted state policeman watched them running but made no move of any kind either to stop them or to take their assailant in charge. At the home of Thomas Boerio, a merchant of Crabtree, who has been a friend to the strikers, they found safety.

Strikers about here are considerably wrought up over this cowardly stop, which is an indication of the true caliber of the methods employed by corporations, and men, who find a protection in the laws of this state.

In view of the critical situation of the miners' strike in this county and the increasing tendency to lawlessness, Sheriff John E. Shields today issued a proclamation appealing to all law abiding citizens to use their efforts toward establishing peace between the miners and operators and above all to keep down lawlessness. The sheriff charges that a Pittsburg detective agency has shipped into the county men to serve as deputy constables, who are, he declares, responsible for a great measure of the trouble. Citizens, mostly farmers are appealing to the sheriff to protect them from those officers. Their claim they are being stopped on the public road and compelled to turn back when nearing coal works where the deputies are stationed.

George Szwentz, who claims he was brought here from New York to work in the mine at Marchand, owned by the Penn Gas Coal Company, in the Irwin district, created a sensation at the strikers' headquarters today by making an affidavit that he was compelled to enter the mine at the points of revolvers held by deputy sheriffs.

The miners' union officials hurried to the sheriff and demanded action. Sheriff Shields then caused to be issued a public statement, declaring that he would accompany any two American officials of the miners' union to the Marchand mine, and that if the condition as represented prevailed he (the sheriff) would personally take legal action and push a charge of peonage against the coal company.

The sheriff announces that charges of a like nature have been brought recently and upon personal investigation they were found to be false. In his proclamation the sheriff warns the strikers that lawlessness must cease with this day or severe methods will be adopted, intimating that an appeal will go to the governor for troops.

New Sheet Mills To be Installed

Contracts have been awarded by Follansbee Brothers Company, Pittsburg, for two new 30-inch sheet mills and other extensive improvements to be made at its Follansbee, W. Va., plant. The new mills will be of heavy construction, and will be modern in every detail. Each of the new mills will contain two stands of rolls, which will give the company a total of 23 stands of rolls, including nine cold rolls. The rolls and equipment complete will be furnished by the National Roll & Foundry Company, Pittsburg, with works at Avonmore, Pa. The new mills will be electrically driven by power generated by low pressure turbine engines. New plans include a change from steam to motor-drive at the present bar mills.

Danbury Hatters Property Attached

One of the latest developments in the boycott case of the Loewe Hat Company against the Danbury hatters, in which judgment for $222,000 was rendered against the union in the federal court at Hartford, occurred on Monday, when judgment liens on the property of seventeen members of the union, at Norwalk, were filed. Some time previous, however, the personal accounts of certain members of the union in the banks of Danbury, Norwalk and Bethel, amounting to $65,000, were attached.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has levied a small assessment on the affiliated membership to meet the judgment, so it is not anticipated that the hatters will be forced to lose their property.

It is about forty years ago that women compositors were introduced into the printing trade in Edinburg, Scotland. It is estimated that their number now equals that of the men employed at the case.

Bakers' International union has decided to start the six-day working week in New Orleans.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Industrial Conditions Better--Good Union Reports---Tendedoy Towards Union Amalgamations --- Important Engineering Wages Conferences -- The Dockers' Strike--Labor and the Veto. Tinplate Demand Good.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, June 30.—The industrial condition here continues to improve and employment is better in practically all the staple industries. Cotton alone is depressed and looks like continuing to be depressed. The consideration of a reduction of wages in that industry which it will be remembered was postponed for three months is not unlikely to recur in a virulent form when the period of grace expires. The assertion of the cotton mill owners that the question was postponed for three months so that there should not be a serious industrial dispute in operation during the period of Royal mourning is laughed at by many of the cotton operatives' leaders. They point out that the three months' period will carry things well into the fall and towards winter which they assert is the period most preferred by the employer to impose new conditions upon his work people. Other cotton operative leaders are more optimistic and are of the opinion that three months ahead the whole conditions of the cotton industry will be such that the mill owners themselves will be averse to precipitating a conflict. All the same, a prolongation of short time working is regarded as unquestionable.

The Steam Engine Makers' Society issues what is perhaps the most encouraging of all the trade union reports to hand recently. Its unemployed members are reduced to 283 as compared with nearly 1,000 a year ago. At the same time there is a steady increase in membership. The report records as a notable and encouraging thing the recent negotiations with employers with a view to avoiding disputes by mutual agreements. In most districts the wages question has been settled for four years to come.

The Associated Blacksmiths also issues a very encouraging report. A request has been made to the federated employers for an advance in wages which means the registration of a reduction enforced last year. The Blacksmiths are negotiating for an amalgamation of other kindred societies so as to have one united association. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for always in British trade unionism. We have too many unions catering for the same set of workers. The Associated Blacksmiths have resolved to re-affiliate themselves to the annual trade union congress.

The movement for an advance in wages appears to be fairly general, but under the agreement with the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding trades all such matters must be discussed by the joint committee representing various iron and steel trades and notice must be given so that there is little fear of a stoppage of work.

At a conference on Tuesday, 21st June, between the executive council of the Northwest Engineering Trades Employers' Association and representatives of the Clyde district members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which lasted over three hours, the employers made an offer of an advance of half a cent per hour, or 18 cents per week—according to the practice in the different shops—to take effect in the first week in October, and this offer is to be put before the men for consideration. The men originally asked for an advance to this extent to take effect on June 15th. The employers replied declining to grant the advance on the ground that the condition and prospects of trade did not justify any immediate increase in wages. The men then applied for a local conference under their working agreement, and this conference has now agreed to the proposal named. If the men are not satisfied with the offer which the employers have now made, they may refer the matter to a central conference, consisting of their own executive council and the executive board of the Engineering Employers' Federation, but it is expected that they will not consider this course necessary, especially as their advance will take effect only a month later than that already granted to the smaller engineering unions in the Clyde district.

Two conferences on wages in the shipbuilding trade have yet to be held—the adjournment conference between the Federation of Shipbuilding Employers and the thirteen shipyard unions which are parties to the national shipyard agreement and a conference between the Northwest Engineering Trade Employers' Association and representatives of the members of the Boilermakers' Society employed in Clyde district engine shops. In each case the point at issue is the same—an advance of half a cent per hour, 18 cents per week, or 5 per cent on piece rates—but in the former it affects all the shipyards in the United Kingdom, and in the latter only the Clyde engine shops. The conference regarding the former demand has not yet been arranged, and in the case of the latter the men have not yet received the employers' reply to their letter asking for the advance.

The annual convention of the National Federated Union of Operative Bakers of Scotland has been in session and was noteworthy principally for the defeat of an attempt to prevent the union affiliating with the Labor party. The government was called upon to amend the old age pensions so that at the age of 60 all men and women who were incapacitated permanently from earning their own living should be pensioned. A resolution was also adopted upon the question of the workmen's compensation act to the effect that the law should be amended so as to provide that in case of death the three years' limit of compensation should be raised from $750 to $1,250; the maximum to be raised from $1,500 to $2,500.

It is unfortunate to hear that the attempt to amalgamate the two principal unions of railway workers in this country has failed. On June 21st the General Railway Workers' union definitely refused the proposal that it should combine with the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Further cases are being fought in the courts upon the question of trade union levies for parliamentary labor representation. In the case of Pearson versus the Nottingham Miners' Association an undertaking was given by the union that until the trial of the action the union's trustees would not use any of the funds of the association for parliamentary purposes. Judge Parker announced, however, that this undertaking and the consequent injunction would not interfere with the collection and use of voluntary contributions for parliamentary labor purposes.

The Society of Operative Stone Masons has also been enjoined from levying or collecting from the members one cent per week per member for labor representation and legal aid. The total dues paid by its members amount to 18 cents per week and one cent of this is put down as being for labor representation and legal aid. When the Osborne judgment was issued the union endeavored to legalize itself by assuming that half the one cent was for legal aid and the other half for parliamentary purposes. It was found, however, that it would be too difficult to collect the odd sum of 17½ cents per week and quietly the levy was restored to the old 18 cents. Hence the action. The union would have been perfectly right in collecting the old 18 cents had it not been for the rule which stated that the last cent was for the two above mentioned purposes. The judge issued an injunction against the collection of the eighteenth cent and the union settled any further questions by transferring what remained of past collections to the superannuation fund.

A bill has been introduced in the house of commons to prevent the recently established labor exchanges from providing an additional incentive to the aliens to enter the United Kingdom. It provides that every applicant for registration at a labor exchange shall declare his nationality and the length of his residence in this country and that an alien who has so resided for less than six months shall not be sent after employment unless an equally competent British subject

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE GLORIOUS

LIBERTY OF THE

CHILDREN OF GOD.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 3.—Pastor Russell at the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached today in Brooklyn's Academy of Music, the Academy of Music, from the following text, to a crowded and attentive audience: "The creature also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God." (Romans 8: 21.) He said:

Tomorrow will be celebrated as "Liberty Day" by Americans in all parts of the world. To some, of course, it means a holiday, a time of recreation, but to others of us it speaks eloquently of "Liberty enlightening the World." Even the enemies of the Republic must confess that an influence has come forth from these shores to the uttermost bounds of earth—an influence against tyranny, and in a broad, general way in line with the Golden Rule, which respects the liberties of others as it desires its own to be respected. It is difficult to estimate the weight of influence attaching to the numerous letters going from these shores to every country under heaven, to every hamlet and village and city. It is difficult to estimate the influence of the newspapers and magazines which go forth from this land breeding the love of liberty. And yet, dear friends, every day and every year, as our ideas mature, we come to see more and more distinctly what constitutes true liberty, and to distinguish this from "license," which sometimes steals the livery of liberty, to grossly misrepresent it.

It is not surprising that many who come to our shores from lands where personal liberty is almost unknown are inclined to expect more liberty than we can safely accord them. They are obliged to learn gradually the lesson that social liberty signifies, not personal license, but the permission to do only these things which will not interfere with the rights and liberties of others. Indeed this is the lesson which all must learn in order to be good, useful citizens of this Republic; a lesson therefore to be learned by all who would enjoy the liberty. It is the lesson of self-control, the lesson of minding one's own business; the lesson of speaking evil of no man; the lesson of doing good unto all men as we have opportunity; the lesson of intruding on the proper rights and privileges of no one else. But alas, how few of the world have come to understand and to rightly view the liberty of which we boast!

IN THE SCHOOL OF CHRIST

It is in the School of Christ that the pupils or disciples of the Lord Jesus may learn of him, the Great Teacher, the important lesson of self-control and the proper exercise of our own liberty without encroaching upon the rights and liberty of others. Alas, dear friends, we must concede that remarkably few of the Lord's people have learned this lesson and are qualified to graduate along this line! Many followers of Christ continually practice injustices in the little things of life, neglecting to regard the liberties and rights of others. In the Church, in the home, in business, the rights of others are all too frequently ignored or only partially recognized. It is more important that we learn to recognize the rights and liberties of others than to insist upon our own rights. The former course tends to make us Godlike; the latter cultivates selfishness and frequently gets us into difficulty unnecessarily. The Apostle's instruction is that so far as possible we should live peaceably with all men, which often necessitates the yielding of our own rights for the sake of peace.

This matter of insisting upon rights and liberties is moving the world more and more toward contention and strife, and hastening it toward the great time of trouble which shall engulf the whole social structure. Doubtless the great majority will be claiming their individual rights while almost totally disregarding the rights of others. We urge, therefore, that kind of love of liberty which is willing to sacrifice, as respects its own privileges, that it may be helpful to others in maintaining their proper liberties. Nor does this signify that the people of God should ignore their own liberty and fight for the liberty of others. Rather we should carefully study principles of righteousness, and both by word and precept refrain from stirring up violence, or jeopardizing the interests of others. Liberty of conscience we should maintain in ourselves and should encourage in others.

"LIBERTY OF CHILDREN OF GOD"

St. Paul speaks in our text of the "liberty of the children of God." This, primarily, signifies our desertion from our taskmaster, Sin, and the surrender of our wills to God and righteousness. It means a repudiation of liberty to do wrong and the grasping, through Christ, of liberty from the bondage to Sin. But, as the Apostle elsewhere explains, we find it impossible to conquer fully the fallen flesh. We will find it impossible as "New Creatures" to attain the full liberty of Sonship under present conditions because, as St. Paul declares, "The flesh warreth (lusteth) against the Spirit, and the two are contrary the one to the other." (Gal. 5: 17.) We have a constant fight to resist the enslaving influences of Sin—to maintain our liberty as sons of God. The victory will not be fully attained until our resurrection when "this corruptible must put on incorruption." Then our new minds will receive new, perfect spirit bodies, through which they can operate perfectly, and exercise to the full true liberty, true freedom.

The full liberty of the Children of God therefore, is not attained in this present life, nor will be attained in the resurrection when we shall be perfected in the Master's likeness. And in this connection it is well to note that this is the liberty of the angels also—liberty of freedom from Sin—from the lesser and domination of error and superstition and weaknesses through heredity. All the angels were thus created and father Adam and mother Eve were thus created in the full likeness of the children of God. They lost their liberty by disobedience, they became slaves to Sin and Death, and have been more or less bound by these conditions from then until now. And then, "The liberty for the children of God" is absolute perfection—the ideal condition for which the Church is striving.

THE GROANING CREATION

The Apostle in our text is discussing the condition of the world or mankind in general. He reminds us that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now." (Rom. 8: 22.) In the nineteenth verse he tells us what they are waiting for; namely, "The earnest expectation of the (human) creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God." The world as mankind is now enslaved to Sin and Death; they cannot help themselves; they must wait until God's time for setting them free from this bondage. God's time will come in connection with the glorification of the Church, and her manifestation with her Lord in the glories of his Messianic Kingdom. Then the groaning creation will be set free from the bondage of Sin and Death, under which it now groans and travails. Then in the liberty of righteousness, "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God."

MADE SUBJECT TO VANITY

The Apostle reminds us that the slavery of mankind to Sin and Death came upon the world through vanity, or frailty, unwillingly. Our frailties are the result of sin and of the Divine sentence. Father Adam was disobedient and our Creator, in sentencing him to death, made the dying condition such that all of his children would be involved with him, as sin pays, through heredity, and thus starves in his dying condition. But God did not subject our race to this dying condition, this slavery to Sin and Death, with the intention of blasting the hope of humanity to all eternity, much less with the expectation of sending Adam and his race to eternal torture. Rather we are to understand that when God pronounced the death sentence upon our race, intermingled with it was the hope, the desire on the part of the Creator, that the result of that death sentence should not be all the redemption (deliverance) of which Paul speaks—the Body of Christ, which is the Church.—Verse 23; 1 Cor. 12: 27.

The Apostle is here pointing out that all the world is groaning under its share of the Adamic condemnation; believers in Christ also groan—though in a different manner. The world groans and travails waiting for the Church's manifestation—the manifestation of the Sons of God. The Church groans, not outwardly, but inwardly, while waiting for some thing different. The word is waiting for the manifestation of the Son of God because "Now are we the Sons of God." (1 John 3: 2.) Our salvation will come therefore, before the manifestation of the Sons of God, which will bring release to the world. The elect Church is waiting for the adoption, to wit, the deliverance of the body in the First Resurrection. Our Heavenly Father has already granted us the Spirit of adoption whereby we can cry, "Abba, Father," but our adoption is not yet accomplished, completed. We are already set free in our minds from the Law of Sin and Death, but will not be entirely free until our adoption shall be completed by our resurrection change. The adoption of the Church by the Father will be her full entrance into the liberty of the sons of God; her full entrance into perfection, "changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye."—1 Cor. 15: 52.

The Apostle continues the same thought, pointing out that the salvation of the Church at the present time is not her actual or complete salvation, but a supersalvation or a faith salvation. He points out that what we hope for is to be brought unto us at the revelation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ at the Second Advent. He points out that in the meantime we have this hope as an anchor to our souls, it will lead us to be patient in waiting for the glorious things of the Divine arrangement. It will lead us to wait patiently for the Lord's time for our own blessing and a further opportunity for service in bestowing God's blessings upon the world. We are to wait for our deliverance with patience, and in this we shall be exercising and developing one of the graces of the holy Spirit necessary for our perfecting. It is not sufficient that we learn to love liberty; we must earn full submission to the Divine will and to receive our liberty in kind and in time, according to the good pleasure of the Father.

The expression, "The redemption of our body," does not refer to the Lord's people, individually, for each of us will have a separate body in the resurrection. The Apostle's thought is that of the Scriptures in general, namely, that there is one Body, which is the Church; and that, so far as our complete adoption by the Father is concerned, it's must be done in unity; for we will not receive the Church separately, member by member, but altogether as the Body of this age. Then so many as shall have fought the good fight of faith and finished their course so many as shall be found worthy a place with our Lord in his throne will be "changed" by the First Resurrection. These will be presented together as one glorious Body, or "Church of the living God whose names are written in heaven."

So far then as the world is concerned, let us think less of awaiting the world in individual and to personal liberty than to freedom from the yoke of Sin. Let us also rejoice in the privilege and opportunity we will have by and by with the Master of delivering or setting at liberty the entire groaning creation. Let us remember that to attain this we must become members of the Millennial Kingdom, and thus be blessed and this blessing to all the families of the earth.

This is the prize set before us in the Gospel; to be attained only by the "little flock," who must prove themselves loyal to God, to Truth, to righteousness—even unto death.

Let us then not unduly exaggerate the advantages of earthly liberty; let us remember that many of the earthly liberties are not advantages, that many of the lessons in the School of Christ can better be learned with only a measure of liberty according to the flesh. Above all, let us remember that Christian liberty is not a fleshly liberty nor a spiritual one, that we are at liberty to do only the will of God.

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WILMINGTON, DEL., U. S. A.

PILOT'S REPORT.

Through the courtesy of Brother J. A. Palmer of this city, one of the leading correspondents on Truth, we are privileged with this week's publication of articles on Pilate's Report to Tiberius Caesar on the trial of Jesus. The first article will only contain the extracts which by the authenticity of the report are believed worthy of the report itself.

TO THE READER

It was some time in the year 1856, while living in DeWitt, Missouri, that a gentleman by the name of H. C. Whyndman was re-bound and stopped at my house several days. He was a native of Germany, and one of the most learned men I ever met. I found him to be free and communicative. During his stay, he told me he had five years service in the Civil Rome, and the name of the time in the Vatican, where he saw a library containing five hundred and sixty thousand books, some of which were said to be the first type ever invented. He told me that he had seen and read the Records of Tiberius Caesar, and in what was called the "Acta Pilati," that is the acts of Pilate, he had seen the account of the apprehension, trial and crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth, but said it did not add much to the New Testament teachings of Christianity. He told me he thought a transcript could be secured. After Mr. Whyndman had gone, I remembered what he told me of the Records and thought that a transcript could be obtained. It would be very interesting even if it did not add much to the present teachings of Christianity, yet the statement would be of great satisfaction. So, after he had been gone some months, I set about tracing up Mr. Whyndman, as the following correspondence will show:

DeWitt, Carroll County, Mo.,
September 25, 1859.

Mr. Henry C. Whyndman.
New York City.

Dear Sir—After you left my house last spring I kept thinking of your telling me of reading the acts of Pilate in the Vatican, while at Rome. I want you, if you please, to get me a transcript of those records, if the cost will not be too much. Will you please write me at your earliest convenience and let me know what it will cost? I am a correspondent with some of our old friends in Rome that you can rely upon and advertise if it can be obtained, and if so, what will be the price? I am getting in a position to be much obliged and will pay you for your trouble and expense.

Yours, in tender regards,
W. D. MAHAN.

New York, November 12, 1856.

Mr. W. D. Mahan—

Dear Sir—Your letter as directed to H. C. Whydaman is received. I will inform you he has returned to Germany. Your letter has been forwarded.

Yours, etc.,
C. C. VANTBERGER.

March 2, 1857.

Rev. W. D. Mahan.
Rev. Sir—It is with the kindest regards I remember your hospitality while with you in America. Be assured, anything I can do for you will afford me great pleasure. I have written to Padre Freelinhusen, a friend of great learning, at Rome, who is the chief guardian of the Vatican. I have made the request in my own name as well as called the "Acta Pilati," that is the acts of Pilate, he had seen the account of the apprehension, trial and crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth, but said it did not add much to the New Testament teachings of Christianity. He told me he thought a transcript could be secured. After Mr. Whydaman had gone, I remembered what he told me of the Records and thought that a transcript could be obtained. It would be very interesting even if it did not add much to the present teachings of Christianity, yet the statement would be of great satisfaction. So, after he had been gone some months, I set about tracing up Mr. Whydaman, as the following correspondence will show:

DeWitt, Carroll County, Mo.,
September 25, 1859.

Mr. Henry C. Whyda

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 32. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

IRWIN MINERS HAVE ROUSING RALLY.

They Show Unflagging Determination to Stand Firm in Their Righteous Cause. A Splendid Address by President Feehan--A Challenge to the Churches to Prove that They are True to the Mission Christ Gave Them--Prayer that Opens all the Strikers' Meetings.

(Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 12, 1910.—Despite the rumors circulated by the hirelings of the coal corporations to the effect that there is waning enthusiasm among the ranks of striking miners in the Irwin field, the monster mass meeting at Madison last Saturday showed the miners to be as determined as ever to fight until victory perches upon their banners. From all over the field these weather beaten veterans came to Madison, ten miles, to hear President Feehan. There were three bands and more than five thousand miners.

President Feehan covered the strike situation pretty thoroughly, and made a special reference to the clergy of the various Christian denominations. In disputes of this character the ministers acting in unison could by interposing between the belligerent parties, render incalculable service to humanity. Why don't they do it? That is the question that is on the lips of all classes of men in Westmoreland county. Does the Christian church sanction tyranny, oppression and servitude? If not (and it is presumed that it does not) then the ministers of the Gospel should exercise the benignant influence of the Christian doctrine as taught by the Savior Himself.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me; and forbid them not." In those few words the Redeemer set a Godly example for all who profess to believe in Him and His teachings to follow. Innocent, helpless children—lamb-like—should not suffer, be the cause of the contending parties whatever it may.

Go through the Irwin field and you will find hundreds of little tots huddled in the tents, deprived of those educational and moral advantages without which there can be no improvement; no advancement; no godliness; no virtue. Add to such environment destitution with its attendant evils, and can you find anything in creation more revolting to human nature? Surely the angels in Heaven must weep at such wretchedness of human beings. And to think that it is caused by professed Christians in a Christian country.

Why are the ministers and other good people silent, indifferent, passive when humanity is being crucified on the cross of greed and its cries of agony pierce the very skies?

Here is the prayer of these oppressed, persecuted and hounded miners, which was read by President Feehan at the opening of the monster meeting at Madison, and which will be read at the opening of every subsequent meeting while the strike lasts:

Westmoreland County Strikers' Prayer

Our Father who art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name thy kingdom come they will be done on earth as it is in heaven, give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive then that trespass against us.

"O, Lord, we forgive the honored judges of Westmoreland county who have issued injunctions to deprive workingmen of the rights and liberties guaranteed all men by the laws of the Commonwealth, even though they were influenced to do so by the coal corporations, whom they may be indebted to for their positions. We also forgive the thugs, assassins and anarchists, and other tools of the coal corporations, who are so debased and devoid of manhood as to accept employment, inflicting the cruelest punishment on helpless men, women and children by evicting them from their homes, by brutally murdering and assaulting them because they have engaged in a peaceful strike to compel the coal corporations to give them sufficient compensation for their labor to live. Forgive them, O, Lord, for they know not what they do. Forgive, O, Lord, the men higher up; the mine owners, stockholders and their families; and if their hands are reddened with blood of the defenseless men and women who were foully murdered in the struggle for political and industrial freedom.

Forgive them, O, Lord; forgive the coal barons who are using the wealth we have created for them while we were wage slaves in their employ to compel us to return to work at wages and working conditions that are unbearable. Forgive the coal barons who have created palatial homes for themselves and families with the wealth we have created, and who have evicted helpless men, women and children from the hovels they lived in and for which they paid exorbitant rents and where we lived for so many years good willing slaves to the coal corporations. O, Lord! we forgive the coal operators, who are responsible for the destitution, want, suffering and hardships the miners with their wives and children are obliged to undergo in their struggle for liberty, which to us means bread. O! Lord, forgive the patriotic citizens and business men who seem to lack the moral courage to raise their voices in protest against numerous outrages committed against striking miners and their families by the hirelings of the coal corporations. Forgive, O, Lord, the ministers of the gospel who have remained passive and silent and watched the tyrants oppress the poor members of their flock. O! Lord, arouse the slumbering spirit of patriotism that prevails among the citizens and clergymen; inspire them with a desire to exact justice for the mine workers, and relieve themselves from the moral and political dominations of the coal corporations of Westmoreland county. O! Lord, we know that while here on earth your sympathies were with the poor and oppressed; strengthen and assist in this unequal battle for justice and freedom. Inspire this great army of striking miners and lend us assistance and support as you did the great army of George Washington in struggle for American Independence; assist us as you did the army of Abraham Lincoln in the battle for the conservation of the Union, and lead us on to victory. Amen.

NEW CASTLE LODGES VOTE TO END THE TIN STRIKE.

(National Labor Tribune Correspondence.)

New Castle, July 11—In a vote, in joint session of the Amalgamated Association lodges of this city Saturday afternoon striking tin workers, with only six exceptions, showed their desire to formally end the strike that has existed for more than a year against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. A resolution was adopted and was forwarded to the national officers of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg. The purport of this resolution was that steps be taken to end the strike. At this same meeting Saturday afternoon there were a number of strikers, report says it was 27, who declared they were ready to hand in their applications to Managers Stone and Pyle for jobs in the local open shop tin mills. At the request of the meeting these men agreed to withhold their applications for a while in order that action might be secured on the movement to end the strike and that all could then go back on even grounds. The meeting Saturday is reported to have been the most interesting since the early days of the strike, now a year old.

The history of the present movement to end the strike is interesting. It seems that at Marietta there is a tin or sheet mill that has been declared "unfair" by the Amalgamated Association. Some of the strikers at Martins Ferry have been wanting to go to work at Marietta and asked that the "unfair" or "stay away" order against this mill be removed. This agitation resulted in five men from the Martins Ferry lodge and five from the Wheeling lodge being sent to President McArdle and other national officers of the Amalgamated at Pittsburg to see what could be done to end the strike that all have known for many months has been hopelessly lost.

In answer to the men McArdle expressed his inability to end the strike. For him to express himself as favoring the ending of the strike would invite criticism and would encourage the charge that he had sold out. Following the visit of the Wheeling district delegations there were representatives sent from the New Castle lodges to visit McArdle with similar requests and their visit resulted in the suggestion that the various lodges pass resolutions asking that steps be taken to end the strike. With these resolutions from the various lodges as their authority the national officers can call a special convention of the Amalgamated Association.

A special national convention of the Amalgamated Association will probably be the result of this movement to end the strike. However, there is no assurance that the national convention will favor the ending of the strike. There will be many national officers who will always oppose it, even although the strike is admittedly lost. Amalgamated lodges composed of men working in independent mills will also send delegates and these will be in such proportion in the convention that they will be able to continue the strike as they see fit.

In New Castle this morning there are a diversity of opinions expressed. The general belief is that there will be a national convention as a result of the present effort, but none of the men experienced in Amalgamated Association affairs, seem disposed to venture a guess as to the outcome of the effort.

Myron C. Wick Dies at Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 12.—Myron C. Wick, retired steel manufacturer and philanthropist, died yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock after a long illness. Death was due to anaemia. For the past three days hope of his recovery had been given up and his family, including his brothers, George D. Wick and Fred H. Wick, and his sister, Mrs. Porter Pollock, were summoned to his bedside Friday.

Mr. Wick was the son of the late Paul Wick and was born in this city May 3, 1848. He received his education at the Sewickley Academy and the old Western Reserve College, Hudson, O. At the conclusion of his college life he took up an active business career which continued throughout his life with little intermission.

In 1869 he embarked in the banking business in Niles, O., becoming a partner in the firm of Wick, Bentley & Company. After three years he became teller of the bank of Wick Brothers & Company. In 1878-79 he went to the old rolling mill at Girard, owned by the Trumbull Iron Company, and later went to Cartwright, McCurdy & Company as representative of the receivers of that concern, later becoming president. Subsequently Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., the Youngstown Rolling Mill Company, the Trumbull Iron Company and the Warren Iron Company consolidated as the Union Iron and Steel Company, with Mr. Wick as its head. The consolidation did a successful business until the spring of 1899, when it became a part of the American Steel Hoop Company.

With this sale Mr. Wick's active participation in the iron and steel business practically ended, although he was chairman of the advisory board of the Republic Iron and Steel Company for several years. Before that time he was one of the organizers of the Ohio Steel Company, which became a part of the Carnegie Steel Company. In the last decade he was one of the organizers of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

At the time of his death Mr. Wick was vice president and director of the First National Bank, Youngstown; director of the New York Shipbuilding Company; the Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown; the Dollar Savings & Trust Company of Youngstown; the F. B. Stearns Company of Cleveland; the Realty Trust Company of Youngstown; the Ohio Iron & Steel Co., of Youngstown, the Federal Building Co. and others. He was an influential owner in the Union Oil Company, the independent oil concern of California; a large owner in the Palmer Navigation Company, operating on the North Atlantic; the largest owner in the new Wick building, Youngstown, and had many other interests of varied character.

Mr. Wick's benefactions were many. He was a large giver to the Youngstown City Hospital Association, having erected one of its largest buildings. He also built Helen Memorial Chapel in memory of his young daughter, who died in her early girlhood.

Mr. Wick married Miss Sue Winchell in March, 1875, she dying five years later. On Thanksgiving Day, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bonnell, who survives him. His daughters, Laura and Caroline, and sons, Philip, Paul and Myron, Jr., also survive. The brothers and sisters are George D. and Frederick Wick and Mrs. John S. Ford and Mrs. Porter Pollock. The time of the funeral has not been announced.

A. A. Member Scores McArdle

Editor National Labor Tribune:

MARTINS FERRY, O., July 11.—That letter from Middletown certainly struck the A. A. boys here as being about the right thing. If our officers had paid some attention to taking care of our money we would feel a lot more like paying the 10 per cent assessment, even if it was ordered contrary to the constitution. Why were we put to the expense of having a special convention to act on the scale proposition of the independent manufacturers? Only because our president didn't have enough backbone to vote for what he knew was right and would have to be done. Instead of shouldering the responsibility that goes with the office he holds, he hides behind a special convention and we settle the bills. This is right in line with what our officers have been doing right along. What do you think of the reply of President McArdle to the business men of Wheeling when he met with them to see what could be done about the strike? He said he would never call the strike off, even if he knew it was lost. Isn't that bullheadedness for you? And what a reply to make to men from whom we expected aid! We surely feel sorry for the men in the New Castle district for now they can't get back even when they want to as their places are all filled and this is no pipe dream either. The boys here will have a good chance to get their jobs back if they ever do start up these plants. Well some of us here promised to pay up after the rumpus last week, but we won't do it at that, unless there is a new deal. Yours fraternally, BELMONT.

KIDNAPED STRIKER PLAIN DETECTIVE

GREENSBURG, July 11.—It has been learned that James Perry, supposed to have been kidnaped by employes of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, and who had joined the union at Jamison No. 1, was a detective in the employ of the company, and was playing the role of a strike breaker to ascertain the true state of affairs. He was taken from the home of Dan Pasquerette by George Shaw, one of the Hempfield township constables.

The strikers started to trace him, and a petition for a writ of habeas corpus was prepared by Gregg and Potts, counsel for the U. M. W. of A., and was about to be filed when Robert W. Smith, one of the counsel for the coal company, came forward with the statement that Perry had been released.

Perry had come into the Jamison territory presumably as a strikebreaker, and let himself be persuaded to join the union. One week ago Saturday he was kidnaped, and no trace of him was found until last Thursday, when Dan Pasquerette found him working in other strike territory. One man connected with the kidnaping says the company had no other way to get him away from the strikers and learn what he had learned.

Attorney Gregg went before Judge McConnell and secured an allowance for a writ of certiorari whereby 20 men were released from jail. The hearing was held before Squire Taylor, who had not made a complete record of the proceedings of the hearing and it was evidently upon this imperfection that the allowance was made. The men released are William Wright, Fred Baluka, Mike Privadel, John Painter, John Bedlick, Steve Krusper, Dan Sagmen, Dan Mondudu, E. Koler, George Mocka, Dan Rasso, Fred Yoolaugh, Charles Telbert, Joe Korse, Sam Korse, F. Macker, A. Stufein and Mike Pobock.

The case is set for a hearing Monday, October 3.

Tom's Run Miners Greet Feehan

(Tribune Correspondence.)

TOMS RUN, July 11.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the miners was held here Thursday evening when President Francis Feehan and Vice President Van Bitner visited the local and explained in detail the adjustment of the local scale.

Never were the miners more elated than when the provisions were explained and the district officers were congratulated very highly over their success which is declared to surpass any settlement in the Pittsburg district since the organization of the United Mine Workers.

At the conclusion of the addresses of the officers a resolution endorsing the action of the district officials and lauding them for their extraordinary achievement was passed unanimously and those present were very much satisfied with the conditions as they are at present in the Pittsburg district.

The greatest satisfaction prevails throughout the entire district and the miners are well satisfied with the victory gained by the district officers and the present scale committee. Every move made, the miners say, was made in the right direction and the individual settlement plan inaugurated by President Feehan has been put in force in other districts throughout the coal fields of the country with marvelous success so that the officials are receiving their share of congratulations for the new move.

Never was the Pittsburg district in better shape than it is at present and never was there greater harmony than now. Chairman Dean, who presided at the meeting, and who is well known throughout the district as one of the influential members and a former district organizer, claims the local settlement is far superior to any settlement heretofore secured from the operators in the district and all are highly pleased with the work accomplished and the great results that are to be secured during the next two years.

All disturbing elements have been practically eliminated and never was there greater harmony in the district than at the present time. The few skeptics who remain will be completely put to rout by satisfactory adjustments by the latter part of the month. This, it is said, is so trifling that it is not even worthy of notice and never could the situation be more entirely agreeable to everyone than now.

The great success of the present officers is very gratifying to every miner and President Feehan's administration has been more successful than any preceding, nor are the miners slow in recognizing the genius of those who have brought about the harmony that now prevails.

The miners' organization, through the recent adjustment, will increase in strength at least 5,000 members and this will be of considerable importance to the miners of the entire district.

ROLLERS HOLD CONFERENCE

A meeting of rollers identified with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers was held in Detroit last Sunday to act on the possible cut which rollers will be given in adjusting the 1910-11 wage scale.

President P. J. McArdle was invited to the meeting. In his report to the national convention of the A. A. in May, President McArdle recommended an adjustment of wage rates which would more nearly equalize the wages paid men in different occupations in the mills. Heretofore the earnings of rollers have been enormous compared with the earnings of roll hands and puddlers and for years a dissatisfaction has existed on this account.

President McArdle faced this situation squarely in the national convention when he made the above recommendation and has incurred the hostility of some of the rollers for so doing. At the recent conference between the Western Bar Iron Association and the Amalgamated Association the manufacturers acted, to a certain degree on McArdle's recommendation when they offered the puddlers an advance of 25 cents a ton and are also said to have offered some concessions to the finishers at the expense of the rollers.

A deadlock resulted in the conference and Fort Wayne rollers began a movement to get together communicated with rollers throughout the middle west, including several in Youngstown, with the result that a meeting was set for Sunday in Fort Wayne.

The call for this meeting resulted in a rumor that the rollers would withdraw from the association and organize separately if wages of other mill men were advanced at their expense but the outcome of Sunday's meeting has not yet been learned.—Youngstown Telegram.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

General Federation of Great Britain Reports Progress -- Miners Refuse to Codsider Amendment of Eight Hours Act--Movement to Reverse the Osborne Judgment--Tinplates in Active Request.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 7.—The eleventh annual report of the British General Federation of Trade Unions exemplifies the value of peace in the labor world, for whereas there was a decrease of 134,000 dollars in funds in 1909, there is an increase of 125,865 dollars in the present financial year. In the whole of the eleven years of its existence, except last year, there was an increase in spite of the fact that the contributions were reduced by one-third in 1906. The number of affiliated societies is now 135—an increase of four in the year. One application was refused and two societies seceded—the Football Players' Association and the Variety Artistes Federation (vaudeville artists)—otherwise the gain in the years would have been six; representing a membership of 90,093. The aggregate membership at date is 703,091—net increase in the year, 7,193. The contributions in 1910 amounted to 166,950 dollars—increase over previous year, 1,930 dollars.

The committee hopes that the normal expenditure of 100,000 dollars a year will in a time be met by dividends and interests alone on the surplus capital or reserve fund. This was drawn upon during the previous financial year owing to disputes. The federation benefit paid in 1909-10 was 43,835 dollars showing a decrease of 445,285 dollars as compared with the previous year. All other expenditure amounted to 15,485 dollars. The Federation shows its decided preference for conciliation over strikes by supporting the former whenever possible. The report refers to the work of the Federation in its international relations, and to the Swedish strike as showing the great power and influence of the German trade unions and their support.

The General Federation of Trade Unions has issued with its annual report the agenda for the eleventh annual meeting to be held at Swansea during the first week in July. The agenda consists of amendments to the rules, some of which propose to extend its operations and benefits. One is that, in the case of "victimising" the members discharged shall be entitled to, and be paid, strike benefit. Another is that the Federation shall take the responsibility of law appeals to the higher courts in cases of serious litigation. Of course, this might lead to an increase of actions if the responsibility were removed from the unions affected to the General Federation. One resolution proposed restricts the payment of benefits to societies which have been affiliated for one whole year, and have paid all fees and contributions.

Another seeks to increase the labors of the committee as regards the economic position of the workers whose society is affiliated, and one seeks to establish a legal defense fund, which after all, aims at the same object as the proposal to undertake appeals to the higher courts, only with wider aims. The resolutions to be submitted cover the proposals as to appeals to the higher courts, and victimisation; the question of unemployment, the issue of a federation card or token, and also the appointment of "six organisers to work in the interest of all the societies affiliated," for which purpose 15,000 dollars a year is to be set aside for salaries and expenses. The agenda, although short covers a good deal of ground, and may provoke a good deal of discussion. But there are no Socialist proposals, such as used to be put forward at all such annual congresses, conferences, or conventions.

The Welsh miners having appealed to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to secure support for the Welsh amendment of the Eight Hours Act in relation to the Saturday shift, a meeting was held in London and the Welsh amendment thrown out. The Miners' Federation convention reaffirmed the resolution passed by a former convention in March last and resolved to oppose any bill to amend the Mines Eight Hours Act until it has been fully sanctioned and authorized by the Miners' Federation.

The Mines Accident (Rescue and Aid) Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons, is intended to make provision for rescue and aid in the case of accidents in mines. The Secretary of State is empowered to require the provision of supply and maintenance of appliances for use in rescue work and the formation and training of rescue and ambulance brigades. Where a committee representative of the mine owners exists, he may arrange that the committee undertakes the inspection and supervision of whatever arrangements are made in the mines of its district to comply with this. Any owner, agent or manager of a mine who shall fail to comply with the provisions of any order made under this new Acts is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $100 and to a further fine not exceeding $5 for every day during which he may so fail.

Without proceeding to arbitration, the Metropolitan Railway has concluded a satisfactory hours and wages agreement with the employes in its locomotive department, comprising motormen and assistance, drivers, firemen and cleaners. The men put forward a demand for a scale of motormen's pay beginning at $1½ a day and rising to a maximum or $1.75 in four years. The company has conceded the maximum and starting wages asked for, but the maximum is given in six years. The maximum daily pay of the assistants is $1 in four years, and after the men are certified to be capable of driving, as against the maximum of $1.12 asked for. The men also asked for payment at the rate of time and a half for Sunday, Christmas and Good Friday duty, whilst the agreement gives them pay at the rate of time and a-quarter. The standard daily hours of motormen are fixed at from nine to ten hours, according to the service on which they are engaged, with relief time for meals. With regard to the claims that each day's work shall stand by itself, that all time worked over the standard hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and a-quarter, and that a week's wages, independent of Sunday duty, shall be guaranteed to all employes, the company states that these are conditions of its existing practice, and will be continued.

The Cabinet is now considering whether it will grant facilities for the Labor party's Bill providing for a reversal of the Osborne judgment and establishing the right of trade unions to use their general funds for political purposes. There is a general impression that an attempt will be made to meet the wishes of the Labor representatives. Injunctions having been granted pretty well all the way round against unions preventing them from using any part of their funds for Parliamentary purposes, voluntary funds are now the rule. A special fighting fund is being raised of $25,000. Altogether five thousand trade union branches have been appealed to to help raise this money.

Tinplates continue in active requests, and makers, being well booked forward, are asking full prices. I. C. 20x14x112 sheets command $3.28 to $3.31, and oil sizes, though not so active, are quoted at $3.42 to $3.46 for 18¾x14x124 sheets, with odd sizes in good demand at $3.40 to $3.46. Ternes are in growing request, and I. C. 28x20x112 sheets rule very firm at $5.84 to $6, while finished and blackplate is meeting a larger business at $52.50 to $53.75. Galvanized sheets are also improving, and for 25-gauge corrugated $55.60 to $56.20 is asked. The steel barn mills are well engaged, and both Bessemer and Siemens are quoted $26 to $25.40. Tinplate shipments are rather below the average, totalling only 82,730 boxes, which with 108,[illegible] received from the works, augments Swansea Harbour Trust Stocks to 177,500 boxes, comparing with 255,000, however, a year ago. Anthracite coal continues in week demand, and for prompt delivery prices are much easier. The bituminous coal trade is very quiet.

Up to Wednesday noon the scale of the Sons of Vulcan for 1910-11 is still held in obeyance by the manufacturers. All the mills are shut-down except the Crescent mill, this city, which is working on conditions. What the conditions are is hard to conjecture.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

"BE YE RECONCILED TO GOD."

alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled." (Col. 1: 21.) He said in part:

ERIE, Pa., July 10.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached today from the following text: "Yes, that were some time

In order to use a telescope to advantage we need first to obtain a proper focus on the object to be examined. And so it is with the Divine Plan and Purpose. Looking at it with the eye of faith through the telescope of God's Word, adjustment of the focus is necessary. This focusing of the Word Christian people in the past have very generally overlooked. As a result the Divine Plan has a blurred and indistinct appearance in our sight. The various word-pictures, symbols, types, allegories and plain statements of the Scriptures, without this focusing together, make a very unsatisfactory and nondescript matter of the Gospel of Christ; one that is unsuited to everybody; one that the learned of our day have repudiated entirely as an ambiguous collation that is a source of vexation to millions of God's consecrated people. The difficulty is that the Telescope was tampered with during the dark ages and the proper focus was lost. Since then Christian people have feared to readjust it. They have gloried in the fact that they never changed the focus. However, they have overlooked the fact that someone else did change it for them long ago and that the unsatisfactory view we have gotten is the result of this and is entirely out of accord with the clear and beautiful vision of God's Grace and Truth and Mercy and Love and Wisdom and Power as seen by the Apostles in the early Church.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Some of us, dear friends, instead of throwing away the Telescope of the Word of God are taking pleasure in cleaning the lenses of the dust of the dark ages and adjusting the focus by a careful endeavor to speak where the Word of God speaks and to be silent where it is silent, and to bring, as the Apostle suggests, our every thought into captivity to the will of God in Christ as outlined in the Bible. The result we all can testify, is not only comforting, but happifying, not only enlightening, but refreshing. Truly as the Apostle suggests we have come to "Times of Refreshing from the presence of the Lord." And all this we perceive, is exactly what the Scriptures foretold namely, that a falling away and darkening of the understanding would follow the death of the Apostles, but that in the end of the age the darkness would begin to scatter before the oncoming light of the sun of righteousness in the morning of the new dispensation of Messiah's reign.

In accord with all this, note the fact that for centuries we have been overlooking certain Scriptures while accepting others. We accepted the Apostle's statement in our text respecting the reconciliation of the church, but we overlooked entirely other Scriptures which speak of a still different reconciliation—"God through Christ reconciling the world unto himself." (2 Cor. 5: 19.) We should have noted the difference between the Church and the world in this and many other passages of Scripture. We should have remembered the Lord's words, "Ye are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." We should have seen that the salvation and reconciling of the world is quite another thing—that these are two different salvations—the first to heavenly, spiritual conditions and joint-heirship with Christ in his Kingdom; the other to an early inheritance, to earthly perfection and life everlasting and an Eden that is to be world-wide—Paradise restored, God's footstool made glorious.

GOD'S PURPOSES TO BE ACCOMPLISHED

Nevertheless nothing has been lost. No feature of the Divine Plan has been thwarted, for these two salvations do not progress at the same time. During this Gospel Age none are saved, nor desirous to be saved, except those drawn of the Father," "called of God." Those have been privileged to approach God through the Son whose name is the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4: 12.) Only those who take up their cross and follow the Lamb through evil report and good report, faithful unto death, can now be spirit-begotten in the resurrection, these will be spirit-born, members of the Bride of Christ, the Lamb's Wife and joint-heir with him in his Kingdom. It does not matter to the remainder of mankind that they have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the great fact that God is able and willing to pour out upon humanity a great blessing; about to pour out his Holy Spirit upon all classes; about to establish the Kingdom of his dear Son for which we pray, Thy Kingdom come; about to cause the knowledge of the Lord to fill the whole earth; about to give to every son and daughter of Adam one full, fair, righteous opportunity to come to a knowledge of the Truth that they may be saved.

If the knowledge of God's grace has proven to be a grand, glorious inspiring message to the sanctified in Christ Jesus, the Church of this Gospel Age, and to the heavenly calling, will not the message of reconciliation to the world in due time likewise bring to the world comfort, joy, blessing, as they shall be invited to the earthly portion—to full restitution to human perfection—to all that was lost by Adam and that covered by the sacrifice of Jesus. No wonder the scripture figure as the sun rising is nearly over and the morning of joy already dawning! No wonder the Apostle declares that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together," and that they are "waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God"—Rom. 8: 22; 19.

The work of his Gospel Age has been the calling, the testing, the proving, the fitting, the polishing, of the sons of God for the glorious heavenly state to which they have been called. The Apostle urges that however humble the position of God's saints in the present life, "We know that when he shall appear we shall be like him for we shall see him as he is." When he shall appear in his glory we also shall appear with him. When he shall reign as the King of kings and Lord of Lords, when to him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess the elect Church, his Bride, will be with him in his Throne sharing the glory and participants in his work—the work of blessing and uplifting the world—reconciling the world to God.

CALVIN AND KNOX—WESLEY AND WHITFIELD

Calvin, Knox and others of the reformers, we may then see, were quite right in their insistance that none at the present time are in a reconciled condition toward God except the comparatively few of our race—the saints. These turn from sin to righteousness, turn from disobedience to faith and consecration and in and through the merit of the Redeemer are acceptable as probationary members of the elect Church. If faithful they will testify in the first resurrection constitute the Church of glory, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife and Joint-Heir.

Brothers Wesley, Whitfield and others were also right in their proposition that God was not content with merely electing a saintly handful, but surely loved the whole world and would surely give to every member of the race a full opportunity to come to a knowledge of Christ and to seek a share in the merit of his sacrifice for sins and an opportunity for life everlasting.

Those dear brethren contended earnestly with each other their difference, the one upholding the doctrine of Election, the other contending for the doctrine of Free Grace. Now we see that both were right. Now we see that the election belongs to this Gospel Age and to the High Calling to the Divine nature and that in an age following this Free Grace toward all of the race of Adam will prevail. "The knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth;" "every knee shall by nature bow and every tongue confess." Then all others, those who under the rule and assistance and uplifting influences of the elect will come into harmony with the Divine Law will be blessed with full reconciliation to God and eternal life on the human plane—in Paradise restored—while the intelligently perverse instead of being everlasting torturers, as we had supposed, will as the Apostle says, be punished with everlasting destruction."—Thess. 1: 9.

"HALLELUJAH, WHAT A SAVIOR!"

From this viewpoint the glory of our Redeemer and the glory of our heavenly Father are multiplied a million times. Our Redeemer not only is to be the Savior of the little flock, his Church, his Bride, on the spirit plane of glory, but additionally, through the agency of his Millennial Kingdom, he is to be the Savior of the world. He "tasted death for every man," as the Scriptures declare, and, as they express it, "He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satiated." (Isa. 53: 11.) Who could suppose that the Savior would be satisfied with the result in his labor if only about a million or a million and a half members of his Church reach the heavenly glory-land?

Who in our day could for a moment believe the suggestion of Brother Jonathan Edwards, the great New England preacher, who declared that the Lord and his saints would together look over the battlements of heaven and hear their neighbors and friends and children suffering an eternity of unthinkable torture at the hands of demons, and turn around and praise God the louder on this behalf? Poor Brother Edward had, we believe, but a small conception of Divine Justice and Divine Love. And his difficulty was that he did not see what is now plain and clear in the Bible statements, namely, that the Bible Hell to which all humanity goes is not a place of torture—nor of consciousness at all, but the grave, sheol, hades, the tomb. Instead of Christ and the saints praising God because of the tortures of the poor groaning creation, the Divine creation, the Divine programme abhors resplendently, showing us that he detested every sin from Adam's sin for a thousand years he engaged in a missionary work of the sublimest and most gigantic character—a work not done by a living man since the race began, but one which will include in its blessing all the thousands of millions of humanity under the Divine sentence, "The wages of sin is death." Instead of Christ and the saints in the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways higher than man's ways and God's plans loftier than man's conception.

Let us note, dear friends, how clearly in mind the sweep and scope of the Divine declaration, "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." The fact that the world's reconciliation of the world has not yet been accomplished does not make the Word of God void. In his own due time all his gracious purposes and promises will be fulfilled.

We notice next the context. St. Paul, after mentioning Christ as the Head of the Body, the Church, who is the first-begotten, the first-born from the dead, that in all things he might have the pre-eminence, adds, "for it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell" and that "having made peace through the blood of his cross by him to reconcile all things unto himself—both the things in earth and things in heaven." (Col 1: 15-20.) The Apostle indicates the great scope of Christ's work as it shall be eventually when finished. He is appointed of the Father to establish peace and righteousness throughout the Universe." But he has not yet accomplished all of this. He has only begun. He has died for the sins of the Church. But he has not yet offered to Justice the satisfaction for the world's sins. He first appears before God as the great Advocate for the elect Church, "called" of God in advance to be "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." Note how the Apostle expresses this thought in our text, verse 21.

THE CHURCH FIRST RECONCILED

"And you, that were sometime alienated, and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled in the Body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblamable and unreproveable in his (the Father's) sight, if ye continue in the faith," etc.

Who are these and why are they reconciled in advance of the remainder of the world—brought in advance into fellowship with the Father by the Redeemer as his bride? These were by nature children of wrath even as were and every sinner condemned. They were alienated and enemies in their mind by wicked works. They were unlike the Redeemed who was "holy, harmless and undefiled and separate from sinners." Why then did God's grace specially come to this class—to us who are of the Church of Christ, "accepted in the Beloved" one? What did we do to contribute to this favor of God bestowed upon us? The Apostle assures us further along the same line that the elect Church by nature was not superior to the world from which it was selected. He declares that it contains not many great, not many learned, not many rich, but chiefly the poor of this world, rich in faith, many of them ignoble as respects birth and natural advantages of heredity. The difference between these and others was, first, that they had an ear to hear the Divine message. Sometimes this hearing ear came to them through sorrow and tribulation. In their weariness they heard the Master's voice, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden and I will give you rest." (Matt. 11: 28.) They heard this voice, while some of their neighbors more favorably situated heard it not. But a still further blessing came to them as they responded and drew near to the Lord by faith and prayer. God fulfilled toward them his gracious promises, Draw nigh unto me and I will draw nigh unto you." Onward they went, glad that they had found a Friend, oh, such a friend. Who loved them ere they knew him.

Desiring to come nearer and nearer they strove to put away all filthiness of the flesh—sin in its every form—the while realizing that they could not reconcile themselves. Then it was that the Master informed them of the terms upon which they might join his Church—"The Body of Christ which is the Church." They must make full consecration of themselves to God and to righteousness, even unto death. They must do this with a full understanding that it would take them out of touch with the world and the spirit of the world, while bringing them into closer relationship with the Father and with the Son. They were assured that if they thus presented their little all to God in the Redeemer's name and merit, his great Redeemer would serve them as their Advocate with the Father and impute to them a sufficiency of the merit of his sacrifice to make good the deficiencies in their flesh. Thus only could the Father accept their sacrifice of the earthly nature and all of its rights and could beget them with his Holy Spirit to joint-heirship with their Redeemer in all the glories and honors and blessed services for the world in his Kingdom and glory, which is to be set up as soon then, but also in this Gospel Age shall have finished its work of gathering out of the world the elect.

RECONCILED BY BLOOD, FAITH, OBEDIENCE

These are specified in our text as being already reconciled to the Father in and through the death of our Lord Jesus. They could not have been reconciled had they remained in an alienated condition and as enemies in their minds by wicked works. Two things were necessary:

(1) That they should abandon their course of sin, alienation and enmity.

(2) That the Redeemer should present on their behalf the blood of atonement by which he has made full satisfaction for all the blemishes of those called and drawn of the Father who now come unto the Father through the Son, in response to the glorious invitation to become members of the bride, the Lamb's Wife.

But not only is it necessary that we should experience this drawing and should come to him and believe in the Lord Jesus, but we should consecrate our lives even unto death in his service. Additionally, it is required of these now reconciled to God and adopted into his family on the spirit plane that they shall prove their loyalty to the principles of righteousness, their loyalty to the Father and to the Son. They must also prove their full appreciation of the fellowship of the Holy Spirit ere they be accounted worthy of the glorious station to which they have been called. Only those who thus overcome can hope to share in the heavenly Kingdom glories. It is for this reason that the trials and testings of the Lord's people are sent from those who make consecration to the Lord. Rather they are assured that in the world they shall have tribulation, but that they may have peace in Christ through faith in all the exceeding great and precious promises which are theirs through him.

Let it not be forgotten in this connection that when the world shall be reconciled to God in the future the conditions of that reconciliation will come to them while still in their fallen state to the recovery of all that was lost in Adam. Hence our influence even with the worldly should be to encourage them towards as high standards of righteousness as possible, knowing that whatever they may attain in the present life will be that much of an advantage to them in the future days, and that in proportion to their degradation will be their difficulties in connection with their restitution to perfection. So then godliness is profitable, not only for the life that now is, but also for that which is to come; not only for the saints who hope to be of the "little flock" and associated with Christ in his Kingdom glory, which is to be set up as soon as this Gospel Age shall have finished its work of gathering out of the world the elect.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Boonville, Ind., July 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to again express my appreciation of your valuable paper. I take it especially for the weekly sermons by Pastor Russell, which you print in full. Clear, full type.

Enclosed you will find an order from a new subscriber to your paper; please send it to the following address: Mr. Joseph Hullett, Rockport, Ind.

MRS. MOLLIE BONER.

Durant, Okla., June 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the great kindness of some friend to me unknown, I am receiving the Tribune once a week. I take it especially for the weekly sermons by Pastor Russell, which you print in full. Clear, full type.

I greatly appreciate your paper, especially because of the good quality of paper used and the large, clear type in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. ADAMS.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been reading your paper for some time, but in June 23 issue there appeared a sermon that was delivered in Louisville, Ky., and I had the pleasure of hearing. I want to tell you that I appreciate your paper more now than before, because I know to what extent you print the sermons. I enclose subscription for which please continue my paper, and I hope you will continue in the good work.

Yours truly,
M. S. CAMPBELL.

Topeka, Kan., July 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

An enclosing money to renew my subscription to the Tribune. I think I missed the last number—please send it. I do not want to miss Pastor Russell's good sermons, which I always read and greatly enjoy.

Respectfully yours,
S. N. VAN ARSDELL.

PILOT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

An Ancient and Interesting Document, Found in the Vatican at Rome, Which Purports to be the Original Report of Pilate, Roman Governor of Judea, to the Emperor Tiberius Caesar: Explanatory of the Causes Which Led to the Tumult in Jerusalem, in Connection With the Death of Jesus Christ.

The public is indebted to the energy of a Christian minister, W. D. Mahan by name, for calling attention to and securing an English translation of this interesting document. He first heard of it through a German student, who had spent a large portion of several years in searching for curiosities in the immense library of the Vatican at Rome. The German professor did not consider the MS. of sufficient interest to take a copy of it, but years afterwards made mention of it to the minister mentioned. The latter felt a great interest in what he had heard, and finally he wrote to his friend, the German professor, who meantime had returned to Westphalia, Germany, requesting that the latter, who was intimate with Father Frecihhausen—chief guardian of the Vatican—would undertake to procure a translation of the MS. into English. This was finally accomplished at a cost to Mr. Mahan of seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

The parties concerned in procuring this translation are unknown to us, but the circumstances leave no room for questioning the fact. The account does not contradict, but fully corroborates the account of the Apostles in the Bible. We give here an English translation of the letter purporting to be Pilate's;

To Tiberius Caesar, Emperor, Noble Sovereign, Greeting:

The events of the last few days in my province are of such a character that I thought well to report the details as they have occurred, as I should not be surprised if in the course of time they may change the destiny of the nation; for it seems of late that the gods have ceased to be propitious. I am almost ready to say, Cursed be the day that I succeeded Valerius Gratius in the government of Judea."

On my arrival at Jerusalem I took possession of the Judgment Hall and ordered a splendid feast to be provided, to which I invited the tetrarch of Galilee, with the high priest and his officers. At the appointed hour no guests appeared. This was an insult offered to my dignity. A few days after, the high priest deigned to pay me a visit. His deportment was grave and deceitful. He pretended that his religion forbade him and his attendants to sit down at the table of the Romans, and to offer up libations with them. I thought it expedient to accept of his excuse, but from that moment I was aware that the conquered had declared themselves the enemies of the conquerors. It seems to me that of all conquered cities, Jerusalem is the most difficult to govern.

I therefore sent the people that I lived in momentary dread of an insurrection. To repress it I had but a single centurion, and a handful of soldiers. I requested a reinforcement from the governor of Syria, who informed me that he had scarcely troops sufficient to defend his own province. An insatiate thirst for conquest—to extend our empire beyond the means of defending it—I fear will be the means of overthrowing our noble government.

Among the various rumors that came to my ears, there was one that attracted my attention in particular. A young man, it was said, had appeared in Galilee, preaching with a noble unction a new law, in the name of the gods that had sent him. At first I was apprehensive that his design was to stir up the people against the Roman power, but soon were fears dispelled. Jesus of Nazareth spake rather as a friend of the Roman than of the Jews.

One day in passing by the place of Silve, where there was a great concourse of people, I observed, in the midst of the group, a young man who was leaning against a tree, calmly addressing the multitude. I was told that this was Jesus. This I could easily have expected; so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. His high, open-colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. Never have I seen a severer or more severe countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers with their black beards and tawny complexion. Unwilling to interrupt him by my presence, I continued my walk; but signified to my secretary to join the group and listen. My secretary's name is Manilius. He is the grandson of the chief of the conspirators who encamped at Etruria, waiting Catiline. Manilius was anciently an inhabitant of Judea and well acquainted with the Hebrew language. He is devoted to me and worthy of my confidence. On entering the Judgment Hall, I found Manilius, who related to me the words Jesus had pronounced at Silve. Never have I heard in the Gentiles, nor in the works of the philosophers, anything that can compare to the maxims of Jesus.

One of the rebellious Jews, so numerous in Jerusalem, having asked him if it was lawful to give tribute to Caesar, Jesus replied, "Render unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and unto God the things that are God's." It was on account of the wisdom of his sayings that I granted so much liberty to the Nazarene, for it was in my power to have had him arrested and stifled in Pontus; but thus would have been contrary to the justice which has always characterized the Romans. This man was neither seditious nor rebellious, and I extended to him my protection when, perhaps, to himself. He was at liberty to act, to speak, to assemble and address the people, to choose disciples unreproved by any Pretorian watchman. Should it ever happen—may the gods ever avert the omen—should it ever happen, I say, that the religion of our forefathers be supplanted by the religion of Jesus, it will be to this noble tolerance that Rome shall owe her premature obsequies, while I, miserable wretch, shall have been the instrument of what Christians call providence, and we, destiny.

But this unlimited freedom granted Jesus provoked the Jews; not the poor, but the rich and powerful. It is true that Jesus was severe on the latter, and this was a political reason, in my opinion, not to control the liberty of the Nazarene. "Scribes and Pharisees," he would say to them, "you are a race of vipers, you resemble painted sepulchers." At other times, he would sneer at the proud luxe of the Publican, telling him that the mite of the widow was more precious in the sight of God.

New complaints were daily made at the Judgment Hall against the insolence of the Jews. I was even informed that some misfortune would befall him—that it would not be the first time that Jerusalem had stoned those who called themselves prophets—and if the Pontiff refused justice, an appeal would be made to Caesar.

However, my conduct was approved by the senate, and I was promised a reinforcement after the termination of the Parthian war, being too weak to suppress a sedition, I resolved upon adopting a measure that promised to establish the tranquility of the city, and which would oblige the Pretorium to humiliating concessions.

(Continued next week.)

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

S. N. Van Orsdel, Topeka.
Mrs. E. K. Jenks, Aurora.
M. M. Campbell, Louisville.
Joseph Hullett, Rockport.
Mrs. D. A. Rykland, Marion.
J. S. Cowan, Oakland.
W. Adams, Sparks.
Mrs. A. L. Mann, Woolsurs.
Carl Roesser, Sparks.
Mrs. W. M. Thornton, Princeton.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have them report promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly mailed at to, one name or a hundred.

A good investment—a year's subscription to The National Labor Tribune.

Three hundred and fifty union painters went on a strike at Cincinnati, O., for an increase in wages from 30 to 50 cents an hour.

The income for the last year of International Cigar Makers' union was $628,496.87. Benefits paid out for the year were $155,832.34.

Promptness in renewing subscriptions when expired will be highly appreciated.

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JUL 23 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 33 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

STRIKE SENSATION AT NEW CASTLE.

Tin Plate Workers Who Want to Go Back to Work Capture Offices in A. A. Lodges in Annual Election--Predictions Freely Made that Lodges Will Take Action Declaring the Strike Off at an Early Date.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

NEW CASTLE, July 18.—After coming out of the joint meeting Saturday of the John F. Ward and Pride of New Castle lodges of the Amalgamated Association, a prominent strike leader made the prediction that within another week the strike would be over.

Amalgamated officials are doing all within their power to keep the strike going. Walter Larkin of Martins Ferry was in attendance at the meeting and in a brief address he stated that New Castle strikers would do well if they withdrew the resolution they had passed a week ago asking that steps be taken to end the strike and adopt in its stead the resolution which the strikers of the Wheeling district had passed. Mr. Larkin stated that the Wheeling district resolution was more specific and was much better in every way.

Before Larkin had surrendered the floor there was a stormy session. Several of the strikers asked him to outline the Wheeling resolution and to tell why it was better, than the New Castle resolution. Larkin failed, it seems, to answer them satisfactorily. At any rate, following his address, there was a committee composed of Thomas Francis, William Clark and Thomas Gray appointed to go to Pittsburg on Tuesday to visit President McArdle and to look over the Wheeling district resolution to see whether or not, as Larkin has said, it was much superior to the resolution passed in New Castle last Saturday.

Following the joint session of the two lodges the John F. Ward lodge held its annual election of officers. John Rogers, who was president last year, and who is one of the men who has been untiring in his efforts to keep the strike going until, as he believed, it would be won, was displaced and Thomas Francis was elected in his place. William Clark, another conservative who has repeatedly striven to give the men a vote in the matter of whether or not the strike should be continued or discontinued, was elected vice president.

It was stated this morning that Francis will entertain a motion that the strike be ended. Rogers always held that it was not within the jurisdiction of the separate lodges to end the strike. He held that the national organization must end the strike and that no one Amalgamated lodge could lawfully vote to go back to work. However, Francis thinks differently and will entertain the motion at the next meeting. There is no chance that it will not be made, it is said.

Throughout the Amalgamated Association there is a belief that if the strike against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is ever ended that it must be ended by separate lodges. The officers of the Amalgamated could not formally end this strike and keep their jobs—and it seems they are now playing to look out for themselves regardless of the fate of the men whom they officially lead.

Many of the strikers who are anxious to go back to work believe that if they do not make application for positions within a few weeks they will never be able to get positions here. The hot weather is their opportunity, they think, for the mills are being operated under greater handicap now than at any other time of the year. Some of the men are of the opinion that the strike leaders are jockeying the strike along until the cool weather comes, then the men, being unable to get back, will keep on striking.

DEPUTIES STILL MURDERING AND INCITING RIOT IN THE IRWIN COAL FIELD.

(National Labor Tribune Correspondence.)

IRWIN, Pa., July 18.—Morris Cohen, a merchant of Edna mines No. 2, about four miles from this place, last night at 9:30 o'clock, was shot and assaulted by four men, who came to his store in an automobile.

It is alleged by Mrs. Cohen, wife of the injured merchant, that the assailants of her husband, were recognized as special deputies employed by mining companies of Westmoreland county. Mrs. Cohen and her twin children, aged three weeks, was also ill treated by the men. Mrs. Cohen received a fracture of the arm and her children were tossed from their cradle, by the men, to the floor. The intruders scattered the stock in the store about the floor, got in their automobile and drove away.

Benjamin Friedman, a nephew of Cohen, of No. 2220 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, came from Pittsburg, last night, in a taxicab, in response to a message that his uncle was dying. He said, this morning, that his uncle was thought to be in sympathy with the strikers and that the assault was made on him for that reason.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, an automobile containing some deputy sheriffs, was passing the store of Cohen. In front of the store were a number of striking coal miners, strikers, and these, it is alleged, were going to fire on the deputy sheriffs. Cohen stopped the strikers from firing on the deputy sheriffs. One of the occupants of the automobile then called to Cohen: "We will be back and shoot your legs off for that."

At 9:30 o'clock, last night, an automobile containing four men stopped near the Cohen store. Cohen was sitting in the store. The four men, armed with rifles and revolvers, are alleged to have rushed into the store and to have assaulted Cohen. Cohen resisted and one of the men shot him in the calf of the right leg. Mrs. Cohen then went to the rescue of her husband and one of the men is alleged to have knocked her down and kicked her.

The twin children of Cohen were in a cradle in a room at the rear of the store and it is alleged by Cohen that one of the men tossed the twin infants from the cradle on the floor.

While Cohen and his wife were injured on the floor of the store, it is alleged that the four men then pulled the stock from the shelves in the store and scattered the articles about the place.

It is alleged that the sheriff of Westmoreland county was notified and he is now making an investigation.

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 16.—Bitter feeling exists in every part of the Irwin coal fields. The wanton slaying of a defenseless miner near Claridge Wednesday night and the subsequent capture of a deputy sheriff, who is charged with the crime, has revived the feeling against the coal operators and their hired officials who have been carrying persecution, sorrow and death to the striking miners.

Following the threats of lynching heard yesterday before and after the arrest of John Snelling, a deputy sheriff, the miners have broken out in bitter abuse of those who have made the deplorable conditions which exist in the Irwin district possible.

Suffering practically in silence the slaying of six miners and three women and the destruction of a miner's house by dynamite, the strikers have burst forth. In every mining town in this section a turbulent outbreak is expected. The death of Jacob Putler (at first reported John Cutler), a carpenter of Claridge, has revived all of the old bitterness.

Sensational charges are being made against Sheriff Shields of Westmoreland county and other officials, who many blame for the outrageous conduct of the deputies. Putler's death aroused the miners as they have never been aroused before. Muttered threats of revenge are heard on every side and even the arrogant, domineering coal operators are deeply concerned over the grave aspect of the situation.

There is a persistent rumor being circulated throughout the mining district that one of the coal companies offered a "reward" of $1,000 to anyone who would start a riot. It is claimed that the operators desire a serious outbreak in order that troops will be sent to the scene, when they will be able to deal even more harshly with the strikers.

It is asserted by those who claim to have inside information of the company's "plan of battle" that such a reward was offered and that it was for this reason that Deputy Snelling started the trouble on the road near Claridge which resulted in Putler's death.

It is said that the trouble originated when the deputy, in company with others, met Putler, who was with several small boys, just coming out of the woods. It is declared that Snelling grabbed Putler and struck him with his fist, saying: "I will shoot your head off." Putler resisted and according to the story, Snelling then drew his revolver and fired three shots, one piercing Putler's heart and the other two inflicting wounds in his right side. He died instantly.

Much sympathy is being shown on all sides for Putler's widow and his six small children. The body of the murdered man was taken to his little home in Claridge and many visited the house of sorrow. The wife is disconsolate and the little children, most of them not realizing that their father has been taken from them, gaze wide-eyed at the scenes.

Many of the striking miners, themselves in desperate circumstances owing to the long period they have been out of work, are generously offering assistance to Mrs. Putler and her children. Seemingly oblivious of the fact that they can scarcely afford to contribute what little they have, they are pouring their sympathy and material assistance into the Putler home.

In the face of it all the coal operators, their tools and the high handed deputies, are apparently blind and deaf to all that is going on about them. The arrogant officials continue to maintain the same old iron rule and there seems to be no relief in sight for the throngs of striking miners.

Snelling, charged with the murder of Putler, is in the Westmoreland county jail in this city. He is closely guarded, for violence is feared.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Trade Union Convention--Shop Hours to be Regulated--Winston Churchill and the Home Office Winning Golden Opinions from Eabor--Trouble Threatening in Welsh Coal Fields--Tin Plate Trade Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 14.—On July 8 at Swansea, the eleventh annual convention of the General Federation of Trade Unions opened. Allen Gee, of the Weavers and Textile Workers Association, took the chair. He recalled that at the first convention of the Federation, fifty-eight delegates were present, representing thirty-one thousand members. Since that time there had been a continual growth and the present convention represented seven hundred thousand members and had one hundred delegates. He regretted that the Miners' Federation, the Carpenters and Joiners' Society, and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, had not yet affiliated with this national federation, if they would the membership would amount to one and a quarter millions.

Within the last few weeks a meeting has taken place between the Federation executive and chief advisors of the Board of Trade, with the object of trying to smooth the work of the Labor Exchanges and to prevent, if possible, the Exchanges being used to the detriment of the organised worker. The joint board, formed of the Federation, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, and the Labor Party, has also recently been consulted as to the appointment of advisory committees under the Labor Exchange Act. This joint board is also asking for an amendment of the Trade Union Acts to get over the Osborne judgment. The General Federation of Trade Unions of this country is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and is in touch with its Continental brethren. Allen Gee at the Federation convention, expressed the hope that the next time this International Federation met, the fellow Trade Unionists across the Atlantic in America, would be part of the same body. He declared that the next step before the Parliamentary representatives of the Trade Unions was to get legislation passed dealing with the right to work. It should not be possible in any civilised country for a man who wanted work to be unable to get it.

The business of the Federation convention was then proceeded with in private.

Havelock Wilson of the Seamen's Union having opened his campaign at Liverpool, is now touring the chief ports in the interests of the international movement for getting better conditions for the seamen and a uniform scale of wages throughout every port, by the formation of a conciliation board. The executive council of the Seamen's Union, issued on July 7, a long circular letter to the North-East coast shipowners, asking for their prompt attention respecting these matters. Havelock Wilson says that it is not desired to propagate a strike amongst sailors, firemen, ships' cooks and stewards. A national conciliation board is desired. On August 20th, the International Seamen's Convention will be held at Copenhagen, and the result will be proposed there and in the event of a strike being necessary, the whole of the seamen of Europe would combine to stop work on one and the same day and remain on strike for at least a fortnight.

Many attempts have been made in this country to attack by legislation, the excessively long hours worked in shops or retail stores. A bill was introduced this week into the House of Commons which endeavors to modify and improve all the previous Shops' Regulation Acts. By it a retail clerk must not be employed for more than sixty hours a week, he must not stay after eight o'clock in the evening on more than three days in any week, and he must have proper intervals for meals. These restrictions do not apply to saloons, cafes or restaurants. Every store must close not later than two o'clock in the afternoon on one week-day in every week and must close all day Sunday. There is a special provision for Jews here however. The Act does not imply the small rural parishes with a population of less than one thousand, except with regard to Sunday closing.

Trades and businesses, which are exempted from weekly half-holidays and Sunday closing are those which provide for (1) the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors for consumption on or off the premises; (2) the sale of refreshments, including fruit; (3) the sale of tobacco and other smokers' requisites; (4) the sale of bread and confectionery; (5) the sale of newspapers and periodicals; (6) the business carried on at a railway bookstall; (7) the business carried on at a railway refreshment room; (8) the sale of motor and cycle accessories; and (9) the sale of milk or cream. Chemists are allowed certain concessions; the employes are liable to stop after eight o'clock for more than three days in the week, and they are allowed to serve customers on Sundays as at present.

Two Labor members of Parliament, George Barnes and D. J. Shackleton, were allowed to form part of the select committee to discuss the question of the civil list for the maintenance of the King and Royal family. Barnes disagreed with the report of the committee and issued a minority report of his own, which Shackleton however, did not think worth while to support. The chief point of Barnes' report was that the civil list should be fixed at $2,480,000. The figure at which it is fixed is $3,170,000.

Mention of D. J. Shackleton reminds me that he will probably be offered the post of Labor Advisor of the Home Office. A thorough re-organization of the Home Office is to be carried out and part of the scheme involves the appointment of two Labor Advisors. One of these officials will supervise in the Labor interest administration of the Factories Acts, the other will have charge of the inspectors of Mines. This post will probably fall to either Abraham or Brace, two of the Welsh miners' representatives.

In conversation with Labor members, I find that they are greatly pleased with the energetic manner in which Mr. Winston Churchill is bringing the Home Office into line with other up-to-date Government departments. Since he was appointed in January last reform after reform for which Labor has been clamouring for years have been conceded. First there was the question of life-saving in mines, then the shop assistants' hours, and now the factory and mining inspectorate is to be re-organised. Today I heard of another another departure that shows the new spirit which he has infused into his Department. The International Association for Labor Legislation seeks to promote international agreements respecting conditions of Labor, and at its annual congresses every civilized Government, with the exception of Great Britain, is represented. Thanks to Mr. Churchill's interest in the work of the Association, this is to be altered, and at the 1910 Congress, which opens at Lugano in September, the British Government will be represented by two delegates. The example thus set by the mother country is being followed by the colonies, and I hear that Canada will be represented by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Minister for Labor.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' held a special meeting this week to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Society. Delegates were present from all parts of the world and a rousing convention was the result.

More serious trouble is threatened in the coal federation districts in South Wales. On July 1, a large number of miners at various collieries tendered their notices to terminate their contracts at the end of the month. This attitude is caused by the increase of non-unionists, as many of the men have ceased to be members of the Federation by arrears, not having paid anything since the last agreement was signed. Again, many have seceded and joined a newly-formed association of haulers and timbermen; these the Federation have resolved to treat as non-unionists. This is even a more serious affair than the disputes over the Mines Eight Hours Act.

The unrest among the French rail-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FIRST BREAK AMONG IRWIN OPERATORS

(National Labor Tribune Correspondence.)

GREENSBURG, July 16.—Late yesterday afternoon the officers of the Latrobe-Connellsville Coal and Coke Company met with the Pittsburg officers of the United Mine Workers of America and signed up the agreement demanded by the Irwin field miners. The agreement recognizes the union and grants the men the Pittsburg day rate of wages, together with all the other mines in the Pittsburg district. The wage agreement affects over 150 men who several weeks ago joined the ranks of the union men in the field and have been active in organizing the Irwin men.

While the number of men affected by the signing of the agreement is not as large as are employed at many of the mines throughout the field, it is considered by many as the first real step in the way of the strikers gaining their point and as a result there is much rejoicing in this section.

Labor Politicians At Work

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—"I believe the next Congress will have a majority of members favorably disposed toward the legislation advocated by organized labor," said Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing the political program of that body. He said the Federation is in touch with every State in the Union, and in response to requests from local central labor bodies is furnishing information as to the attitude of candidates on labor measures.

The record kept, he said, shows how members of Congress who are up for re-election voted on legislation in which labor was interested. New men entering the field are asked how they stand on the propositions and their replies are incorporated in the information furnished the central labor bodies. The voters are apprised of the views of the candidates by the local unions, and then, he said, the question as to how their ballots shall be cast is up to the voters.

The Federation is advocating the election of members of labor unions to the State Legislatures, he said. Such candidates, receiving the indorsement of the Federation, promise to attend the meetings of a labor group to consider measures of interest to the workingman and to abide by the decisions of this group, irrespective of party. The labor group will be composed of labor members of the State Senates and Houses.

NO STRIKE ON P. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—General Manager W. H. Myers of the Pennsylvania railroad and the committee representing the 15,000 trainmen and conductors employed on the lines of the road east of Pittsburg Monday agreed on a basis for the settlement of the wage controversy. Each side claims to have gained all that it had been contending for in the negotiations which have been in progress for the past six months, and which culminated last week in the strike vote by the employes.

The proposition offered Monday by the railroad officials and accepted by the men includes a minimum day of 10 hours, as detailed in the New York Central award. On certain runs where the company's present rate is higher, the rate will not be disturbed.

The classification of these exceptional runs and the question of overtime were left to be decided at conferences between the various members of the committees and the division superintendents of the lines which they represent.

The bar, eight-inch and ten-inch mills of the Sable Iron and Steel Company, Zug & Company, this city, will start up on Monday, July 25.

Tallahassee, Fla., has only one labor union, that of the printers.

5,000 Miners At Funeral of Murdered Striker

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 17.—One of the biggest demonstrations of the entire coal strike occurred yesterday at the funeral of John Putler, who was on Wednesday night shot and killed by Deputy Snelling. Over five thousand men were in line and viewed the remains. Putler was well liked at Claridge and was well known throughout Westmoreland county. Strikers and other friends were present from Greensburg, Jeannette, Latrobe, Penn, Manor, Irwin, Carbon, Scottdale, Derry and Youngwood. They went to his house, where the services were held and those who desired viewed the remains. From his house the long procession went to the Catholic cemetery, where he was laid to rest.

Yesterday afternoon at Squire Hunter's office the case of the Commonwealth against J. W. Rowley received preliminary hearing. The defendant had some difficulty in procuring counsel and could not get one of any legal ability, so instead General Superintendent Soppett of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company acted as counselor for the deputy. The scene was ludicrous. Squire Hunter held the deputy for court.

This morning representatives of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company came to strike headquarters and offered to settle the case in which Rowley was the principal actor. The strikers absolutely refused to talk of settlement. When Sheriff Shields heard of the circumstances of the case he immediately dismissed the deputy. The Jamison Coal and Coke Company furnished $300 bond for Rowley.

All unorganized teamsters in the South San Francisco, Cal., butcher business have decided to affiliate with the union teamsters. A cut in wages was the moving cause.

Puddlers' Scale Not Yet Accepted By Manufacturers

The A. M. Byers company at Girard and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company have not as yet shown any inclination to accept the new wage scale of the United Sons of Vulcan. Both manufacturers and puddlers are awaiting developments. It is hardly expected that anything will be done in the way of reaching a settlement until the month of August is over.

A few days ago James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, called the mill committee of Langley lodge, Sons of Vulcan, to his office to see what might be done toward holding a conference. The members of the committee informed Mr. Campbell that they are powerless to render any assistance whatever. "The wage scale is fixed by the convention and neither the mill committee nor the national officers have power to change it," stated the spokesman of the delegation. The puddlers, in the Sons of Vulcan scale, want the base rate increased 25 cents a ton. On a 1.45 card puddlers would receive $6.37½ during July and August, this being the prevailing rate based on the selling price of bar iron. Manufacturers in general dealing with the Sons of Vulcan are fighting shy of the new scale.—Youngstown Vindicator.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has arrived at an agreement with its telegraphers by which the men are to get an increase of $5 per month all around, which will average up as a 7 per cent increase. The men have accepted the increase. It is believed that the conductors and trainmen will accept a settlement on the same lines.

Pittsburg to Dedicate Temple With Parade

For the first time in four years, the union men of Pittsburg will participate in a Labor day parade. The demonstration will be larger and of more significance than any other heretofore, as on that day the Union Labor Temple, at Washington street and Webster avenue, recently purchased by the various trades councils of the city, will be dedicated. Labor men of national repute will be invited to make addresses. The day's celebration will be brought to a climax with a ball in the evening in the temple.

Plans for the celebration this year were formulated Sunday afternoon in the temple at a meeting of delegates from all labor unions of the city. About 125 persons were present. Each part of the day's program was discussed at length, the question as to whether the marchers in the parade should wear uniforms exciting the greatest interest. It was finally decided to recommend to each union that they refrain from wearing uniforms in the parade, although all the persons participating will have a badge.

The union trades council does not have the power to regulate the actions of the various unions in the matter of their dress in the parade, consequently a number of the marchers will probably don special garb. The general opinion Sunday was that the uniform idea should be abolished, a number of the men saying that after wearing working clothes and overalls all year, they liked to put on "decent" clothes on the day set aside for a labor demonstration.

A general committee consisting of one representative from every union

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

"PUT AWAY ALL FILTHINESS."

TEXT—"Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God."—2 Cor. 2:1

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle today delivered two addresses to the International Bible Students' Association, in the Auditorium. He had fine audiences and excellent attention. We report one of his discourses from the following text: "Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God." (2 Cor. 7: 1.) He said in part:

Although the words of our text were not addressed by St. Paul to the worldly, they would, nevertheless, be excellent advice and very profitable to all. In a general way all civilized people recognize that "cleanliness is next to godliness." In a general way the pure, the clean, are recognized as the beautiful. And impurity and filthiness are detested even by the impure and the filthy. Outwardly, at least, we are in a time when water is plentiful, when soap is cheap, and when filthiness of the flesh is almost inexcusable as respects the outward man. But filthiness of the spirit cannot be touched, cannot be cleansed, with ordinary soap and water and this is undoubtedly the reason why the Lord and the apostles have not addressed these words to the world. The great lesson for the world is the example set by the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. The shining of one honorable, upright life (even though it be not perfect—and none are perfect) is sure to have its effect in the midst of the darkness of sin and degradation which prevails in the world—mental, moral and physical degradation.

The world does not parade its defilement of mind and of body where the bright light of Truth and righteousness and purity shines. It prefers to hide. For degenerate humanity to take pride in parading its own blemishes in the light of better knowledge would be a horrible condition of things, such as was illustrated in Sodom. Let us be glad that the things of sin and depravity are at least nominally under the ban of public sentiment, even though the public in general have not taken their stand on the side of righteousness. And though only a small minority have enlisted under the banner of Christ to fight against sin in themselves, and to conquer though they die.

"HAVING THESE PROMISES"

Our text tells the difference between the well-intentioned person and the thoroughly consecrated Christian. The latter has heard through the Word of God certain "exceeding great and precious promises," which the well-meaning world by class have not yet heard—heard in the true sense of hearing, in the sense of appreciating, understanding. The whole civilized world, in one sense, has the same Bible, the same Word of God, the same precious promises, but it has not appreciated these. It has not understood them. It has not accepted them and made them its own by a surrender to the Lord. The Church, on the contrary, is composed of those individuals who have heard the Lord's promises intelligently and who have accepted those promises upon God's conditions. Those promises of God constitute the power of God, which works in the heart of each of the Church, first, to will aright, and, secondly, to do, to the extent of ability, the Lord's good pleasure.—Philippians 2: 13.

This is the class addressed in our text—the followers of Jesus. Those have heard of the grace of God—that it is the Divine intention to bless Adam and his race through the great Mediator—the ' Messiah, the Christ. They have heard that Jesus left the glory with the Father and humbled himself to human nature, in order that he might redeem the human race. They have heard that the application of the merit of his sacrifice, when applied in due time, will be sufficient for the sins of the whole world, and that then the Heavenly Father will turn over the world to the Redeemer. They have learned that the Redeemer, backed by Divine authority, which puts all things into subjection under his feet, will institute a heavenly Kingdom or rule in the earth, and for a thousand years reign as King of kings and Lord of lords. They have heard that when he shall thus reign, his Kingdom shall be "under the whole heavens," although the King himself will be the King of Glory and the spirit plane. "Far above" angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named."—Eph. 1: 21.

They have heard that his Kingdom will prevail from sea to sea and unto the ends of the earth and that eventually unto him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess allegiance and obedience and that all refusing thus to submit to that reign of righteousness will be destroyed from amongst the people in the Second Death.—(Acts 3: 22, 23.) They have heard that that great Kingdom will not only lift up, raise up, resurrect humanity from its fallen condition from sin and death, but that it will also bring the whole earth to the condition foreshown in the Garden of Eden, making God's footstool glorious and every way fit to be the suitable habitation of such of the human race as will be saved by that glorious Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

But these have heard something more—something that belongs to the present time. They have heard that it is the Divine purpose to select from amongst mankind a "Royal Priesthood" to be associated with the great Redeemer in his Mediatorial Kingdom. They have heard that a call went forth along those lines during the centuries ago, inviting first of all the Jews who were ready and willing to accept this very highest favor of God to sacrificedship with his Son in the spiritual Kingdom which is to bless mankind in general by and by. They have heard that to attain membership in this Royal Priesthood means the attainment of the character-likeness of Jesus, to become copies of God's dear Son. (Rom. 8: 29.) This implies, as its cost, the sacrifice of earthly interests. They have heard the message of the Lord, not only inviting to the glories of the Kingdom, but also informing them that the way to that crown of glory is a narrow and difficult one. They have heard the voice of the Master saying, Sit down first and count the cost, before you undertake such a consecration of your life, such a sacrifice of your earthly interests. "No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back would be fit for the Kingdom"—for a place as a joint-heir with Christ. (Luke 9: 62.) They have heard the further expression of St. Paul to all who would become joint-heirs with Christ in his Kingdom as setting them that if they suffer with Christ they shall reign with him. They heard his message, saying, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."—Rom. 12: 1.

"BELOVED, LET US CLEANSE OURSELVES."

We doubt not that as the Heavenly Father and our Lord Jesus so loved the world as to provide the great sacrifice for sin, so St. Paul and the other apostles and all other of God's people must have a sympathetic love for the world. But when we think of those who are dearly beloved by the Father and by the Son and by the apostles and by each other, we think of the special class of consecrated saints who Scripturally are described as of the earthly sect of party, but as "The Church of the Firstborns whose names are written in heaven."

These are "dearly beloved" because they have the mind of Christ, which is the mind of the Father. According to the flesh they are not all lovely or beautiful. St. Paul elsewhere admonishes us that amongst those "dearly beloved" are not many great, not many wise, not many noble, not many rich, but chiefly the ignoble and the poor of this world. Their riches and their nobility are not of the flesh, but of the spirit, of the heart, of the new will to which they have been begotten of God by the Holy Spirit. This is surely the Apostle's thought, for, in the preceding verse, he speaks of these "dearly beloved" ones as sons and daughters of the Lord, children of the Almighty—hence, begotten again of the Holy Spirit—new creatures in Christ Jesus" (2 Cor. 5: 17.) Ah, how wonderful it seems that there should be such a class as this in the world yet not separated from the world, except by their new Spirit. These are in the world, but not of the world, as the Master declared. These have died to worldly aims and objects and have become alive toward God through the Holy Spirit and through the quickening influences of God's exceeding, great and precious promises given unto them, to the intent that they may be transformed from human nature—from participation with the world in the blessings coming to it to receive instead the Divine nature, the Divine mind, Godlikeness. Could one be a saint and yet have filthiness of the flesh?

We reply that these saints, begotten of the Holy Spirit, will not be perfect creatures in the present time, to experience the "change" of the "First Resurrection." Meantime they have the treasure of the Divine nature, the Holy Spirit, the great truths of their calling, in "earthen vessels"—in imperfect human bodies. It is not the flesh that is begotten again by the Holy Spirit, but a new mind, a new will. The sin of the flesh these saints still possess, but they have not the love of it. They give up all earthly rights and ambitions and accept instead the will of God, the will of Christ, the Holy Spirit, the new mind, the newness of life. However, from the very beginning of their Christian experience all of these members of the Royal Priesthood in the present life have their difficulties. Their difficulties arise from three different sources:

(1) The Adversary is in opposition to the Lord's will to supervise their interests so that with every temptation there will be provided a way of escape.

(2) They are in a world that is dark, with all of the blindness, superstition and ignorance of God and out of harmony with his righteousness. The world and its spirit must needs every day from morning until night, its tides and currents set, to sweep them away from their resolutions of self-sacrifice and loyalty to God and righteousness. In various ways it holds out to them alluring prospects, pleasures and riches, ease and influence. These have their wealth even though it be known that comparatively few who follow the world's beckoning and allurements ever receive the fulfilment of the promises held out to them.

(3) The great fight of the New Creature, his Lord and even the Special Adversary, is his own flesh. The longings of his depraved nature cry out against restraints and insist that he is taking an unreasonable course in that he undertakes to follow the Lord Jesus and thus to go in an opposite direction from the course of the world and at the cost of the crucifixion, the mortification, of his own flesh and his natural preferences.

Thus viewed every Spirit-begotten Christian is an object of sympathy from the Divine standpoint, and he should be their standpoint toward each other. But the world has no sympathy. The world sees not, neither does it understand nor appreciate the exceeding great and precious promises which lie behind the consecration of the "saints." "The Church of the firstborns." So much the more each of these brethren "dearly beloved" should have sympathy for each other and should encourage one another, strengthen one another, build one another up in the most holy faith, and, by all means, do nothing to stumble each other in the narrow way.

The "saints" cannot fight Satan, nor can they merely by their wills resist him and rely upon the promises of grace to help and to protect. The "saints" cannot conquer the world and convert it to God—that is too Herculean a task, and God has not even set his people the thousand years of Messiah's reign for that purpose—to conquer the world, to overthrow sin and to uplift the willing and obedient of humanity. But the "saints" must all overcome the world in the sense of resisting its spirit and keeping their hearts loyal to God, loyal to their Covenant of consecration which they have made to him. The heaven'y promises with the still greater rewards of glories far greater than anything that the world has to offer sing the greatest aids in this resistance of the worldly spirit.

The great work for the Church in the good fight of faith manifested in the putting away of the filth of their own flesh and spirit. Some by nature have more filth of the flesh and spirit, more meanness, more selfishness, more natural depravity, etc., than have others. Nevertheless, the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; for the Lord's arrangement with each member of the Royal Priesthood is that he shall be judged according to the spirit or intention, and not according to the flesh. From the time of the Christian's consecration to the Lord he is reckoned dead as a human being and alive as a spirit being. His testing or trial is not with a view to seeing whether or not he can do the impossible thing of living an absolutely perfect life in an imperfect body. His trial or test, on the contrary, is to see to what extent his mind, his will, fights a good fight against his natural inclinations and frailties. "There is none righteous, no not one." And all the trying in the world could not prove this Divine statement an incorrect one. Righteousness of the will, holiness of heart, purity of heart, are the possibilities for these God seeks and these he will reward in the "First Resurrection" by uplifting to the perfect spirit conditions, in full harmony with their pure heart, their loyal intentions and purposes.

HOW TO PUT AWAY FILTH OF THE FLESH

If it is impossible for the New Creature to perfect the flesh, what does the Apostle mean by telling us to cleanse themselves from the filth of the flesh? He means that we should not, as New Creatures, be discouraged and say that, because we cannot hope to attain perfection in the flesh, therefore we will make no endeavors in that direction. He wishes us to understand that is the Lord's will that we exercise faith in the things of the flesh with a two-fold purpose:

(1) That we may gradually cleanse ourselves—gradually become more and more what the Lord would have us be and what we would like to be ourselves.

(2) Additionally, this fight against sin in the flesh will make us stronger and stronger as New Creatures, in the spirit of our minds. It is this firmness, this determination, this positive-

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Everett, Mass., July 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find order due to the subscription to your valuable paper. Thank you for your kind favor. I wish to have your paper as long as they print Pastor T. C. Russell's sermons in such clear type. They are passed along that others may read them also. May you ever receive rich blessings from Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift.

Respectfully yours,
A. E. RAY

Pottsville, Pa., July 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a line to let you know how much we appreciate the Tribune because of Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord bless you abundantly for the valuable assistance you are living by publishing the harvest message at the end of this gospel age.

Yours in the harvest work,
CLARA M. COMMINGS

Toronto, Ohio, July 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I missed getting the last copy of your much appreciated paper, July 7, 1910, which comes bringing a message of love, joy and peace to my heart through your publication of our dear pastor's sermons, which are as manna to the hungry soul, establishing a foundation for the faith of all thinking Christians, on the ransom sacrifice of our dear Lord and Master, for other foundation can no man lay except that which is laid, Jesus Christ.—1 Cor. 3: 11.

We pray God's rich blessing upon you for your thus so operating in spreading the glad tidings.

Yours respectfully,
ELLIS H. DAVIES.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been receiving your valuable paper regularly ever since subscribing for it and pleased beyond expression for the fair, impartial way in which you publish our beloved Pastor Russell's sermons in full. The Truth, indeed, is mighty and will prevail, as the truth on all subjects must eventually do. Indeed you may not know the good you are doing, or what you are helping to fulfil! this very prophecy (i. e., Hab. 2: 14 and Isaiah 11: 9).

Yours hoping to hold high a royal banner,
G. C. HILL.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am very glad to note your continuance of Pastor Russell's sermons. Your publication is highly esteemed, especially for the clear type and completeness of the sermons. Kindly send me copies of July 7 issue.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
G. W. SEIBERT.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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PILOT'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

I wrote to Jesus requesting an interview with him at the Judgment Hall, and he came. You know that in my veins flows the Spanish, mixed with Roman blood, as incapable of fear as it is of puerile emotion. When the Nazarene made his appearance I was walking in my court, and my feet seemed fastened with an iron band to the marble pavement, and I trembled in every limb as a guilty culprit, though he was calm—the Nazarene—calm as innocence. When he came up to me, he stopped, and by a signal seemed to say to me, "I am here." For some time I contemplated with admiration and awe this extraordinary type of man—a type of man unknown to our numerous painters, who have given form and figure to all the gods and heroes.

"Jesus," said I to him at last—and my tongue faltered—"Jesus of Nazareth, I have granted you for the last three years ample freedom of speech, nor do I regret it. Your words are those of a sage. I know not whether you have read Socrates, or Plato, but this I know, that there is in your discourses a majestic simplicity that elevates you far above those philosophers. The Emperor is informed of it, and I, his humble representative in this community, am glad of having allowed you that liberty, of which you are so worthy. However, I must not conceal from you the fact that your discourses have raised up against you powerful and inveterate enemies. Neither is this surprising. Socrates had his enemies, and he fell a victim to their hatred. Yours are doubly increased against you on account of your sayings, and against me on account of the liberty extended towards you. They even accuse me of being indirectly leagued with you, for the purpose of depriving the Hebrews of the noble civil power which Rome has left them. My request—I do not say my order—is, that you be more circumspect in the future, and more tender of the pride of your enemies, lest they raise against you the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of justice."

The Nazarene calmly replied:

"Prince of the earth, your words indeed fall upon my vision always to the torrent. Stop in the midst of the mountain home! because it will uproot the trees of the valley. The torrent will answer you, that it must obey the laws of the Creator. God alone knows whither flows the torrent. Verily I say unto you, before the Rose of Sharon blossoms, the Lamb of the Just shall be spilt. "Your blood shall not be spilt," replied I with emotion.

"You are more precious, in my estimation, on account of your wisdom, than all the riches and populace." Those who abuse the freedom granted them by the Romans, conspire against Cæsar, and construe our bounty into fear. Insolent wretches, they are not aware that the wolf of the timber sometimes clothes himself in the skin of the sheep. I will protect you against them. My palace is open to you at all hours."

Jesus carelessly shook his head, and said, with a grace and a divine smile, "When the day shall have come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, not even in the earth, nor under the earth. The asylum of the Just is there," pointing to the heavens. "That which is written in the book of the prophets must be accomplished."

"Young man!" answered I mildly, "you oblige me to convert my request into an order. The safety of the province, which has been confided to my care, requires it. You must observe more moderation in your discourses. Do not infringe. My orders you know. May happiness attend you. Farewell."

"Prince of the earth," replied Jesus, "I came not to bring war into the world, but peace, love and charity. I was born the same day on which Augustus Cæsar gave peace to the Roman world. Persecution proceeds not from me. I expect it from others, and will meet it in obedience to the will of my Father, who has shown me the way. Restrain, therefore, your worldly prudence. It is not in your power to arrest the victim at the foot of the Altar of expiation." So saying with Roman blood, as incapable of fear as it is of puerile emotion. When the Nazarene made his appearance I was walking in my court, and my feet seemed fastened with an iron band to the marble pavement, and I trembled in every limb as a guilty culprit, though he was calm—the Nazarene—calm as innocence. When he came up to me, he stopped, and by a signal seemed to say to me, "I am here." For some time I contemplated with admiration and awe this extraordinary type of man—a type of man unknown to our numerous painters, who have given form and figure to all the gods and heroes.

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(Continued from week.)

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Harry Macey, Baltimore.
John Kies, Hazleton.
William Kimmel, Hazleton.
Dr. J. P. Allgood, Piedmont.
William Duke, Lamonte.
Sebastian Kreage, Knoblestown.
A. E. Ray, Everett.
Fred J. Lindstone, City.

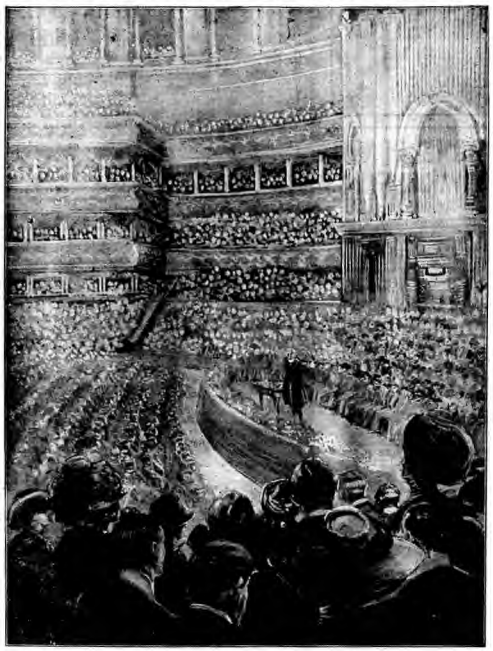
THE FAMOUS PREACHER OF THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle---America's Ubiquitous Preacher---His Remarkable Foreign Tour and His Return. Comments of Foreign Journals on His Work.

PASTOR RUSSELL IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

PASTOR RUSSELL SPEAKING IN ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

The Royal Albert hall, London, England, is the largest and finest auditorium in the world. It was here that Pastor Russell delivered his now famous remarks of consolation and comfort to the bereaved royal family of the late King Edward VII. Pastor Russell was the principal speaker in the three Royal Albert hall 1910 Sunday May meetings of the International Bible Students' Association held May 8, 15 and 22 respectively. His opening remarks

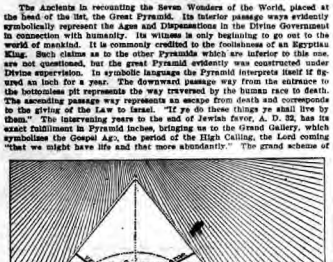


REPRODUCED FROM "BLACK AND WHITE," LONDON'S PRINCIPAL ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

on the Sunday evening following the death of King Edward VII. were wall received by the British public, being cabled to and published by the various leading papers in New York city. During his European tour the principal London and New York newspapers made very favorable comments concerning Pastor Russell and his work.

GOD'S STONE WITNESS TO THE GREAT PYRAMID.

The Ancients in recounting the Seven Wonders of the World, placed at the head of the list, the Great Pyramid. Its interior passage was evidently symbolically represent the Ages and Dispensations in the Divine Government in connection with humanity. Its witness is only beginning to go out to the world of mankind. It is commonly credited to the foolishness of an Egyptian King. Such claims as to the other Pyramids which are inferior to this one, are not questioned, but this great Pyramid evidently was constructed under Divine supervision. In symbolic language the Pyramid interprets itself if figured an inch for a year. The downward passage way from the entrance to the bottomless pit represents the way traversed by the human race to death. The ascending passage way represents an escape from death and corresponds to the giving of the Law to Israel. "If ye do these things ye shall live by them." The intervening years to the end of Jewish favor, A. D. 32, has its exact fulfillment in Pyramid inches, bringing us to the Grand Gallery, which symbolizes the Gospel Age, the period of the High Calling, the Lord coming "that we might have life and that more abundantly." The grand scheme of



THE GREAT PYRAMID WHICH PASTOR RUSSELL BELIEVES HAS SYMBOLIC BIBLICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Pyramid passage way measurements tells us that the Gospel Age is soon to end and that the time for Divine favor to return to Israel is about due. The measurements seemingly say that by 1915 the Jews should be re-established in their Promised Land.

The Pyramid covers an area of about 13 acres; is 486 feet high, and 764 feet broad at its base. It is estimated to weigh about 6,000,000 tons. It contains stones weighing three or four times as much as one of the obelisks. Some of the stones are thirty feet in length, and fit so closely together that you may run a pen knife over the surface without discovering the breaks between them. There is now no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces thirty feet in length which will meet together as these wonderful stones in the Great Pyramid. Its four corner stones are sunken in the earth in fulfillment of Job xxxviii, 3-7. It is supposed to have been built B. C. 2170, at which time the star, Draconis, symbolizing death, looked down the descending passageway, and at which time the Pleiades were in line and looked down the ascending passageways leading to life, the Pleiades representing the throne of Jehovah, the source of all life-giving power.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Tribute of Pastor Russell at Albert Hall to Late King Edward.

[From the Leeds Yorkshire Post.]

Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, the great American preacher, who is now on a tour in this country, professed his remarks to a huge audience in the Albert hall last night with the following:

"In Germany I learned of the death of your esteemed monarch, Edward VII. I realized that not your nation only, but all Christendom, had lost an unobtrusive but wise counselor, a power for peace and good will among men. I take this opportunity to express to this great audience my sympathy, which, I assure you, is shared by the great majority of my American countrymen. My first thought was that out of respect for the illustrious dead, his family and the nation this service should be postponed, but my second thought was to the contrary. Surely at no more fitting hour could we consider the great hereafter. There is, thank God, a hereafter for kings as well as peasants. Royal mourners and a mourning nation need a message from God's word particularly now, and, since no more representative audience will probably assemble in this capital of the empire, I have a suggestion to offer, which I trust will have your approval. It is that before offering prayer we show our sympathy for the royal family in their bereavement by standing."

After about a minute, while silent prayer was offered, Pastor Russell offered prayer generally and requested the great audience to sing very soft one of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The whole scene was very impressive.

BACK FROM PALESTINE.

Pastor Russell's Return From Visiting Holy Land and Egypt.

[From N. Y. Herald, Sunday, June 5, 1904.]

Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has returned from a trip to the Holy Land and Egypt and will address the public today at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mr. Russell has certain interesting ideas regarding the Great Pyramid and its symbolic teaching and believes the time is at hand for the return of Israel to Palestine. He is a very pronounced believer in the Zionistic movement.

The present is the second visit to the Pyramid and to Palestine, the land once Israel's. In one of his works published more than twenty years ago Mr. Russell applied certain measurements of pyramid passages, an inch for a year, as symbolically showing the length of divine favor upon the Jews from the time they became a nation down to the year A. D. 70, when Jerusalem was destroyed and the Jewish polity ended.

In the same work he declared also that certain passageways symbolically indicated the length of time during which the nation of Israel would be cut off from any and all special manifestations of divine favor, and when this would end the favor of God would again return to them.

San Francisco bookbinders have received an increase per day of 25 cents. The minimum will be $22.50 a week.

[From the London (England) Christian Globe, May 5, 1910.]

SINCE the days of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Talmage no preacher has occupied so prominent a position in the United States of America as Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle holds today. Now we on this side of the Atlantic are to be privileged to listen to the man the announcement of whose name sits to overflowing the largest halls in the United States.

Pastor Russell will be the principal speaker at the meetings of the International Bible Students' association's meetings, which are to be held at the Albert hall on the evening of Sunday next and the two following Sundays. He will in addition visit during the next three weeks the principal cities and towns in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Like Beecher and Talmage, both of the same City of Churches, Pastor Russell is an independent teacher, not allied to any particular denominational organization, giving his time, his strength and his great powers of oratory to the molding of public thought "with malice toward none, with charity for all." Above all, the pastor may be described as strictly orthodox.

Although Pastor Russell holds to the Bible tenaciously, he claims to have proved that on some points it has been misunderstood by both friends and foes.

In his search for a basis upon which to build his hope for future bliss he undertook a lengthy investigation of the claims of Confucius, Mohammed, Buddha and other founders of religion. These he found to be unsatisfactory to either heart or head. Almost without hope, he took up the systematic study of the question of the punishment for sin. His findings were such as to restore perfect confidence in the Bible as God's inspired word and revelation.

Over 600 leading American newspapers now publish Pastor Russell's sermons weekly, reaching approximately 10,000,000 homes. He is also author of works entitled "Studies in the Scriptures," over 5,000,000 volumes being in the hands of readers. The sixth edition is now in the press. This is a remarkable testimony to the popularity of his writings. Pastor Russell is now on his way to London, having just revisited the pyramids and Palestine. It is expected that his recent investigations will have much to do in still further unsealing the mysteries which for centuries have been kept secret by that "Stone Witness." The Great Pyramid is the subject of an important chapter in one of his books, in which he makes some most interesting applications of the published measurements made by the late Professor Smyth, formerly astronomer royal for Scotland. Dr. John Edgar within the last year has verified all of Professor Smyth's measurements, which have been used by Mr. Russell. The return of the Jews to their promised land, as prophesied in the Scriptures, has been elaborately treated by Mr. Russell, and he will now be in position to speak with added knowledge regarding the work of the Zionists.

A MISSIONARY SCHOONER.

One Was Presented to Pastor Russell For Harbor Work.

[From the New York Times, June 6, 1910.]

The Rev. C. T. Russell of Brooklyn received a surprise on his arrival on the Cunard liner Lusitania yesterday. His friends presented to him a two masted schooner for missionary work in and about this port.

They not only gave him the receipt for the craft, but she was waiting alongside the Cunard pier with many flags flying as a welcome to her new owner. From one mast to another was strung a long canvas bearing the inscription "God Is Love" and the name of the schooner, the Angel. There were other inscriptions of a religious character waving in the wind.

Will Carry the Gospel to Sailors of New York on Gift Yacht.

[From the New York Evening Journal, June 9, 1910.]

Pastor Russell of the Peoples' Pulpit Association today declared that he would use the yacht Angel, presented to him by his association, to carry the gospel to the sailors of New York harbor, although complete arrangements have not been made for the work, he said there was no reason for questioning the efficacy of his plan.

"I have in my plans," he said, "one to make a mission boat of the Angel, preaching the gospel on her decks every night of the week in a different language, carrying the Word to sailors of all nations.

THE ANGEL, YACHT TO BE USED IN MISSION WORK.

"A practical plan would be to moor the yacht at different points nightly and advertise meetings for sailors. Sermons could be in English, German, Swedish, Italian and the tongues of other seafaring nations."

The Angel is 125 feet over all and uses both sails and naphtha. Seventy persons can find accommodations in her cabin and more on her deck during fair weather. Pastor Russell accepted the Angel, he said, not for himself, but as a trustee for the association.

CAPITAL $600,000.00 SURPLUS $700,000.00
THE NATIONAL LINCOLN BANK
Pittsburgh, Pa.
AT HOME
THE OLIVER BUILDING
Where in convenient and commodious quarters you will be welcome, to inspect and enquire of our equipment for pleasing Banking service.

A COMFORTABLE SUM
Will soon be at your disposal to draw on in time of emergency if you open a savings account with a strong savings bank, and add to it periodically in proportion to your income.
We pay 4 per cent interest Compounded semi-annually.
THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK,
Capital and Surplus, $2,CC0,CCO
Assets $12,000,000.
Fourth Ave. and Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Open Saturdays Until 9 P.M.

Statistics on thrift, compiled by one of our exchanges, form food for thought for the young people. The paper says:

"To every thoughtful man and woman or self-supporting boy or girl, there frequently comes this thought: 'How can I save enough money to insure me comfort and independence in my old age?' The paper desires to offer as food for consideration to such thinkers the following pertinent facts:

"The years from thirty to fifty are man's accumulating period. In these years the man's—and when we say 'man' we mean 'woman' too—success or failure is settled.

"The interest comes due at fifty on the number in which he has invested his time and no days of grace are allowed.

"At fifty he begins to harvest the crop he has sown, whether it be 'wild oats' or the result of thrift and economy.

"From twenty to thirty is the egotistical period when the son firmly believes he knows more than his father.

"From thirty to thirty-five it begins to dawn on the boy that perhaps his father was a man of fair judgment, and that perhaps after all he (the son) is not so wise as he had supposed.

"From thirty-five to forty the son wakes up to the fact that life is a store readily and that ready money plays a great part in it, and that his father was a man of master mind—because he accumulated his share of this world's goods before the age of fifty.

"From forty to forty-five, ninety-seven per cent of men meet with reverses, and lose their entire accumulations through bad investment, bad judgment or 'hard times.'

"At fifty years of age, ninety-seven per cent have lost everything they possess. Between the ages of fifty and sixty only one in 5,000 regains his financial footing.

"At sixty, ninety-five per cent of men are dependent upon their daily earnings or their children for support.

"These figures seem almost unbelievable, but they are absolutely correct, having been gathered from statistics at Washington. Therefore it behooves us to think seriously now about the kind of existence we shall lead when we are sixty.

"There is only one sure way to make certain of ease and comfort in old age, and that is systematic saving.

"No matter how successful your business is now or how great your earning capacity, remember that the statistics prove that ninety-seven per cent of all men are dead broke at fifty years of age and that only one in 5,000 ever regains his financial footing after that. He may earn enough to live for the next few years but after that—charity.

"Start now to avoid this condition.

"Form the habit of saving every week, no matter how small the amount."

AMERICA'S "SPURGEON."

England's Leading Daily's Opinion of Brooklyn's Great Preacher.

[From the London Daily Mail.]

One of America's most remarkable men, Pastor Russell of Brooklyn tabernacle, who is by common consent the most prominent pulpit orator in the United States, has recently arrived in London. He is the Spurgeon of America and is visiting in England in connection with the May meetings.

A Savings Account Is NOT an Expense
Remember that the money you deposit in a savings account with this strong bank is not an expense, but the very best kind of an investment—An investment that pays as high a net rate of interest as any absolutely safe security yields, and one that can be turned into cash any time you need money, without a cent of expense.
$1 opens an account; 4 per cent interest.
The Union Savings Bank of PITTSBURGH
Capital and Surplus $1,600,000.
FRICK BUILDING.
Open Saturday Evenings.

IRON AND GLASS
Dollar Savings Bank,
1115 CARSON ST.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Four Per Cent Interest Paid On Time Deposits.

German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburg.
Corner and South Fourteenth Streets
CAPITAL, $100,000.00.
SURPLUS, $600,000.00.
OFFICERS:
J. E. Roth, President.
A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.
Pays 4 per cent interest on Time Deposits.

The Sign of Good Beer.
You recognize a friend by his face
You know good beer by that Trade Mark
All Beers made by the Pittsburg Brewing Company are matured, mellow and delicious
All made under one strict law of purity, under the strictest, most sanitary conditions
Look for that Trade Mark You will find it at most cafes and other places
Phone your dealer—have a case at home
PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 84. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

IRWIN MINERS FIRM AS EVER: BUSINESSMEN URGE OPERATORS TO SETTLE

PEACE ENDS A BITTER LABOR WAR.

Bucks Stove Company, of Which the Late James W. Van Cleave was President, and Which Led Fight for Open Shop, Becomes Closed Shop, Signing Union Scale--Does Not End Gompers-Mitchell Contempt Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Declaring that the settlement effected by Samuel Gompers last Thursday night at Cincinnati with the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis is one of the greatest victories in the history of organized labor, officials at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here today are jubilant at the prospect of the Bucks concern, which has been the union's greatest foe, becoming a straight union shop.

While the agreement will not put an end to the contempt proceedings against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell, which are now pending in the supreme court of the United States, it will remove the prosecution heretofore conducted by the company, and leave the whole matter simply in the hands of the court to decide.

Judge Davenport, who as counsel for the Bucks Company, has urged the case, will withdraw entirely.

The American Federation of Labor, however, looks upon the unionizing of the Bucks plant as one of the greatest strides ever taken by organized labor in this country. The late James W. VanCleve, president of the Bucks concern, was the most prominent figure in this country in the anti-union ranks.

It is believed that the death of Van Cleve had much to do with the changed attitude of the St. Louis firm.

Secretary Morrison said today: "The agreement in no way affects the cases now pending in the supreme court. That tribunal is expected to pass upon the question of whether the courts below violated the rights of the men to freedom of speech, or whether the labor men violated law and order.

"The agreement, however, can only bring about the best results for all parties. It is a manifestation of the steady growth of sentiment among employers in favor of the principles for which the American labor movement stands and indicates that in the near future there will be few employers who will not favor collective bargaining.

"Such agreements are satisfactory to employers, promote peace of mind among employes and are conducive to good workmanship, a condition which employers are beginning to see cannot prevail among employes who have nothing whatever to say in regard to wages and conditions under which they work."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—The settlement of the long-standing fight between organized labor and the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis at Cincinnati yesterday, is taken here today as one of the most notable victories in years for labor. L. W. Van Cleve, son of J. W. Van Cleve, the late president of the stove company, declared this morning that he has learned but few details of the agreement and had nothing to add to the terms of peace agreed upon.

In business circles, however, the belief is expressed that the death of the senior Van Cleve, two months ago, was one of the leading causes of the peaceful agreement. The elder member of the firm devoted most of is attention toward the closing years of his life toward keeping up his end of the long struggle with the labor organizations throughout the courts. In a memorandum accompanying the agreement, yesterday, it was stated that the company had been reorganized with L. W. VanCleve as the head. It is believed that with the death of the elder VanCleve, the younger members of the firm at once sought measures of peace.

VanCleve, Sr., was the director and manager of the national fight and with his death the Buck side was believed to be weakened.

Irwin Mine Strikers Demand Free Speech

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 23.—William McAdams, an organizer of the Mine Workers' Union, whose home is in Wilkinsburg, and Thomas Kennedy, a Socialist leader, whose home is in McKees Rocks, met with a vigorous police opposition here, when they organized a street meeting and attempted to make addresses to the big crown which gathered.

Mayor Nevin McConnell refused the speakers permission to speak on the streets, but the orators ignored his order. When Chief of Police Joseph Bonner ordered Kennedy to cease speaking he complied with the request.

McAdams then mounted the store box, declaring that the constitution of the United States accorded him the right to speak on the streets, and that under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania it was the duty of the police officers to keep the sidewalks clear in case they became congested by reason of a crowd gathering to hear.

McAdams was then taken by the arm and led to the borough prison. In the course of a little time, and upon the advice of the borough solicitor, the keeper of the lockup accepted a $10 forfeit for McAdams' appearance at a hearing later.

Mr. McAdams will appeal to the court, making his a test case to determine the right of a public speaker on the streets.

Miners Move To End Big Coal Strike

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—An early settlement between non-union operators and union miners in the Irwin field is anticipated by the United Mine Workers of America. This is evident from the action of the international executive board at Indianapolis. Thomas Haggerty, international board member from District No. 2, of Central Pennsylvania; George Dagger, international board member from the Pittsburg district, No. 5, and Thomas Cairns, have been appointed a committee to bring about a settlement with the operators in the Irwin field.

The strike of the 20,000 union miners in Westmoreland county has been in progress since the first week of March. Endorsement by the international board was made following a personal canvass of the strike zone by Vice President F. J. Hayes. The appointment of a settlement committee spreads a new color over the strike situation, and it is thought that an early adjustment of differences is possible.

Businessmen Want The Miners' Strike Settled

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 22.—Miners from the strike zone held a mass meeting in the vicinity of Herminie Wednesday afternoon. The miners are getting restless in that vicinity. The principal speaker of the meeting was R. D. Kennedy of Carnegie. He pleaded with the strikers to observe the law. Many of the officials of the Miners' Union were present. The Business Men's Associations of Greensburg and Jeannette are making an effort to bring about an amicable settlement between the strikers and the operators.

The strike has resulted in a complete stagnation of business in all the towns in the district. A conference was held with several operators by the business men's committee, but the result was carefully guarded by the business men's committee. The miners' officials approached declare that a settlement can be reached only by the operators recognizing the union. The committee of business men did not receive much encouragement.

JEANNETTE, Pa., July 23.—A petition is being circulated about Jeannette, Penn, Greensburg and other places affected by the strike at the various mines in the Irwin and Greensburg districts, requesting coal companies to submit their differences with employes to arbitration.

John McCartney, of the United Mine Workers of America, yesterday gave out a statement in which he pretty well defined the position of the striking miners towards an amicable settlement of the strike. In reference to arbitration Mr. McCartney said: "Speaking generally, and from what seems to be the general run of opinion among the striking miners of this district, it seems that this strike could be settled in short order. I am willing to submit our grievances to a board of arbitrators and permit the matter to rest with them. I am entirely satisfied that we can convince any fair minded body of persons of our rights. I would prefer, however, that the strikers and the operators meet in joint conference and settle the question by conciliation, whereby the miners may go back to work with an understanding of the wage agreement or contract."

It seems here that the miners are making a decided stand for the recognition of the union and that some of the operators will refuse to settle the matter unless the recognition of the union is left entirely out of the matter.

Twenty-five thousand locomotive engineers employed on Western railroads will ask for an increase of wages. The demand will be made August 1. Engineers of 49 Western railroads are taking part in the movement. Those of the Far West will ask a larger raise than those of the Middle West.

Miners Hold Great Rally For Unionism

WEST NEWTON, July 24.—The enforcement of the eight-hour day was the principal topic discussed at one of the largest miners' meetings ever held in this section, at Blackburn, yesterday afternoon. A monster procession preceded the speech making. It was a great tribute to labor and miners, for in the pageant were men, women and children, all intent upon making a demonstration in honor of the men who by toiling in the mines find a livelihood for themselves and families.

The meeting was for the purpose of advancing better organization on the part of the mine workers. That the eight-hour day should be insisted upon was the trend of nearly every speechmaker. Addresses were stirring and the miners were appealed to to live up to the laws of the United Mine Workers' organization. It was also strongly brought out that the men should demand on every tipple a man whose duty shall be to see that the mines' product was properly weighed and credited to the proper number.

It was a meeting filled with good feeling. "A square deal for the miners," was the slogan. Among the prominent speakers were Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5; Van Bittner, vice president of District No. 5; Mike Guzzi, an organizer; Michael Halapy, board member, and Marshall Maricini and John Bamfakda, who interpreted for the Italian miners. Secretary Tim Donovan also made a short talk.

Following the parade the miners and their wives and children gathered in a grove near Blackburn, where the day's festivities were held. All the mines of the Jacob's Creek and West Newton fields were closed down for the day.

Laughlin Sheet Mill to Start

A notice has been posted at the Laughlin sheet mill plant, Martins Ferry, to the effect that the six sheet mills of the company will resume operations next Monday, first turn. The rollers are asked to report at the office, Thursday, for the purpose of a conference relative to the making up of the crews.

It is reported from Manchester, England, that the ballot of members of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association has resulted in a majority of 92 per cent in favor of enforcing the proposed 5 per cent reduction in wages by a stoppage of the mills if the operatives should refuse to accept such reduction.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Labor Party and Votes for Women. Memories of a Labor Leader--The Evolution of John Wilson--Labor at the Next Election--The French Railway Strike--Coal Quiet.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 22.—The Labor party in parliament whilst being bound down by the Labor party's constitution to vote solidly upon all matters that affect the party's own parliamentary program, is still left a free hand on those measures that are not essentially belonging to the labor program. So we get it that D. J. Shackleton, the chairman of the party, brings forward a measure supported by some members of the party and voted against by others. The reason given by those Labor members who are opposed by Shackleton's bill that is not sufficiently democratic. It seeks only to enfranchising about a million women out of a total of six or seven million possibles.

The whole question of votes for women, is however, one that appeals very strongly to the organized workers of this country. In the first place there are textile and other unions that are mainly composed of independent women. Secondly the workmen believe the underpaid competition of female labor will be induced when the sex is enfranchised.

"Memories of a Labor Leader" is a title under which John Wilson, M. P., has written his life. It is published by Fisher Unwin, in London, at $1.25. The men who reach the highest positions in the trade union world are not seldom men whose share in adventure and travel and hair-breadth perils by land and sea has been wholly exceptional. A daring and ultravirile nature, perhaps it is, begets adventure; and adventure begets a wealth of experience and sage authority, which in time and in its turn commands respect and imposes leadership. Such has markedly been the case with John Wilson. His mother died when he was under five; his father, "a combination of preacher and smuggler," who, "in wild ways had wasted one fortune at least, and finally matured into a navvy," dragged the child with him all over the country from one navvy job to another, till at attack of cholera carried him off in his son's thirteenth year.

Of powerful physique and headstrong will, passionate father evidently had qualities of which the discipline of experience and the uplifting of religious "conversion" enabled his son to make better use. From thirteen to nineteen Mr. Wilson worked in coal pits; from then till twenty-three he was a sailor before the mast, going long and venturous voyages, to India, round the Cape (five months and a week out), and elsewhere. Then he settled down again as Durham collier and married, but in 1864 he went with his wife to a coal field in the United States where men were scarce and wages high owing to the Civil war. After three years there he returned to his Durham pit; and then (when he was about thirty-one) occurred his "conversion" and his adhesion to the Primitive Methodists.

This was the turning point in his life. Perhaps there had for some while been more steadying and humanising influences at work upon him than he was aware of. Evidently his wife's had counted for much. But in his retrospect "conversion" divided his career sharply in two. Before it he had no purpose; his great powers went to seed; he drank, gambled, lived from day to day, like other reckless and full-blooded colliers. His conversion ended the drink and gambling, and inspired a strong purpose of self-improvement. "I began," he says, "seriously to consider how I could be useful in life." He sketched out, and worked daily on an educational program, the main objects being "grammar, logic, history, shorthand and the dictionary which I read regularly, marking the words I was not conversant with." Soon he went on to add poetry and theology. In 1869 and 1870 he passed through the various stages qualifying him as an "approved preacher" in the Primitive Methodist connection.

About the same time he became actively interested in the formation of the Durham Miners' Association. Abortive attempts had been made to start a union among the men in 1863-4. From 1869 onwards despite persecution the union struck root, Mr. Wilson being active in it and suffering victimization repeatedly on that account. In 1872 the Durham Miners' Political Reform Association was started—mainly to win for miners the franchise—and in 1875 Mr. Wilson became its secretary. In 1885 (the miners having obtained the vote by the act of 1884) he was returned to parliament for the Houghton-le-Spring division, for which he has sat, with one interval (1886-92) ever since. The rest of his life has been lived primarily as a public man, and its incidents are well known. These are the great colliery strikes of 1879 and 1892, a peace mission to America in 1887, and nineteen years' work as a Liberal-Labor member of parliament, about which is little said here.

A well known railway organizer and Labor M. P., J. H. Thomas, speaking to a mass meeting of all grades of railway men at Birmingham on July 10th said, on the question of the veto conference, that the Labor members were no party to it and were not concerned in the least with what the conference might do. The simple reason was that they recognized that the house of Lords was a barrier to progress, and, that being the case, they boldly declared that they stood for the ending and not the mending of the house. Any arrangement that other people might enter into would certainly not be binding upon them as a party in any degree. As to the railway conciliation scheme, he was of opinion that the machinery was too cumbersome, but that was a detail which could be remedied. There was, however, a more serious complaint against the scheme, a thing that would not be tolerated even if the scheme of conciliation had to be thrown overboard. He referred to the manner in which the railway companies were reserving to themselves the right to interpret the scheme in their own way. A resolution was passed recognizing the value of conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling industrial disputes.

It is generally assumed that the chief difficulty confronting the Labor party at the next general election, which they expect in January, will be shortage of funds. I believe that what is causing most anxiety to the leaders of the party is absence of men rather than absence of means. Rightly or wrongly some of the leaders feel that in selecting their parliamentary candidates the various union and constituencies frequently do not select the best men. The result is that the number of really capable men are available to fight labor's battle at the coming election is much smaller than is generally supposed. In some quarters the comparative failure of the Labor candidates at the last election is ascribed to this poverty of personality.

The danger of a general strike of the French railwaymen has been increased by the action of the directors of the companies. They have written a collective letter to the minister of public works, explaining why they refuse to accept the invitation of the men's union to meet a deputation of the union in presence of the prime minister and of the minister of public works in order to discuss the claims of the men. They affirm their readiness to consider in perfect good faith all the complaints which may be formulated by their employes, but they hold, at the same time, that, with regard to the discussion of all matters which concern the position of the railwaymen each company is bound to maintain its individual independence, since the circumstances are not identical on all the French railways, and consequently, a general conference in which all the companies should take part is not feasible.

Tin plates continue in active demand and prices for prompt delivery are very firm. I. C. 20x14x112 sheets rule at $3.28 to $3.31; oil sizes 13¾x14x124 sheets sell readily at $3.41 to $3.46; and the demand for odd sizes shows expansion, with values on the basis of $3.46 to $3.46. Ternes, however, are not so much wanted, though 28x20x112 sheets remain firm at $5.84 to $6. The galvanized sheet trade reports growing activity and makers ask $56.20 to $57.50 basis for 24

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

RESCUE STATIONS IN COAL FIELDS

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The first three rescue stations to be established in the coal fields of the country, as a means of reducing the number of deaths in the mines will be established at Birmingham, Ala., Huntington, W. Va., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. This announcement was made today by George Otis Smith, acting director of the new Bureau of Mines.

By order of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, nine rescue stations are to be established. Of those ordered today the Alabama station will be accessible to the coal fields of Alabama, Southeast Tennessee and Northwest Georgia. The Huntington station will cover the coal fields of Southern Ohio, Western West Virginia and Northeastern Kentucky. The Wilkes-Barre station will cover the entire anthracite field. Other stations will be established throughout the country as soon as the plans are prepared and the best locations decided upon.

Each station will be in charge of a foreman, a man with practical mining experience, who has been a miner, a fire boss, mine foreman, manager of a mine or inspector of mines. It will be his duty to train the miners from the coal fields within his district in rescue work. It is proposed that the miners from the coal fields within his district in rescue work. It is proposed that the miners who work in the nearby mines will, under the guidance of the foreman of the station, form a volunteer rescue corps, ready to respond at once to any emergency call within the district.

The principal equipment of the station will consist of eight so-called oxygen helmets, breathing apparatus which permit trained men to enter the most deadly gases in the mine and remain for two hours without danger of asphyxiation. An air-tight room will be fitted up and filled with smoke. The miners who are sent to the station will practice with the oxygen helmets until they are familiar with the apparatus.

It is expected that it will take two weeks to thoroughly train a miner for this work. The men will be housed and fed at the station during the training period. When they return to their respective mines it is expected that they will form rescue corps and have properly equipped stations of their own.

At a mine disaster the foreman of the station will have charge of the rescue work. A mining engineer will be stationed in the district, whose duty it will be to examine the physical condition of the mines and have general supervision over the training in rescue work.

Pennsylvania Wage Adjustment

Everything is reported to be running smoothly at meetings between the sub-committee of the trainmen and the Pennsylvania officials, where details of the new wage schedules are being worked out on the basis of the agreement made with the company early in the week.

There seems to be no likelihood of a hitch, and the men expect to finish the work in a week or ten days. Both sides appear to be satisfied with the compromise agreement.

After a four-hours conference Tuesday between the conductors and trainmen on the Pennsylvania Lines West, and General Manager Peck in Pittsburg the meeting adjourned last week with little progress made toward a settlement. It was hoped that the conference would end all probability of a strike on the western lines. It is possible that some time may now be needed to clear up all the points at issue. Negotiations are, however, reported to be moving along satisfactorily.

The Western Pipe & Steel Co. has bought a site near Richmond, Cal., and will build a plant.

A. A. Men at Work Want Strike To Go On

NEW CASTLE, July 26.—New Castle persons interested in the tin mill strike situation today received advices from Elwood, Ind., from Martins Ferry, Wheeling and Pittsburg that cause them to believe there is little chance that the Amalgamated Association, as a whole, will take favorable action on the ending of the present strike.

Either tomorrow or the following Saturday week all of the Amalgamated lodges of sheet and tin workers in the country will be given an opportunity to vote on the question of whether or not the strike now existing against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company shall be ended.

Reports that are believed to be thoroughly dependable say that all of the national officers are against ending the strike. The national officers have a chance to keep their jobs and to get paid for their work, as long as this strike continues. If they should do anything to end the strike, they will be contributing an act that will go a long way toward killing the goose that lays their golden eggs.

None of the lodges of A. A. working men employed in independent tin or sheet mills are asked for assessments for the strikers in the combine mills, the independent employes would rather stand the assessments than to do anything that will assist the combine plants to operate fully. With all of the Wheeling district mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company closed down cold, the independents are working steadier than they work when the trust mills are operating.

In Elwood, Martins Ferry and Wheeling, the radical element is still in control. The national officers, so report says, have the leaders among the workmen in these places entirely under control. There the bluff and bully and bludgeon methods of keeping the strike going are said to be still in force. Although the majority of the men in those places are desirous of going to work, the majority are not given a voice. A radical and to some extent lawless few are in power.

From Pittsburg the word has gone out that there shall not be any secret ballot taken on the proposition to end the strike. With a secret ballot the strike could not be continued in any lodge of strikers in the country.

No meetings of either of the tin workers' lodges will be held in New Castle tomorrow. Whether or not the strike shall be ended or continued will formally come before both lodges on Saturday of the following week. It is believed that New Castle lodge will vote to go back to work.

New Castle men are getting wise to the foolishness of continuation and that they will not stay out any longer and will not starve their families any longer, even if the jobs of the national officers are in danger.

When the New Castle tin workers vote to go back to work they will doubtless go, regardless of the result in other lodges. Then the great majority of tin workers here will quit worrying over what the Amalgamated Association does. There will always be some members left in the local lodges who will always be faithful to the national officers, for there are some active strikers in New Castle, who have known for a year now that under no circumstances can they ever get back to work in the New Castle tin mills.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ALL IN ADAM EVEN SO ALL IN CHRIST.

TEXT—"Since by man came death, by man also cometh the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive. But every man in his own order; Christ, the first fruits; afterwards they that are Christ's during his presence."—1 Cor. 15:21-23 (R. V.)

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached here this evening to a large audience. In the morning and afternoon he was at Wilkes-Barre, where many in that place and surrounding territory had an opportunity of hearing him. His evening discourse was taken from the following text: "Since by man came death, by man also comes the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive. But every man in his own order; Christ, the first-fruits; afterwards they that are Christ's during his presence."—1 Cor. 15: 21-23 (R. V.). He said:

Once we considered most unkind, unjust, the Bible declaration that our Creator condemned all of Adam's race with him on account of Adam's "Original Sin." But now, in the light of the clearer unfolding of God's Word, we are privileged to see differently. Now we perceive, not only that God did no injustice to Adam's children, but, on the contrary, that in this very particular, he did them a kindness—that it was in the interest of humanity in general. We are aware that this statement appears paradoxical to those who have not yet gotten the proper focus upon the Divine Plan. The key which unlocks the difficulty is the proper appreciation of the penalty imposed upon Adam and his race.

The erroneous, unscriptural view of this penalty which came down to us from the "dark ages" teaches that God damned father Adam, mother Eve, and every child born to them to an eternity of torture at the hands of devils. It is this unscriptural and irrational view of the wages of Original Sin which caused all our difficulty. Indeed, it is safe to say that no other false doctrine held by God's people ever drove away from God, from the Bible and from the fellowship of the Church so many intelligent minds. Thousands of bright, honest minds, after seeing this teaching of the Christian creeds formulated in the dark ages, have quietly withdrawn from them in heart, if not outwardly, saying to themselves: Evidently by reasoning faculties are of a different kind from those of many others prominent in the Church. Without disputing the point, I simply conclude that I must think for myself and that, in so doing, I am forced out of sympathy with the majority of fellow-Christians on this fallacious doctrine.

Can we fault such people? Surely not. Indeed, in our day matters have come to such a pass that, if this question be propounded in any congregation of Christian people anywhere, not one in ten won't confess to believing it. And it is to their credit that their hearts and heads have outgrown the theory of the dark and musty past. How is it then, that we see the creeds of the past reverenced, almost worshipped, while some of their most important features are ridiculed, disbelieved, by the most intelligent of their adherents? Does not common honesty call out in thunder tones to every Christian to clear himself of the shame of believing such creeds, and, above all, to clear the character of the God of all grace from the foul stain of association with such a libelous conception. When will Christian people display the courage of their convictions and cast from them this pernicious doctrine, which has already done so much to dishonor the Creator, to dishonor the Bible and to dishonor the name of Christians?

WHERE LIES THE DIFFICULTY?

The difficulty is that while the majority of Christian people heartily repudiate these misrepresentations of God and his Word, nevertheless the subject is not clear to them and they fear that to repudiate this doctrine would be to repudiate the Bible and to become open infidels. And just here is their mistake. The majority of them are not Bible students. Even amongst ministers of the Gospel comparatively few have any degree of knowledge of God's Word. They know what they think about the Bible; what they believe that it teaches; what they have been told that it teaches; what the catechisms say it teaches; but they have never made critical investigations of the Bible themselves to ascertain its teachings. It is a part of our endeavor to arouse Christian people everywhere to search and study the Scriptures and to assist them with Bible study helps, Bible keys, etc. And, thank God, there are thousands in spiritual Israel who are not bowing their knees to Baal, but who are anxious to know, to rightly understand, the Word of God. Classes in Bible study are springing up all over the world. Those have recently adopted the name of "International Bible Students' Association." God is blessing them, not only with the opening of their own eyes more and more widely, but also in using them to bring others "out of darkness into his marvelous light."—1 Pet. 2: 9.

The Scriptures speak of a "famine, not for bread nor for water, but for hearing of the Word of the Lord." This famine is upon us now. Not only are Christian people hungry and thirsty for the bread of life and the water of life, but many of the worldly are feeling a longing for something better than the husks which they have. We do not know that all Church members, nor all of any one Church membership, are thus hungering and thirsting for Truth. But we do know that everywhere in all the various Churches of all denominations there is a hungry class which cannot be satisfied to dishonestly misrepresent itself as in harmony with the creeds. These bewildered sheep are, we believe, feeding in the green pastures and still waters of Divine Truth and grace—near to them—in the Word of God—hidden under the rubbish of tradition and superstition, misrepresentation and misrepresentation.

But as for the masses of all denominations. Alas, they are falling into unbelief! The popular form of infidelity known as Higher Criticism has already swallowed up more than one-half of the ministry and of the most intelligent part of the laity. The only hope for any of them is in having the chaff and husks of medieval misinterpretations of God's Word and in finding its true meaning, in which is refreshment, strength and new life.

"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH"

However we read our Bibles in the past we read into these from the creeds of a darker time and mischievous error that when the Bible declares a death penalty for sin it really means the reverse of this—the wages of sin is eternal torture. Who had the right to twist the inspired words in such a devilish fashion? Who had the right to add to the Word of God and to make void its true teaching in this manner? Hear the words of the Apostle, "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Rom. 6: 23.) What statement could be more simple? The wicked will not be granted life at all, either in pleasure or in pain. They are under sentence of death—destruction. Eternal life is a gift, and it will be given only to those to whom it will be a blessing—to those who will accept it through Jesus Christ our Lord. All others shall experience the very death penalty which God pronounced against father Adam and his race when sin first entered the world.

Let us turn to Genesis and note the statements made in our first parents respecting sin and its penalty. Let us note that, without the twistings of theology, we should have no difficulty in understanding the Divine sentence, as our first parents evidently had no difficulty. The sentence upon father Adam for disobedience was, "Dying thou shalt die." "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return;" "Cursed is the ground for thy sake;" "Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee until thou return unto the ground from which thou was taken." (Gen. 3: 2, 3, 16-19, 24.) How beautifully simple and clear and rational! God took from our first parents the privilege of living, because they did not continue to exercise their blessings in harmony with his Law.

Thus we see that the penalty for sin upon Adam and his race was that they should return to the dust. As we read awake, "Thou turnest man to destruction." (Psa. 90: 2.) And this penalty is sufficiently awful when we think of what it means to die, to lose mental, moral and physical perfection and gradually to go into the tomb—into the Bible hell—sheol, throughout the Old Testament. And this sheol, the grave, the tomb, to which the Bible says all go, good and bad, rich and poor, holy and unholy, was the only hell known amongst any of the people of God for the more than four thousand years represented by the teachings of the Old Testament. Then came the New Testament times and the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles on this same subject. In the New Testament the Greek word hades, representing the tomb, the death state, takes the place of the Old Testament sheol in every passage translated from the Old Testament into the New Testament.

It was nearly three hundred years after Jesus and the Apostles, after the writing of the New Testament, before the doctrine of Purgatory was invented. And for this reason neither the word Purgatory nor the thought is there. It is expressed in the Scriptures. But Bibles were few, and the people could not have read them even if they had possessed them; hence, for many centuries the teachings of the clergy were accepted without Bible proofs and the doctrine of Purgatory spread over all Christendom. All of our forefathers believed in it. It became the teaching of Christian everywhere that the mere handful of saints, instead of dying when they seemed to die, went to heaven and that the great mass of humanity, instead of dying when they seemed to die, went in some mysterious manner to a mysterious place called Purgatory, of which nobody knew anything except what they were taught. The teaching is that practically all of humanity go to Purgatory, there to be roasted and otherwise tortured for centuries—until ready to gain release from the torture, when fitted for heaven. Upon this doctrine in turn sprung the doctrines of saying "masses for the dead," who were believed not to be dead but intensely alive. The fear of Purgatory drew the people very close to the priests as the supposed counsellors of the Almighty, and the mass money drew the priests very close to the people. They were all honestly intentioned, but all deceived by the great deceiver—Satan.

BAD MATTER MADE WORSE.

By and by a Catholic theologian and teacher in one of their colleges, by some unfortunate accident, translated across a copy of the New Testament in the Latin language. Being an educated man, he was able to read it; for there was not a copy in the German language anywhere. Luther tells us of his perplexity in not finding Purgatory in the New Testament. He tried to interest the Pope in Bible study, but failed, and Luther was branded a heretic. He protested, and others protested; hence came the name Protestants!

These Protestants were undoubtedly as sincere before their protests as they were afterward; hence their protest was against the very doctrines which more they had proclaimed as the Truth. Their minds were full of the thought that a dead person is not dead but more alive than before he died, and that some of these at death went to heaven while the great majority went to Purgatory. They did not see the teaching of the Bible, that "the wages of sin is death"—that all go into death, dead, and had all that this death state is the sheol or hades of the Bible. Instead of getting this true light upon God's Word, they went from darkness into greater darkness and error. Here we wish to emphasize the thought that all these noble men, Catholics and Protestants, in their day, like all true people in all ages, held a measure of Truth in combination with errors. It is the measure of Truth possessed and enjoyed that has given any power and force to our various Christian organizations; that, to some extent, has neutralized the effect of our errors.

Starting from their misunderstandings of Bible teachings respecting the wages of sin, Brother Luther and his noble companions battled bravely for many truths, but made one great blunder. When they concluded that Purgatory was contrary to the Scriptures and threw it away, and not seeing the Bible hell, the tomb, they adopted another hell and thereby went from bad to worse on this subject. They said, The heathen and the masses of the civilized are surely not saints—surely they do not follow in the footsteps of Jesus—surely, therefore, they cannot go to his spiritual heaven. Concluding that these could not be taken to heaven, they said, We must take them out of Purgatory anyway, wherever we put them, because we have found out that there is no such place as Purgatory.

After Conference, seriously disliking to make out God's character worse than they formerly supposed, they said, under their breaths, We must take them out of Purgatory and quickly put them into a hell of eternal torture, and say as little about the matter as possible. They were greatly relieved when long headed Brother John Calvin explained to them the terrible handful going to heaven and the great mass going to eternal torture. He explained that God had foreordained and predestinated these awful results—that he might show his wisdom and his power. As to a

"LOVE DIVINE, ALL LOVE EXCELLING."

Brother Calvin seems never to have thought of that. Brother Wesley and others since, though less logical and theological, did stand up for and declare the Love of God, even though they admitted they claimed that he was neither wise enough nor powerful enough than to do more than rescue a mere handful of Adam's race from the eternal torture to which they thought God damned them all because of the disobedience in Eden.

"ALL IN ADAM—ALL IN CHRIST."

In the light of our better Bibles and Bible Study Helps and minds freed from the ignorance and superstitions of the past we may understand the Apostle's words and find in them, not only justice and love, but harmony and beauty. Instead of all mankind going to eternal torment for Adam's sin, all go into the Bible hell, the grave, on account of his sin—and all of the mental, moral and physical blemishes of our race are a part of this heredity.

There would have been no hope of a future life, good or bad, had not God in his mercy provided the Savior—the "Life-Giver," as the Syriac renders the word. In God's due time he set before his Son the opportunity of becoming man's Redeemer. The Logos was made flesh (John 1: 14) and obediently gave himself as a ransom—"ransom death for every man." As by one man's disobedience the sentence of death passed upon all of the race, even so by the obedience of the man Christ Jesus unto death and justification to life passed for all of that race. Now we see the wise reason for permitting the sentence to pass through one man's disobedience to all of his posterity. It was in order that one sacrifice for sin might make the whole race accessible to God's favor, that there cannot be a single exception to the rule. Every member of the race must be reconciled to God through the merit of the sacrifice of Christ, or else be forever cut off in the second death.

Now read our text and drink in its depths and beauty and force. The resurrection of mankind from the sin and death and lomb condition to the full perfection and image of God from which the race fell to the salvation which God has provided for all. Whether they formerly supposed, they ever will fail to attain the full recovery from sin and death conditions will have himself to blame because of rejection of the glorious arrangements which God made in and through Christ.

"THE FIRST RESURRECTION."

God divides the salvation of man into two parts—the Church to spiritnature and the world to perfected human nature. The first he is accomplishing during this Gospel Age; the second he will accomplish through Christ and the Church during Messiah's reign of a thousand years.

The Church, the "little flock" of saints, called tried, tested, in the narrow way, during this Age, are to constitute the "First Resurrection" class and to become the Bride of Christ, "The Church of the First-Borns." These are to be associated with the great Redeemer in his future work. These shall be, like the Bridegroom, made heavenly and heavenly nature and made sharers of his glory, honor and immortality. The Kingdom of God under the whole heavens will be inaugurated after the glorification of the Church, and then will begin the blessings, the salvation, the uplifting, the resurrection, of mankind in general—from sin and death conditions—not to spiritual conditions, but to perfect earthly conditions. Only the Church is promised life on the spirit plane.

All the willing and obedient shall have the privilege of Life-Giver when eighteen centuries are died, the Just for the unjust, and who, during the period since has been selecting the Bride class. With his Bride he will start to bless the world, to make the whole earth beautiful. As it is written, "I will make the place of my feet glorious." The whole earth will then be as the Garden of Eden and the restored race like our perfect first parents. And as for the wicked, we read, "All the wicked will he destroy." (Psa. 145: 20.) He will not preserve them in torture or otherwise. They will die the Second Death. But none will die the Second Death for Adam's transgression. Christ died for Adam's transgression and will release Adam and all his race therefrom, even while he will hold them responsible for every willful transgression and give stripes of punishment therefor to teach them to love righteousness and to hate iniquity.—Acts 3: 19-23.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Oakdale, Pa., July 19, 1910.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

You will please find enclosed subscription which is due to you for paper received from July 1, 1909, to July 11, 1910. Thanking you very much for seeing me over the year without advance. Sickness delayed money, but not time. Hoping to call on me your pay for 1911 will be now in time. It is action of the life of the good paper and I do not want to misstimuselfs sermons, also for the many a copy, for Pastor Russell's sermonsbeautiful articles and sketches in reare so plain and packed in gold and blue and his sermons, and the comely typographical form, that theyruths presented by him, especially in most ignorant man or woman whose the issue of July 21st.
read to them cannot help to see a light in the true words of the Gospel.

Yours truly,
J. J. JENKINS.

Houston, Tex., July 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am glad to enclose P. O. order to renew my subscription to your very thought to mislead any of its readers valuable paper. You are doing a by publishing Pastor Russell's sermgreat work in the harvest by publish- ons in such grand style. It was not ing Bro. Russell's sermons in full andere and refreshments. Pay that copy, in such readable type. May the Lordnevertheless, finds its way into more of the Harvest reward you for everything one party's hands, and perhaps effort in His name. Wishing successfulness in your noble work for the Lord andwent beyond me by a giveaway. And his cause, I remain, yours in the one's precisely showing others a copy The hope.

BEN G. HOWARD.

Washington, D. C., July 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sorry to have neglected thepaying some too much for a "shut in." I renewal of my subscription to the Tribune so long, as I consider yourself paper worthy in every way of a prompt renewal.

My chief interest, however, centersby buying extra copies. Respectfully in Pastor Russell's Bible discourses, beyond doubt the most wonderful since the days of the Apostle Paul. Although you may not now fully comyour good paper is so ably assisting by publishing these "good tidings."

In that Golden Age now dawningyou will look back with the keenest delight and satisfaction that during the close of the Evil Day, your publications were found on the side of truth and righteousness. God bless the Tribune.

Enclosed please find check.

Yours very truly,
A. C. KENDALL.

Rome, Ga., July 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We wish to express our appreciation for the Tribune has got among our new subscriber, thank God. And as I am what is termed a "shut in," by physical afflictions, I cannot attend any meetings or hear any other sermons, and surely this one refreshment

Yours,
R. B. MONTAGUE.

Allegheny, Pa., July 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

With still a high appreciation of Tribune and Pastor Russell's sermone in such grand style. It was not would be criminal as a free moral agent, that we should have been seeking to raise up a different kind of "elevator" now, or at least some different way.

R. J. CRAIG.

Oxford, Ohio, July 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We have read many of Brother Russell's sermons, but this one of July 17th seems to us to be the very best we ever saw. We thank you and pray for a continuation of God's blessings on you for the part you are taking in this grand work of spreading present Truth.

Respectfully yours,
O. R. WILKINS, SR.

Kansas, City, Mo., July 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the manner in which you print our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. Please send me a copy of July 7, which I did not get, as I would not want to miss a single copy. Thanking you for past favors and wishing you success, I remain,

Yours,
EMMA BATES.

Sharon, Conn., July 18.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A year ago I wrote to the Watch Tower publication, to choose for me a paper that published Pastor Russell's sermons, with large, clear type, (my eyes being poor). They sent me the National Labor Tribune which has been very satisfactory in every way. I have just renewed my subscription for the coming year through the Watch Tower. May the richest blessings from on high attend you for helping spread the present Truth through your paper by publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. A. E. HAMMOND.

Kunkletown, July 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find one year's subscription to Labor Tribune for Sebastian Kresge, Kunkletown, Pa. We appreciate your paper very much for the good, reliable true that you print the sermons in. Hoping you may receive rich reward from the Master for the part you play in the harvest work.

Yours respectfully,
S. D. HOWELL.

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PILAT'S REPORT

(Continued from Last Week.)

Jesus was dragged before the High Priest and condemned to death. It was then that Caiaphas, the High Priest, performed a derisory act of solemnation. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation. I answered that as Jesus was a Galilean, the affair came under Herod's jurisdiction, and I ordered him to be sent thither. That wily tetrarch pretended his humility, and protesting his deference to me, the Lieutenant of Caesar, recommitted the fate of the man to my hands. Soon after palace assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel. Every moment increased the number of seditionists. Jerusalem was inundated with crowds from the mountains of Nazareth. All Judea appeared to be pouring into the devoted city. I had taken a wife—a maiden from among the gaula—who pretended to see into futurity, she, weeping and throwing herself at my feet, said to me, "Beware, and touch not that man, for he is holy. Last night I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the waves. He was flying on the wings of the winds. He spoke to the tempest and to the fishes of the lake—all were obedient to him. Behold the torrent of Mount Kedron flows with blood! The statues of Caesar are filled with the filth of Gennesinet! The columns of the Imperium" [illegible] are given way, and the angels veiled in mourning, like a vestal of the tomb! O, Pilate! evil awaits thee, if thou will not listen to the entreaties of thy wife. Dread the curse of a Roman Senate, dread the powers of Caesar."

By this time the stairs groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought back to me. I proceeded to the Hall of Justice, followed by my guard, and asked the people in a severe tone what they demanded. "The death of the Nazarene," was their reply. "For what crime?" "He has blasphemed. He has prophesied the ruin of the temple. He calls himself the Son of God, the Messiah, the King of the Jews." "Jesus of Nazareth," said I, "pushes by persons and is prepared for misdeeds meditated in fair weather.

A sacrifice offered by Peace dissolved in his acceptance of the vessel, unique work will be undertaken in New York harbor. It is said that on board of the Angel will be advertised from day to day, stating her moorings as well as the language of the speaker. Thus all who desire may keep in touch with this witness of the "gospel of glad tidings to all nations."

"Fortunately, my friends, this gift is not wholly a surprise to me," said Pastor Russell in accepting it. "I had intimations and was in touch with some of you respecting the Angel Preacher and I am at a loss for fitting words wherewith to express my appreciation of your loving zeal in following a suggestion I dropped respecting the best needs of the sailors of all nationalities visiting this great port.

"Let me, then, briefly say I accept your gift, not in my own name, but in the name of the Peoples Pulpit Association—as its trustee, if you please. May the Angel always and in every language sound forth the praises of the God of all grace!

YACHT FOR GOSPEL WORK.

Pastor Russell to Work Among Sailors of All Nations.

(From the New York American, June 4, 1910.)

Pastor Russell, president of the Peoples Pulpit Association, was yesterday presented, for Christian mission work, the fully equipped steam screw-yacht Angel, a sapphire and sailing yacht. She is about 125 feet over all, has accommodations for about twenty persons and is prepared for mid-dock meetings in fair weather.

A statement by Pastor Russell in his acceptance of the vessel, unique work will be undertaken in New York harbor. It is said that on board of the Angel will be advertised from day to day, stating her moorings as well as the language of the speaker. Thus all who desire may keep in touch with this witness of the "gospel of glad tidings to all nations."

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AUG 5 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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ILLINOIS GIVES AWFUL JOLT TO LEWIS

Denounces Him as Traitor and Turns Down His Compromise Agreement With Operators by a Vote of 125 to 1—Demand That He Resign and With Iowa's Aid Will Stand Out Indefinitely—Lewis' Friends Want Him to Prevent Counting of the Ballots.

SPRINGFIELD, July 29.—Miners of Illinois today concluded voting on the compromise settlement of the state strike proposed by T. L. Lewis and are now anxiously awaiting the result of the canvass of the vote which is in progress in Indianapolis. Reports from the Indiana capital today bear out the statements of the Illinois leaders that the vote is overwhelmingly against accepting the compromise. The actual result will be known tomorrow, and will be followed, it is thought, by a general movement on the part of the operators to sign the Peoria scale. Unless the Coal Operators' Association concedes the miners' demands as a body, it is predicted that the association will be disrupted.

The first instance of the engineers returning to work under the commands of T. L. Lewis was reported today from Hillsboro. Lewis ordered the engineers back, but the state officials have requested the men to stay out until final settlement is made. Miners at Hillsboro were reported this afternoon as endeavoring to pull the enginemen off duty.

The following resolution in which Lewis is compared with Judas Iscariot was adopted by Local Union 2553 of this city today:

"The Indianapolis, Ind., disorganized movement by T. L. Lewis and allies, under the guise of a compromise with the Illinois miners is rejected by unanimous vote of Local Union 2553 with 351 members present, for the following reasons:

"First. Because their proposed agreement is directly opposed to the Peoria convention, which would force, if accepted, 23,000 of our members to take a reduction, who have already signed up our demands.

"Second. Because we would be compelled to violate the state mining law regarding the shot firers, as the guise of compromise is of such form that if one man violated the instructions of the shotfirers all the other miners in that mine would be compelled to pay the shot firers for the rest of the unexpired term of said contract.

"Third. Because we would not have any protection in case of operators violating the contract and we well know what would be the result by our national czar when he takes such actions to protect the operators at this time and absolutely refuses to give us what is guaranteed us by the national constitution.

"Fourth. Because he takes the power to compel us to continue at work while contracts are being negotiated when the Cincinnati national convention voted down said proposition offered by himself last March in convention at that time.

"Therefore, Be It resolved, That Local Union 2553 demand from T. L. Lewis his resignation for violating and overruling the power of the national convention, and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the same from his allies, better known as national board members, that voted for such hoodoo and violated same power, and be it further

"Resolved, That Local Union 2553 assembled, denounce T. L. Lewis, the Judas Iscariot of the labor movement in our opinion, as being unworthy of grease where Dr. Cook or a Skinny Madden would receive applause. In the history of organized labor never has there a political trickster resorted to such dirty tactics as this czar-like labor fakir done on the miners of Illinois at this time, and be it further

"Resolved, That Local Union 2553 go on record as giving unanimous vote of thanks to Brother Rogers of District 13 of Iowa for the honored way he stood in behalf of the Illinois miners in committee room and in front of the national executive board. He will long be remembered and praised by the Illinois miners for his acts done on said committee, and board, and trusting he will be remembered by all good union men wherever he may go.

(Signed)

"P. E. QUINN,
"P. J. KENNEDY,
"GUS STANKAWITZ,
"ADAM PATKIS.

"Adopted by unanimous vote of Local Union 2553."

SPRINGFIELD, July 30.—T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, the committee to be appointed to effect a compromise with the Illinois miners and operators, and everybody else connected with the Indianapolis comprimes, were denounced in terms which could not be misunderstood at a mass meeting of coal miners of district No. 5, held yesterday afternoon in the state armory. Resolutions were adopted condemning President Lewis and endorsing the Illinois state officers.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois miners, was the principal speaker of the afternoon. Immediately after the meeting was called to order by Maurice Powers, president of the sub-district, President Walker was given the platform, and for an hour and a half reviewed the present troubles of the Illinois miners from the time of the disagreement of the operators and miners at the Peoria conference until after the conference had been held at Indianapolis.

When he took the platform he was given a mighty ovation. He said the men who dig coal for a living are coming into their own and the present fight tends to show this in a decided manner. He informed the miners in attendance at the meeting that the officers of the Illinois association were not responsible for the conditions.

Returns have been received from about 20 locals throughout the entire state on the referendum vote. The first two votes cast for the adoption of the compromise were cast yesterday afternoon at Pawnee, when the local at that place voted 236 to 2 against the adoption of the proposition.

Already returns have been received from five locals in Springfield, four in Pana, three at Virden, two at Christopher, two at Benton, two at Eldorado and one each at Pawnee, Spaulding, Riverton, Taylorville, Marion, Staunton, Taxhorn, Middletown, Breton, Carbon Hill, Roanoke, Ladd and Spring Valley. It is estimated by President Walker and Secretary-Treasurer McDonald that the vote now stands about 10,000 to 16 against the adoption of the compromise.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—Fourteen locals of the United Mine Workers of Illinois have passed resolutions demanding that President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and the members of the international executive board who voted with him on the compromise presented to the Illinois coal operators, and to be voted on today and tomorrow by the miners, resign their position in the union. The move against Lewis' action started at Herrin. Men here and at Herrin point out that only a short time ago the official organ of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, "Fuel," declared that only the intervention of the international executive board of the miners, with Lewis at its head, and the disregard of the state officials of the union would settle the matter. Lewis a few days later entered the Illinois field and with the executive board prepared a compromise, which among other things took the engine and pump men out of the jurisdiction of the state officials of the miners and placed them under the power of the executive board of the international organization. This was just what the operators desired, as the calling out of the pump and engine men by the state officials had brought many of the bosses to time.

It is predicted that the compromise will be defeated ten to one on a referendum. The resolutions, which had their inception in Herrin, have been passed by 14 locals.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 1.—State President John H. Walker of the Illinois Mine Workers yesterday announced that he would be a candidate for the national presidency against President Lewis, because of the latter's endorsement of the proposed

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THUG DEPUTIES AGAIN PROVOKE STRIKE RIOTS.

Irwin Mine Field Still Convulsed by Lawless Acts of So-Called Law Officers—Business Men Organize in Self-Defense and Cause Arrest of State Troopers.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Aug. 1.—The culmination of a lot of bitter feeling between strikers and deputies was reached early Saturday morning at Export, a small mining town about ten miles north of here.

The Dead.

SAM YOKAROBICH, 30 years old, a striker; wife and several children in the old country. Shot in the head and chest. Died instantly.

The Wounded.

PRIVATE GEORGE DAVIS, member of Troop A, Penna. State Police, shot in left thigh with a 54-40 Swiss rifle. Amputation of leg necessary as bullet shattered bone.

Throughout the entire strike, Export has been a hot-bed for reactionary troubles. Residents of the town say that almost each evening, anywhere from ten to fifty shots are poured down into the town from the surrounding hills, but they are loath to say who has been the cause of the shooting. Recently four citizens of the town were arrested, charged with dynamiting and in the beginning of July another striker was shot. The reason for the disorder, more than at any other point in the strike zone, is apparently the crowd of foreign miners, and strikers who have little or no regard for peace and order. The miners at that point lack a real leader, an American-speaking man, who is able to pilot them through the various crises of the strike.

Last night about 11 o'clock a company house in the long row of unoccupied blocks was discovered afire. There is no fire department at Export and so the entire house was consumed, the bucket brigade merely trying to keep the fire from spreading to nearby houses. Commencing at half past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, about fifty or seventy-five shots were fired into the town from the hillsides. A detail of state police and deputies under the leadership of George Davis went out to investigate. Upon one of the hills nearby they saw some armed men and started to follow them. The route led in the direction of New England, a hamlet about a mile distant. The police searched an alleged resort for the strikers and found nothing. They started back over the fields to Export, but resolved to research the building. After they had completed the search, upon the steep hill above the house, they saw the outlines of twelve armed men. They immediately commanded the men to halt, and according to the policemen's story, the men opened fire when about 30 feet distant. A bullet from a Swiss army rifle caught Trooper Davis in the thigh and as he fell he fired his gun, the bullet entering Yokabolch's chest. One of the deputies had a riot gun and he fired upon the men. The strikers started to run, followed by the policemen and the deputies. Private Patrick O'Donnell shot one of the fugitives, but the man picked himself up and continued running. Later his shirt, covered with blood, was found in a fence corner, but the wounded man has not so far been apprehended.

When word reached Greensburg of the riot, District Attorney W. T. Dom, County Detective Welty Dom and Coroner McMurray immediately went upon the scene. They found Yokabolch's body still lying in the field where he had been shot, guarded by state troopers. The body was removed to an undertaker's in Export and the coroner held a post mortem examination immediately. He found that the bullet, evidently fired by Davis, penetrated the chest three and one-half inches above the left breast, struck a rib and had come out below the breast and to the left. This bullet was deemed insufficient by the coroner to cause death. Twenty-six buckshot from the riot gun had penetrated the man's skull. The deputy with the riot gun has not so far been arrested.

Immediately following the trouble at Export, Sergeant Threscher, of the state police, brought Paul Dobrick, Nick Kubic, Ignatz Granszlioskai and Bartoba Barnebo to Greensburg to the county jail, charged with arson. Mary Becktovitz was also arrested charged with being an accessory after the fact. A hearing was immediately held before Squire Truxal. There was no testimony offered which showed that any of the quintette had been near the burning house, the only grounds that the troopers had to arrest the people being that one of the men was found in bed with a gun in his room and three more guns in the stable at the rear of the house.

Three hundred citizens of South Greensburg assembled in the Methodist church in that borough and held an indignation meeting concerning the affair of Thursday night, in which Peter Ga ic was seriously injured. The meeting was addressed by Rev. John F. Bair, Attorney J. R. Silvis and S. P. Bailey. The citizens unanimously voted to conduct the affairs of their borough themselves and encouraged the council to go to any extremes in letting the outside world know of their intentions.

Yesterday morning Burgess S. H. Bard, of South Greensburg, at the instance of the borough attorneys, Eicher & Eicher, went before Squire Truxal and swore out warrants for the arrest of Harry H. Null, George Hutchinson, H. L. Welty, Isaac Harmon, Maurice R. Morris, George J. Seanor, William Brant, Thomas Hill, Clark Null, Julius Warhelt, N. J. Murdock, J. A. Willis, George G. Hurtor, E. M. Gjertsen, Mode Bell and Joseph N. Trenje, charging them with riot, aggravated riot and inciting a riot. The first five named men are superintendents for the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, and it appears that they will have some trouble explaining their presence at the scene of the rioting.

Squire Truxal held State Troopers Moore and Hooper for court on the charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Morris Cohen, of Edna No. 2. It will be remembered by the readers of the Record that on Sunday night, July 17, while an automobile was passing Cohen's store at Edna, a brick whizzed past the occupants. Trooper Moore immediately jumped out and rushed into the basement of the store, where he, on the pretext of arresting Nick Tomatovich, beat him fearfully about the head. The others in the auto went upstairs and started to beat up Cohen and his wife. Moore, hearing the disturbance upstairs, left his man and went to the aid of the others. Squire Truxal held the quartette for court in the sum of $500 each.

The body of Daniel Yokovich, the miner who was shot and killed by a party of troopers of the state constabulary and deputy sheriffs early Saturday morning at Export, was interred this morning at 10 o'clock at the White Valley cemetery at Export. The interment was conducted without any demonstration. No relatives or friends followed the body to the cemetery, but when it arrived there were over 100 men standing about the grave. They watched the body lowered into the ground with their heads bared, but no services were held.

TO VOTE ON CALLING OFF THE A. A. STRIKE

By the vote of the special convention of the sheet and tin departments of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Monday the question of discontinuing the strike against the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which has been on since June 30, 1909, was referred to the lodges of the organization directly affected, with instructions to vote and return the result of the vote not later than next Sunday. Upon the action of these lodges will depend the further steps of the executive committee. If the vote is in favor of calling off the strike this is expected to be done.

The special convention, which was held Monday in Moorehead Hall, in Second avenue, opened at 11 o'clock in the morning and continued until evening. The strike was discussed and reports were made by the delegates present of conditions existing at the various mills. The special meeting had been called at the request of the lodges at Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and New Castle. The lodges in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania were represented. A committee was sent to the headquarters of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to learn the standing of the men in the event of the strike being declared off, and returned with the report that the company would re-employ the men as fast as there were vacancies. This report decided the convention to have the lodges vote at once and report the result to headquarters.

President P. J. McArdle stated Monday night that he would not forecast the vote. He said that it would likely take several days to know what the strike men wanted and the announcement of the result would be made then. The strike began when the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company announced that it would no longer sign a wage scale with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, but would pay a scale arranged by the company and published at each mill, with individual agreements with each man. The effect of the strike has been to cause the company to close the Wheeling district mills entirely and in their place reopen many of the other plants of the company that had been practically abandoned. In other places the mills resumed with new men and have been running steadily for months.

We were favored with a visit last week from "Col." Sam Edwards, the well-known galvanizing expert. "Sam" had just returned from Easton, Pa., where he installed an up-to-date plant for galvanizing nails. He left this week for the west, to be gone for a month.

From reports received, the Marietta plant of the Union Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Marietta, Ohio, has closed down. This plant only recently signed the A. A. scale. Quite a number of strikers of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company were employed there. It is stated that the wages due were not paid.

MANY CHARTERS WERE ISSUED

At a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor Secretary Morrison last Monday reported that 232 charters had been issued to new labor organizations since last October and 111 for the same period the year before. Of the organizations receiving charters 98 were new local unions, 66 Federal labor unions, 67 central labor bodies, one international union, and one state branch union.

Since October 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910, the income of the American Federation of Labor, with the amount on hand, amounted to $288,644.43, and the expenditures were $119,926.48, leaving a balance June 1 of $168,717.95.

GOMPERS NOT TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor does not intend to retire from his place as the leader of organized labor, because of the suggestion that he be retired, which was made yesterday by President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Gompers said his future depended upon the attitude of the Federation of Labor.

A permanent arbitration board has been appointed for five years to deal with longshoremen's disputes at Montreal, Can.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Railway Strike; Its Sudden Rise and Speedy Finish—Dismissal of One Man Throws 60,000 Out of Work—Eight Hours Day Well to the Front at Next British Trades Union Congress — Tinplate Makers Overcrowded With Orders

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 29.—The accumulating resentment with their conditions that is felt by our railway men, found a sudden outlet on July 18 at Newcastle. An attempt to transfer a head shunter from one part of the yard to the other was regarded by the man as a grievance. We may accept it that his reasons were good and that the transfer was one of the many acts of petty tyranny which railway men all over the country increasingly protest against. His refusal to obey the order was followed by his dismissal. At once the whole of the shunters in the huge sidings struck work. Next day 3,000 men were out and the day after 9,000 men. An extension of the strike led to the closing down of important steel works, through want of material, and by mid-day on July 1, it is estimated that 60,000 men were idle. The trades union officials refused to recognize the strike, as it is a party on the men's behalf to the Northeastern Railway Conciliation Board, to which all disputes must be referred.

The daily papers came out with a lot of inexpensive chatter about the trivial cause of the strike, ignoring the fact that big conflicts usually do start from apparently trifling causes. The strike leaped into the prominent position in public conversation, overshadowing for the moment even the Crippen murder mystery. On the evening of July 21 the strike was declared off.

Walter Hudson, now one of the railway men's Labor members of Parliament and formerly a guard or conductor on the North Eastern Company's trains, posted off hastily to Newcastle, and after a stormy mass meeting, induced the men to accept the terms of settlement already offered by the company. These were that all men should return to work immediately; no legal proceedings should be taken against the men for striking, and no entries to be recorded against them in their "histories;" the grievances which the men protested against are to be inquired into without delay; and finally the general superintendent of the line will see the shunter, Goodchild, with, if he so desires, two of his fellow workmen, to hear his objections to his removal from the east to the west end of Park lane shunting yard.

The newspapers bill this as the collapse of the strike, but unbiased observers agree that the outbreak has shown that accumulated little oppressions are reaching the limit in the railway service and that the men, organized and unorganized, have shown an unexpected and promising solidarity.

The London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board has now secured adhesion of 42 local London Trade unions. The annual report of this board states that industrial disputes steadily diminished from 1899 to 1906. Last year, however, they numbered 409, an increase of ten from the previous year. The board declares its recent work to have been largely educational. In the speeches that followed the reading of this report, Sir Albert Spicer, one of the employers on the Board, commended the system of conciliation board in preference to compulsory arbitration as adopted in Australia.

According to the final notices out for the British trade unions convention at Sheffield on September 12, and the five following days, the eight hour day will be well to the fore. There are resolutions down to extend the principle of the mines eight hour act to railwaymen, blast furnace men and bakers. The biggest British union of largely unskilled workers will ask that all trades should have an eight hour day. Resolutions are also down to amend the mines regulation acts, the workmen's compensation act and the factory and workshop acts. In connection with the latter is a proposal to make the regulations applying at present only to women, apply also to men. Another society will move for a complete week-end holiday in textile and similar factories. The government will also be asked in connection with the labor exchanges that a recognized trade union official shall, on applying for particulars, be supplied with the name and address and the wages paid by any firm desiring to engage workmen or workwomen through the exchanges.

On this question of the labor exchanges, I might record here that in the four months for which statistics are available, the exchanges have supplied men and women for over 41,000 situations, and it is clear that the exchanges are increasing their activity. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified has now risen to 81 per cent. The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of coach motor body makers and women in textile and clothing manufacture and in laundry work.

Employment continues to improve. The latest particulars arrived at from the figures supplied by 416 trade unions, with a net membership of over 700,000 show that 3.7 per cent are unemployed, compared with 4.2 a month ago, and 7.9 a year ago. The iron and steel districts, ship building, engineering, all report increasing employment. Tin plate is very good and the number of tin plate and steel sheet mills working is 491 as against 450 this time last year. Coal mining, on the contrary, shows a slackening off and the average number of days worked per week in June was 510. The spinning and weaving departments of the cotton trade forward a bad report. Owing to slack time, weekly wages are 6.8 worse than a year ago. In woollen, worsted, linen and jute work is good and the amount of weekly wages are everywhere higher than in 1909.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is positively happy over an increase in membership recently, and a decrease in unemployment. A large increase in funds should be shown when the quarterly report is issued and the general levy may be reduced. The society issues special information this month to members who go to the United States or to Canada. It is urged that it is necessary for said members to have and to show their clearance card before they can start work on their arrival. If the proper card of membership cannot be shown, the local unions will prevent their starting, and a breach of the international agreement will cause friction between the societies in existence there and the parent society in this country. It is stated that quite an influx of carpenters and joiners has taken place recently through advertisements in newspapers. At Vancouver, it is said, the trade is overstocked, and many of those there cannot find employment. It is indicated that the societies in the United States, in Canada and Australia are more alert over the subject of trade-union membership than those in Great Britain and Ireland, so that the non-union man has very little chance of a job. Again, if the member on leaving this country, does not carry with him the clearance card, he forfeits the right of exemption from contributions while on travel and seeking work.

Lancashire is jubilant, for there is a prospect of peace in the cotton industry for the next five years. The demand of the employers for a 5 per cent reduction was postponed for three months, in consequence of the death of King Edward VII., but rumors of a threatened strike, when the truce ended, hung over the heads of all concerned. In the meantime earnest efforts to avert the threatened strike were made from many quarters, and at last, on July 16, an agreement was arrived at. (1) Clause 4 in the Brooklands agreement was amended by the substitution of "two years" for "one year." (2) No demand for an advance or reduction in present wages to be made for a period of five years from date (July 16, 1910). (3) That clause 3 of the present agreement shall not prevent the formation of lists where such do not exist, or the adjustment of existing lists. Signed by the secretary of the Employers' Federation and the three representatives

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS.

TEXT—"I shall shake ALL nations and the desire of all nations shall come" —Haggai 2:7.

CELORON, N. Y., July 21.—Today at this place, Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed the International Bible Students' Association—about 4,000. He took for his text the following: "**I will shake all nations and the desire of all nations shall come.**"—Haggai 2: 7. He said:

The great Messiah, "King of Glory," has long been waited for by the civilized nations. For thirty-five centuries the Jews have waited for him as the great Prophet foreshadowed by Moses and foretold by him (Acts 3: 22); and as the Great King foreshadowed by their Kings, David and Solomon; and as their glorious Priest typified by Aaron, but specially in the former's majesty as king and priest foreshown by Melchisedek—a priest upon his Throne.—Psalm 110: 4.

Free masons have waited twenty-five hundred years for the same glorious personage, as Hiram Abiff, the great Master Mason, whose death, glorification and future appearing are continually set before them by the letters upon their keystones. He died a violent death, they claim because of his loyalty to the Divine secrets typed in Solomon's Temple. He must reappear, they claim, in order that the great antitypical Temple may be completed and its grand service for Israel and for all peoples may be accomplished. They claim that his presence is to be expected speedily.

Christians of every shade, in proportion as they are conversant with the Bible (Old Testament and New) believe, also, in a great Temple builder who died because of his faithfulness to the Divine plans, re the spiritual Temple, the elect Church. (1 Pet. 2: 4, 5.) Him they expect to come a second time "in power and great glory" to complete the Temple which is his Body, and in and through that spiritual and glorious Temple to bless Israel and all the families of the earth. His second presence in glory and power, but invisible to men, is believed to be imminent.

The Mohammedans, also worshipping the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and David and Solomon, are also expecting a great Heavenly Messenger to bless them and all peoples by the establishment of a heavenly Kingdom. They have awaited his coming for centuries. They believe his Kingdom to be near at hand.

WHO IS THIS KING OF GLORY?

The same glorious personage will fulfill all these desires—these hopes. Is it not time that all of these peoples, fearing God and hoping in his promises, should come together in one hope, in one expectation? It must be so, for do we not read prophetically, "The desire of all nations shall come!"

We are well aware that great barriers lie between these multitudes; but we hold that they are chiefly barriers of superstition and ignorance. In the past they have pulled apart, and have slandered and persecuted one another. If now they will sympathetically draw near to each other, surely they will find much to appreciate in each other's hopes and aims.

THE BASIS OF SYMPATHY.

The fact that the Jews and Mohammedans, Catholics and Protestants and Free Masons, all base their faith on the Old Testament of the Holy Scriptures, is ground for the better understanding pleaded for.

All Christians must accept the authority of the Hebrew Scriptures because the founder of Christianity, Jesus, and his special mouthpieces, the Apostles, taught nothing contrary to the Law and the Prophets. Indeed, they quoted from the Old Testament in proof of every doctrine advanced. They claimed that they neither destroyed nor ignored the Old Testament, but merely noted its fulfillment.

The error in the past has been the general disposition to appeal to superstition and prejudice and bigotry, rather than to facts and Scripture. We must reverse the lever in order to attain the good results—in order to see eye to eye.

WHAT ALL CAN AGREE TO.

All agree that the world needs the Divine blessing! All agree that we have been laboring under a mistake in supposing that education and civilization are alone necessary to secure human happiness. We perceive that the greater the civilization the greater is the unrest; and the broader the education the greater are the suggestions and opportunities for taking selfish advantage of others.

All are agreed that only the later inventions, telephones, etc., and our modern and costly police precautions make it possible to live in civilized lands, and that, despite all these, murders are a hundred-fold what they were fifty years ago. In those days a murder would be detailed and discussed for a year. Now we give little heed to several reported in each day's newspapers. Thousands are executed, other thousands are imprisoned for life and we pay little heed—so gradually have we become accustomed to these horrors of our civilization and education.

We oppose these with Church and mission influences, with Sunday-Schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, with courts, Juvenile and Superior, and yet they increase. We penalize the carrying of weapons and bombs, and wisely prohibit inflammatory speeches; and the better informed know that Christendom is like a powder-magazine which some unlucky friction between the classes any day may explode.

ALL HOPES REALLY ONE.

Admitting that all mankind are imperfect, "born in sin and shapen in iniquity," we nevertheless cannot assent to the doctrine of Total Depravity—that there is nothing good in any man; or in all men. Each one who prays "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive others" should concede that others, as well as himself, would prefer righteousness to sin, if the environment were different—if his appetite were not so perverse, if his will power were not so inadequate. So, then, whether Jew, Mohammedan, Catholic, Free Mason or Protestant, do we not all really desire the one thing? And do we not admit, after centuries of endeavor, along different lines that God alone can send us the aid which the whole world so greatly needs? We do!

Let us now formulate this "desire of all nations" from those Holy Scriptures which we all acknowledge. Let us see that it is exactly what we all have been looking and praying for under different names: It is the Kingdom of God!—the Kingdom of Allah! Its rule is to be "under the whole heavens" however heavenly or spiritual the great ruler will be. (Dan. 7: 27.) Under its beneficent and uplifting influence the glorious result will be that God's will shall be done on earth as completely as it is now done in heaven. This is exactly what the Scriptures declare—that sin and ignorance will be done away; that the knowledge of the Glory of God's character will fill the whole earth. It means a strong government exercised for the restraint of sin and for the freeing of mankind from slavery to sin—the slavery of inherited weaknesses entailed by Adam's disobedience. The great Heavenly King, the Son of David, who will do these things, according to the Law and the Prophets, will have many titles indicating various features of his greatness. "He shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty Elohim, the Prince of Peace, and the Father (life-giver) of eternal life.—Isa. 9: 6.

He is called the Savior by the Prophet (Isaiah 45: 15), for he shall "save from their sins" and from the penalty of sin all who shall become "his people." And all who will wickedly refuse his rule of righteousness and his assistance out of sin and death conditions will be esteemed "wicked" in the proper sense of that word, and of these we read: "All the wicked will he destroy."

LOVE RIGHTEOUSNESS—HATE INIQUITY.

We have had too much of hatred and persecution because of the difference in our degrees of knowledge as expressed in our differences of belief. Let this cease. Let us unite in our love for righteousness and in our hatred of unrighteousness—iniquity. Let us cultivate such a sympathy for the [illegible] righteousness to be established by Messiah that whatever [illegible] be and his Kingdom may be founded [illegible] that our characters shall be more and more influenced and transformed by the prophetic view. We are all agreed that Messiah's Kingdom is nigh, even knocking at the door of the world. In the wonderful inventions of our day we have the very foregleams of that Kingdom as outlined in prophecy. The necessities of the case also corroborate this. The tension between Capital and Labor will soon be to its limit and break; the grasp of monopoly will soon be so strong that the masses will be ground between the upper and the nether millstones; our high-tension living is calculated soon to have our race in the mad-house; special [illegible], within one century. Let us believe the Word of God delivered by the prophets of old. Let us prepare our hearts for the Great King and know that such will have the chief blessing.

"HE MUST REIGN—UNTIL."

According to the Bible the reign of the promised Great King shall not be an eternal reign. Eventually the dominion of earth originally given to Adam and lost by disobedience and consequent depravity, is to be restored to such of Adam's race as shall attain **earthly perfection** and Jehovah's approval. Messiah's Empire will be a Mediatorial one, and, according to the Scriptures, will continue only one thousand years. But we are assured that the period will be quite sufficient for the great work to be accomplished. Father Adam, after being sentenced for sin—"Dying thou shalt die,"—experienced the dying processes for 930 years. Contrariwise the world will, under Messiah's rule as King and Priest (Melchisedek, Psalm 110: 4) gradually rise up, out of sin and death conditions during a very similar period of time.

Paradise restored will no longer be a garden merely, but the whole earth, as God's footstool, shall be made glorious. (Isa. 60: 13.) The promises of God to the children of Isaac and Jacob are not heavenly or spiritual, but earthly. From Genesis to Malachi there is not one suggestion of a heavenly or spiritual calling. If Christians have a heavenly calling it is no cause for offense to Mohammedans and Jews—neither of whom have conflicting hopes. There is no need for conflict—every reason for harmony.

"TIMES OF RESTITUTION."

Not only do the ancient prophecies foretell coming blessings of the Lord upon Jew and Gentile, bond and free, but the Law typified the same. Every fiftieth year with the Jew was to be a Jubilee year—a time of release from debts and from all bondage. The lesson is that Messiah's reign will be a great time of jubilation to men, to all who will accept and obey his rule. The cancellation of debts represents that God (through Messiah) will thus cancel the debt of Original Sin and set free Adam and his race. All will then be given a fresh start for life eternal. The setting free from bondage in the Jubilee Year typed man's release from the weaknesses inherited through Adam's fall. It will include the resurrection from the dead, the great prison-house mentioned by the Prophet. Isaiah 61: 1.

If we see this great fact about to be accomplished need we quarrel about how it is to be done? Since it offers blessings to all who love God's righteousness, why dispute over details? Shall we contend with God and his plans and promises except to our injury? Let us rejoice with the Jew. God has decreed for the natural seed of Abraham a glorious share in the great work of blessing the world—to the Jew first, this means a blessing; to the others later! The Scriptures clearly teach that Messiah will establish the New Covenant with Jacob—natural Israel. Let all who reverence the Lord acquiesce in his arrangements. And if the Jews shall some day see that the Oath Bound promise to Abraham meant two seeds, let them be glad and rejoice in their portion. If the great Messiah soon to be revealed in power and great glory be composed of "many members" on the **spirit plane**, what matters it to Jacob, all of whose promises are on the earthly plane? Moreover, there is no room for jealousy anyway, for these "elect" who shall be on the spirit plane are of all nations—the Jew being there given also the preferred place. Furthermore the select or "elect" few are not either Christians or Jews in the ordinary usage of these words, but saintly, holy ones chosen by the Lord from every sect and party, because of their love for righteousness and faithfulness under [illegible].

"I WILL SHAKE THE EARTH."

The context shows us that "The desire of all nations" will be realized as the result of a great shaking of the heavens and earth and sea and all nations. This is prophetic of the great time of trouble, with which the collapse of present institutions will come about as precedent to the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom—"the desire of all nations."

We are not left to speculate respecting the import of these words, "shake the heavens, the earth and the sea." The great theologian, St. Paul, quoted this very passage in his epistle to the Hebrews (12: 26-28.) He pointed out that the literal shaking of Mt. Sinai and the terrible sights associated at the time of the inauguration of Israel's Law Covenant was but a feeble picture of the awful commotion which will prevail in its antitype—when Israel's New (Law) Covenant will be instituted at Mt. Zion in the end of this Age at the hands of the antitypical Moses—Messiah.

The prophet intimates that it will be a short sharp [illegible] shaking, quickly accomplished. And the Apostle explains that it will be so thorough-going that everything that can be shaken will be shaken and will be removed. In other words, everything that is in the nature of a temporary make-shift, for righteousness, truth, equity, will be shaken out of the way—nor be allowed to remain, because the Lord will make a thorough work. St. Paul intimates that the Kingdom which the Church is to receive will be the only institution which will stand the shaking time and that only because the "Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven," will have the Divine approval. They will "be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye"—established enduringly on the heavenly plane at the Right Hand of God, principalities and powers being subject.

"THE PRINCE OF PEACE."

Notwithstanding the fact that Messiah's Kingdom will be introduced by a period of universal trouble, anarchy, etc., which will overthrow civilization and uproot every sinful and imperfect human organization, nevertheless this will eventually lead to the most profound and most enduring peace. In that one great lesson humanity will learn the futility of its own endeavors and will cry unto the Lord for help and for the desired peace—then "the desire of all nations shall come."

Referring to this time of trouble the Prophet David declares of the Lord's work at that time, "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth. He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear asunder." (Psa. 46: 9.) Then wonderfully he announces the climax of it all, "Be still and know that I am God. I will be exalted amongst the nations. I will be exalted in the earth." The only true basis of peace is righteousness and on this firm foundation Jehovah through his Anointed One will shortly establish it.—Psalm 46: 10.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Johnstown, Pa., July 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed find money order for another year's subscription for your valuable paper, which we look forward to its coming into our home every week on account of our dear Pastor Russell's sermons which you publish. I trust you will continue to publish them as long as the Heavenly Father permits Pastor Russell to speak them. We certainly appreciate this last paper, where Pastor Russell's picture is in, where he is speaking to these thousands of people in London. I know it will be said of some that sat under the sound of his voice that day: "Never man spake like this man." (Jn. 7: 46.) May the Lord's blessings be with you and your labors for helping to spread the truth, the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to the whole world in due time.

Your Brother in Him,
W. N. SLAGLE.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find inclosed subscription on account as part payment for your very valuable paper, as you give the most reliable information on the labor question of our times and of great moment to all concerned, also the notable sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell, which you publish so faithfully without abridgement and in such clear type, for all these points we appreciate very highly. We remain as ever,

Very truly yours,
G. ROSSER.

Enosburg, Vt., July 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

For almost four years I have been a subscriber for your excellent paper. Its weekly appearance in our home is always welcomed.

We wish to thank you for your co-operation with us in the present harvest work. It was a very pleasant surprise when we received our last Tribune to find an extra page devoted to Pastor Russell's foreign tour.

At present we are staying in the northern part of Vermont, and find many people interested in the "good tidings."

Thanking you again, I remain,
Yours truly,
MRS. S. N. LONG.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me twenty-five copies of issue July 28th of your valuable paper. I wish every family throughout the land would read Pastor Russell's sermons as you print them, and thus gain a knowledge of God's goodness and what his dear son secured for man at Calvary, but we will have to wait his due time, when he will pour out his spirit upon all flesh, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the deep.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. COOK.

Lincoln, Neb., July 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sorry that I have caused you so much trouble of late in changing the address of my Tribune. I thank you very much for your kindness.

Would like to say that we appreciate your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons; also appreciate the recent article on "Pilate's Report," as well as the labor news. I am so glad that the conditions that exist in the Irwin coal fields are not to exist very much longer. I can sympathize with these poor laboring men, as I am one of them, and have always stood for union principles, and I know something about what some of the trusts will do to gain their point. It's a shame for such things to exist. But we rejoice in the near deliverance of the groaning creation. We know that there is injustice almost everywhere. Thanking you again for your kindness, I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. L. PRICE.

Houston, Va., July 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We enjoy your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord bless you for so faithfully aiding in the good work.

Yours truly,
L. M. THAYER.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We highly appreciate your paper from week to week, particularly because it contains the choicest of sermons. I will pay up my dues and send you a new subscriber.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
ADELAIDE M. COLGROVE.

Columbus, Kan., July 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am greatly pleased with the page in your last issue of comment from various newspapers on Pastor Russell's work in England. It is news as important, interesting and wholesome as the great (?) prize fight to which many journals gave such space. I prize Brother Russell's sermons more and more and shall be glad to do all I can to extend your circulation while you print them in such good style.

Yours,
F. E. HALE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

S. C. Kendall, Washington.
G. Rosser, Battle Creek.
W. N. Slagle, Johnstown.
Otto W. Bercher, Pottsville.
Mrs. Ella Riley, Economy.
W. F. Seeley, Lima.
C. A. Woodworth, Anacostia.
Mattie E. Kerr, Atlanta.
Mrs. D. Betler, City.
Mrs. J. O. Winfrey, Rome.
Miss Flora Savage, Minneapolis.
A. M. Colegrove, Buffalo.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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PILATE'S REPORT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

I, the continued governor of a rebellious province, was leaning against a column of my palace contemplating through the dreary gloom those fiends of torture dragging to execution the innocent Nazarene. All around me was deserted. Jerusalem had vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gate that leads to the Gemonica. An air of desolation and sadness enveloped me. My guards had joined the cavalry, and the centurion, to display a shadow of power, was endeavoring to keep order. I was left alone, and my breaking heart admonished me that what was passing at that moment appertained rather to the history of the gods than to that of a man. A loud clamor was heard from Golgotha, which borne on the winds seemed to announce an agony such as was never heard by mortal ears. Dark clouds hovered over the pinnacle of the Temple, and, settling over the city, covered it as with a veil. So dreadful were the signs that were seen, both in the heavens and on the earth, that Dionysius and Areopagite, is reported to have exclaimed, "Either the author of nature is suffering, or the universe is falling apart."

Towards the first hour of the night I threw my mantle around me and went down into the city towards the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice was consummated. The crowd was returning home, still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, taciturn and desperate. What they had witnessed had stricken them with terror and remorse. I also saw my little Roman cohort pass by mournfully, the standard-bearer having veiled his eagle in token of grief, and I heard some of the soldiers murmering strange words which I did not understand. Others were recounting prodigies, almost similar to those which had so often smitten the Romans by the will of the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt, then looking back toward Mount Calvary would remain motionless, in expectation of witnessing some new prodigy.

I returned to the Pretorium, sad and pensive. On ascending the stairs—the steps of which were still stained with the blood of the Nazarene—I perceived an old man in a suppliant posture, and behind him several women in tears. He threw himself at my feet and wept bitterly. It is painful to see an old man weep. "Father," said I to him mildly, "who are you, and what is your request?"

"I am Joseph of Arimathea," replied he, "and am come to beg of you upon my knees, the permission to bury Jesus of Nazareth."

"Your prayer is granted," said I to him, and at the same ordered Manlius to take some soldiers with him to superintend the interment, lest it should be interfered with. A few days after, the sepulcher was found empty. His disciples published all over the country that Jesus had risen from the dead, as he had foretold.

A last duty remained to be performed, and that was to communicate to the Emperor these deplorable events. I did so on the night that followed the fatal catastrophe, and had just finished the communication when day began to dawn. At that moment the sound of clarions, playing the air of Diana, struck my ear. Casting my eye towards the Caesarean gate, I beheld a troop of soldiers and heard at a distance other trumpets sounding Caesar's march. It was the reinforcements that had been promised me—two thousand chosen troops who, to hasten their arrival, had marched all night. "It has been decreed by the fates," cried I, wringing my hands, "that the great iniquity should be accomplished, that for the purpose of averting the deed of **yesterday**, troops should arrive **today**! Cruel destiny, how thou sportest with the affairs of mortals!" It is but too true, what the Nazarene exclaimed while writhing on the cross: "All is consummated."

(The End.)

IN SCOTLAND.

The American Preacher's Address in City Hall, Glasgow.

[From the Glasgow Herald.]

Pastor C. T. Russell of New York addressed a crowded meeting in the city hall, Glasgow, yesterday evening. As chairman of the International Bible Students' association he is at present engaged in a European tour for the purpose of explaining the doctrines of the Bible in a series of discourses which take the form of religious lectures. Since leaving America he has conducted meetings in the Holy Land and the principal continental cities, and in the course of his present visit to this country, which he has toured on four previous occasions, he has addressed two meetings in the Albert hall, London, where his eloquence and convincing style of preaching have attracted large audiences. In the city hall last night Mr. Russell's subject was "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." This evening he will lecture in Dundee, and tomorrow he will appear in Edinburgh. On leaving Scotland he will cross to Ireland, where he will visit Belfast and Dublin.

PASTOR RUSSELL RETURNS.

A Two Masted Schooner Presented to Him For Religious Work.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle, June 3, 1910.]

Among the passengers who arrived on the Lusitania this morning was the Rev. C. T. Russell, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. His arrival was awaited by a number of friends, who presented him with a two masted schooner for missionary work about the harbor.

The schooner that was given Pastor Russell was right on the job as the Lusitania began warping in. From one mast of the sailing vessel to the other was strung an enormous piece of bunting bearing the words "The Angel," that being the name of the craft. Below was a sign reading "God Is Love," and a third sign with a religious admonition followed.

Talking of his trip abroad, Pastor Russell said he expected that within five years Jews would begin returning to Palestine to make that country their home. The preacher visited Palestine during his trip and said he found evidences constantly of a steady progress of the Zionist movement.

MIND YOUR TEETH.

The Value of Keeping the Mouth and Gums Perfectly Clean.

A man is known by the teeth he keeps. The worst thing that can happen to our teeth is for them not to have enough to do. It is the worst thing that can happen to us also. Spiritualized and cultured as we have become, we still fight the battle of life with our teeth, though we no longer chew our enemies' ears or throats. Bone cored, enamel coated and rock ribbed as the hills, our teeth are more absolutely under our control than almost any other structure of the body. Neglect them and they decay at once. Give them proper attention and they will go on repairing themselves for forty, fifty, sixty years.

Give children plenty of roughening food to chew, and they will get the pearly vigor of the savage tooth with the endurance of the Caucasian's. Above all, the food should be of such a character as to give exercise and massage to the gums. Part of this can be given by plenty of coarse food in addition to real food—not as a substitute for it—and part by intentional and vigorous friction with the toothbrush. To brush the gums well is half the value of brushing the teeth.

Keep the mouth and gums strictly clean, and the teeth will take care of themselves. There are thirty-three distinct named and labeled sorts of bacilli or bugs in our mouths as normal parlor boarders, but they'll behave with perfect propriety unless you give them carrion to get drunk on.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Survey.

Bill Lange's Long Hit.

In an article on "Batting" in the American Magazine Hugh S. Fullerton describes as follows the longest hit ever recorded:

"Lange, who was of the middle ages of the game, made a hit in Cincinnati which is regarded by many as the longest hit ever made. The ball cleared the center field fence, which was on top of a high embankment, sailed across Western avenue, went through the window of a saloon and was found behind the bar. The hit made a fortune for the saloon, as big crowds went to see the ball on exhibition."

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 66. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ILLINOIS REVOLT BOTHERS LEWIS

A Special Nationl Convention of Miners Assembling at Indianapolis Called by Order of President Lewis in an Effort to Stem the Tide of Revolt Setting in Against Him.

T. L. Lewis, national president of the U. M. W., called a special national convention of the mine workers' association last Friday. The convention is to assemble in Indianapolis today (Thursday). It was provoked mainly on Lewis' part by the revolt of the mine workers of Illinois against what is known as the Indianapolis compromise, framed by Lewis to force the Illinois miners to return to work. The latest reports indicate that Illinois is determined not to recognize Lewis officially any longer. A special from Springfield, under date of August 8, says:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Efforts of John Walker to present to the Illinois members of the United Mine Workers of America complete reports of the proceedings of the coal operators in their sessions with the officials of the union, including those sessions of the operators with International President Lewis and the proceedings of the Indianapolis compromise drafting, have been defeated through the opposition of President Lewis, it is charged.

"I desired," said John Walker, president of the Illinois miners, "to present to the men on strike a full record of all the meetings of the official committees of the union, of the meetings of the state officials with the Illinois Coal Operators' association and of the meetings of the international executive board of the union and of President Lewis with the operators relative to the Illinois strike. I wanted to let the members know just where everybody stood in the matter, and I was prevented from doing so."

Others declared that the opposition of which Walker complained came from International President Lewis.

It was also said that in the call for the convention to meet in Indianapolis on August 11 Lewis had offered a proposition which is slightly different from the Indianapolis compromise which the miners rejected.

The John L. Dickerson Coal Company of this city and the Big Muddy Fuel Company signed the Peoria scale. At the present time the status of the strike in this state is declared by union officials to be

Men at work under Peoria agreement, 26,000.

Men still on strike, 40,000.

The efforts to force the acceptance of the Indianapolis compromise are declared by many to prevent the yielding of many coal operators who are sick of the struggle and ready to sign the Peoria scale.

The Illinois miners will send a full delegation from each local to the convention at Indianapolis. Between 350 and 400 men will attend as delegates and will vote solidly aginst the Indianapolis compromise, it is declared here. The total membership of the convention will be between 1,000 and 1,500. The attitude of the other states on the Illinois matter has not yet been determined, outside of Iowa, which has lent the Illinois miners $100,000.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—With the coal strike situation in the Southwestern district no nearer settlement than it was three months ago, several members of the Interstate Operators' Association, discouraged by the fruitless efforts to effect an agreement, have broken away from the organization and signed up with individual unions.

Two companies at Pittsburg, Kan., employing over a thousand men, signed up today at an increase and will start operations at once. Others are reported ready to accede to the miners' demands.

TROOPERS AT IRWIN ORDER BACK DEPUTIES.

For First Time Since Disorder Began the Striking Miners Receive Protection in Their Constitutional Rights—A Change Which if Maintained Will Have Important Results.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 9.—Within the last few days the situation in the Irwin field has presented an entirely different aspect. Heretofore the miners have been oppressed and hounded, and whenever they decided upon a march they were immediately stopped by deputies under orders of their chief, George Seanor.

The beginning of last week marked a change, and it can almost be rounded down to one fact, the coming of an additional troop of state policemen. The entire troop at Punxsutawney, Troop D, was ordered to report for duty on August 1 in the strike zone. They arrived a week ago.

Thursday of last week a band of marchers sought to parade near Penn station, where there is an injunction prohibiting them from marching on, near or past the works of the Penn Gas Coal Company, as well as on, near or past the works of the Westmoreland Coal Company. The marchers had started at Penn. When they came near the borough limits a body of deputies undertook to stop them. John J. Hines, a prominent strike leader, immediately went for a small detachment of Troop D men who were stationed in that district. He explained the situation and the troopers rode back to where the parade was halted. After the officers in charge had examined the ground and were satisfied that there was no violation of the provision of the injunction, he ordered the deputies to stand aside and the strikers to march on. At first the deputies demurred but finally, impressed with the fact that the troopers were determined, stood back and the strikers went on their way.

Almost identically the same thing happened Monday morning at Hufftown, the scene of the disorder of one week ago Thursday.

After a local meeting held Friday afternoon in Tonkay Hall, the strikers determined to test the deputies' power in stopping them from marching within a borough. As a result, early yesterday morning they started from Greensburg to Hufftown. Just after they had passed the Kelly & Jones manufacturing plant, and as they prepared to go up Huff avenue, an automobile containing Chief Deputy Sheriff George Seanor and several other preservers of the peace drew up and motioned them to stop. But something then happened that the sheriff and his subsidiaries were not looking for. A detachment of troopers rode up and asked the sheriff what he was presuming to do. He replied sheepishly that the men were not to march. The trooper in charge ordered him off the grounds. The sheriff was insistent in his demands to stop the marchers.

"You heard me tell you to go back," thundered the trooper, pointing his forefinger at the occupants of the auto.

The sheriff presumably gave an order to the chauffeur to drive on ahead, but the trooper blocked the way. Again the trooper in command said, "I've now told you twice to go back. You had better go."

Strikers who were there describe the silence as intense for a few minutes, and then the big automobile was turned around and headed back to Greensburg.

While the strikers are not inclined to regard these occurrences in the light of a victory, yet they feel that they are now getting a small portion of what is theirs by law and right and they will continue to be law-abiding men as long as they are given the opportunity.

Monday morning a big parade marched over the principal streets of Greensburg. The business men crowded the doors of their houses and eagerly watched the men go by. It is felt that within a few days all the principal business men will line up on the strikers' side, as many feel that they have been imposed upon.

Paul Dobric, Nicholas Kubic, Ignatz Granzlioskitzki, Bartch Barnebo and Mary Bectovitz were held Saturday morning by Squire Truxal to answer to a charge of arson preferred against them by members of the State Police. It will be remembered that immediately following the riot at Export the above named persons were arrested by the troopers and charged with burning a house last Saturday morning. There was no evidence submitted that placed the defendants any nearer the scene of the crime than three-quarters of a mile. Attorney Gregg, for the strikers, asked that they be dismissed because of lack of incriminating evidence and the Squire apparently had about made up his mind to do so when Deputy Assistant District Attorney Cope arrived on the scene and stated authoritatively that the district attorney desired that they be held.

Without further ado the squire held the five, and as there is no bail for arson, they will be in jail until the August term of court unless the strikers decide to go into habeas corpus proceedings.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Unrest Amongst British Railway Workers—The Labor Party and the Royal Family—Textile Workers Hold Important Convention—Signs of Big Seamen's Movement in United Kingdom—The Tinplate Market.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The big North Eastern railway strike finished almost as suddenly as it commenced, and the men have gone back for one thing with a promise of a consideration of many of their grievances, but more importantly with a new sense of solidarity. The trouble at Newcastle appears to have given voice to all the underlying discontent that now prevails throughout the various grades of service on our railways. Conciliation boards exist in every case, but it can almost be said that they are distrusted.

The charge of manipulating these boards to their own advantage is again brought in the case of Lord Gorell's award in the matter of the hours movement of the Great Eastern railway men. The definite charge, however, is that the railway company is deliberately misinterpreting the independent arbitrators' award, taking advantage of certain obscurities in its wording. The men only ask that Lord Gorell should be invited to explain some of these unclear clauses. The railway company refuses to agree to this.

Acute trouble is also present on the leading Scotch line—the North British. There again the action of the directors and officials in the carrying out of the conciliation board decision has given rise to threats of extreme measures. The men declare that the application of the award is being made as difficult and unpleasant as possible with a view of getting the men to repudiate it. Working hours upon this system are declared to have risen to 13 to 14 hours per day.

Conciliation boards, of course, have their victories. Forty-two trades unions sent delegates to the annual meeting of the London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board on July 20. The annual report stated that industrial disputes in this country steadily diminished from 1899 to 1906. Last year the disputes numbered 409, an increase of 10 upon the previous year. At the present time 16 voluntary awards are in existence as a proof of the London board's past work.

A dramatic but, of course, easily defeated protest was made by the Labor party in the House of Commons on the question of the King's civil list, and it is to be noticed that half the Labor party itself was either absent from the house on this occasion or did not support the protest. George Barnes, chairman of the Labor party and well-known ex-general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (perhaps the most powerful single union in the world), opened the discussion, and he was supported by Keir Hardie. The Labor proposition was to reduce the amount allowed for the maintenance of the royal family and all its many appendages from $2,350,000 to $1,925,000.

The annual convention of the textile workers synchronises very well with the settlement of the long-standing wages crisis in the cotton industry. The convention lasted two days and was organized officially by the United Textile Factory Workers' association. The question of trade union funds and politics came up for special discussion. Many of the delegates urged the importance of using determined methods with a view of obtaining a restoration of the rights which previously were theirs. A resolution in the following terms was adopted:

"That this conference of textile workers, representing over 200,000 people employed in the cotton trade of Lancashire, and the adjoining counties of Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Cheshire, urge upon the government and parliament to give back to trade unions the same rights and the freedom to deal with their own funds in regard to political action as they possessed previous to the decision in the Osborne vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants case; and also calls upon the government to introduce during the present session a bill to secure payment by the State of members of parliament and returning officers' expenses."

It was agreed without discussion, "that this conference declares against the principle of compulsory State arbitration in labor disputes."

A good deal of stray news is coming along with regard to the season's movements in British ports. There is strong dissatisfaction regarding the conditions of employment among British seamen. They demand a uniform rate of wages and the appointment of a national conciliation board to govern wage conditions of the shipping industry of Great Britain. A deputation of seamen's representatives and sympathetic M. P.'s will wait on the president of the Board of Trade to urge these points.

At present the wages are $20 a month for able-bodied seamen and $22.50 for firemen. There has been no reducton of wages in London, but some months ago the rate of $22.50 on the Tyne was reduced to $20. The seamen contend that the time has come when there shall be a uniform rate of wages, so that it will be immaterial as to what port they sail from. In Cardiff the average wage is about $17.50, and the seamen complain that when married men have to pay ther fares to London so as to ship at the righer rate, their wages are thus materially reduced. The suggested conciliation board would consist of shipowners and representatives of the men, meeting at intervals to discuss points arising out of the employment of seamen, the men and the shipowners to be bound down to whatever decisions were come to. Circulars suggesting this have been sent to the shipowners throughout the country. Satisfactory replies have already been received from some shipowners.

The further developments in the present agitation will depend on the result of the deputation to the president of the Board of Trade. This deputation will determine the terms to be submitted by the men's representatives. Meanwhile, many men refuse to sign on at the London docks. They demand $25 for firemen and $22.50 for seamen, which wages the shipowners are not willing to pay.

The agitation has spread to all ports, the men being determined to have this matter of the uniform wage settled. Reports from Glasgow, Bristol and other ports received on July 22 show that the men are standing firm. The whole question is to be raised at the International Conference of Transport Workers, which opens at Copenhagen on August 23. The matter will be discussed on an international basis, and the seamen's officials in this country are hoping to obtain the support of the Australian, American, Swedish and Danish organizations.

Conditions in the tin plate trade continue very active and makers are getting behindhand with deliveries, while some are booking forward over the first quarter of next year. I. C. 20x14x112 sheets rule very firm at $3.31 to $3.34; oil sizes are in good request on the basis of $3.43 to $3.46 for 18¾x14x124 sheets, and odd sizes are selling well at $3.43 to $3.46. Ternes are in growing demand, both for home and export, and I. C. 28x20x112 sheets are firmly held for $5.34 to $6. Galvanized sheets remain a brisk trade at $56.20 to $57.50 for 24 gauge, corrugated sheets in bundles. The local steel bar mills are fairly busy; the foreign competition is felt; $25, however, is quoted for both Bessemer or Siemens. Tin plate shipments totalled during the week only 67,430 boxes, which against 111,520 received from the works, increased Swansea Harbor Trust stocks to 173,490 boxes, comparing with 219,720 boxes held a year ago. The anthracite coal trade continues to be very quiet, and the collieries are accepting lower prices for prompt shipment to release wagons under load.

At the recent conference of the striking tin and sheet workers held in Moorehead's Hall, this city, last week, there were 103 votes cast to call off the strike and 69 to continue. The vote was declared a tie.

Up to the time of going to press no mill has as yet signed the Sons of Vulcan scale. It is said that some mills are ready to sign the A. A. scale and throw down the Sons.

WHY ILLINOIS REBUKED LEWIS.

To All Organized Labor in the United States and Canada:

Greeting—The coal miners of Illinois, numbering approximately 72,000, have been idle since April 1. After about four months of joint conferences with our employers in the attempt to reach a wage agreement, during which time we offered all that within reason could be expected of us, we failed to reach a settlement; negotiations were broken off and a strike formally declared May 21. We are asking for an increase in the mining rate from three to six cents per ton, 5.55 per cent advance on all other labor, and that the operators comply with the provisions of the state mining law in regard to shot firers. Considering the increase in the cost of living since 1903—our wages being the same up to the first of April, 1910, as they were at that time—our demands are, to say the least, exceedingly modest.

Since negotiations have been broken off, we have signed contracts for two years with a portion of the coal mine owners, and between 20,000 and 25,000 of our members have returned to work, who are now paying a 10 per cent assessment, but 45,000 of our men are still on strike and it seems to be settling down to a long, bitter struggle—a test of endurance.

The large railroad corporations, Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance have rallied to the assistance of the coal mine owners, and pledged them their moral and financial support and have guaranteed to stand behind them in the struggle to the last ditch. The operators have also invoked the aid of their allies—the courts—and innumerable blanket injunctions have been issued restraining us from striking, talking to strike breakers or inducing them in any way to join with us.

We are determined to win this struggle, no matter how long it takes or what the cost, but we want to do it with the least possible suffering on the part of the women and children, and we are appealing to organized labor to render us what assistance they can at this time. We would like to have you make as liberal a donation as you can, and assure you that every penny will be spent to the very best advantage.

Send all donations to Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., 505 Farmers National Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. WALKER, President,
GROCE LAWRENCE, Vice President,
DUNCAN McDONALD, Secretary-Treasurer,
ROBERT OSBORNE,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,
JAMES LORD,
DANIEL CLARK,
BERNARD MURPHY,
PAUL J. SMITH,
PETER J. WILSON,
State Executive Board, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.

IRWIN COAL OPERATORS ARE IN SORE STRAITS.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 8.—Nearly all of the strike-breakers brought into the Irwin field so far have been unskilled laborers from Ellis Island or the big cities. They were for the most part only a bill of expense, used not to mine coal so much as to irritate and discourage the strikers.

Within the last week or two, however, the operators have tapped a rich vein. In 1903 there was a combat to the death in the Meyersdale field in Somerset county, Pa. The union was completely annihilated and the miners who were not driven out were reduced to submission. Now, after a lapse of seven years, some of them are still on the blacklist and cannot get a job in the region. It was the most relentless blacklist ever prosecuted in the mining industry.

For several years work has been slack in the Meyersdale region, and is especially slack this year. The hard times around Meyersdale makes it easy for the scab hunters to persuade the scabs of seven years ago to become scabs again. The following is from a private letter from Meyersdale:

"Work is slack here now, and 17 Italian scabs left here for Latrobe today. They know what they are doing. I talked with them and they are well heeled with guns, and ready to shoot, and shoot to kill, if any striker dares to even speak to them. They were part of the same bunch that scabbed on the miners here and broke the strike in 1903. I'm afraid that the boys in the Irwin field have undertaken the hardest task ever tried in America. They have to buck the biggest, wealthiest, most relentless and unscrupulous combination in the world."

The staunchest, most determined and resolute strikers in the whole Irwin field are the Italians.

There is no sign of yielding on either side. The miners are more united than when they entered upon the strike March 15. Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, in an interview a day or so ago said that the miners would, if necessary, continue the strike for ten years. It is an open secret here that, much as the miners have suffered, the operators have suffered even more, and some of them are in distress.

THE STRIKING TIN AND SHEET WORKERS VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana is to go on. This decision was reached by a vote taken by the lodges directly affected. Over 63 per cent of the voters favored a continuance.

The result was announced late Tuesday following a conference between President T. J. McArdle and the officials of the Amalgamated Association, in the House building, Smithfield street. The announcement caused no surprise, as it was stated Monday the trend of the balloting was in that direction.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 7.—The last of three Wheeling district lodges of the Amalgamated Association to vote on the proposition to end the strike in the tin plate and sheet mills of the association cast its ballots today. This was Lewis Avon lodge, of Martins Ferry. It resulted in 126 votes to end the strike and 48 against. The summary for the Wheeling district follows: To end strike, 306; against, 243.

In addition to these lodges, Ellwood, Ind., voted 490 solid to continue the strike last Wednesday.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Striking tin workers will not tell the result of their meeting here today to vote on the question of ending the strike against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. A secret vote was taken and the ballot boxes will be sent to Pittsburg to be counted. The result will be announced Wednesday.

MARTINS FERRY, O., Aug. 7.—Lewis Avon lodge of Martins Ferry of the Amalgamated Association, at a meeting last night, returned a vote of 126 to 48 in favor of calling off the strike.

The majority of 78 votes given by the Laughlin men last night gives a majority of 63 in favor of calling off the strike in this vicinity, but the other locals of the association are to be reckoned with in the final count.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 7.—The vote here to continue or discontinue the strike was almost unanimous in favor of the former. The vote was 490 in favor of continuing to three against. The boys at Granite City were here to a man.

BRIDGEPORT, O., Aug. 7.—Martins Ferry and Bridgeport lodges cast their votes in the same ballot box Sunday afternoon and when the votes were taken out to be counted there were nearly twice as many ballots to be counted as there were votes cast or as there were men present. The Martins Ferry lodge, which was strongly in favor of ending the strike immediately called a second meeting for Sunday evening and cast a second ballot, and the result of the second ballot was that there were 53 in favor of continuing the strike and 166 in favor of ending it. The Bridgeport lodge also voted 101 for continuance and 177 for ending it.

SOCIALISTS WIN BIG FIGHT

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Socialists today captured the Chicago Federation of Labor and forced through a vote submitting to a referendum vote of all the unions the question of lining up with the Socialists on all political matters or of forming an independent labor political party. It is thought the former proposition will carry, as the unions are disposed to avail themselves of the machinery of the Socialists, which is at hand, and in good working order.

The events of today mean a new political alignment all around, and may also mean the disintegration of the Federation. Many of the best men in the Federation have been fighting the growing influence of the Socialists for years, and now that their enemies are in control, they probably will drop out of the Federation.

Many Democratic politicians were at the meeting today to fight the proposition, but they were completely drowned out by the more raucous Socialist orators, who gave them no hearing whatever. The success of the party in Milwaukee has stimulated the Socialists here to the belief that they can capture Chicago.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PREACHING TO THE DEAD

TEXT—"For this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit."—1 Peter 4:6.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle today addressed a very large meeting of Bible Students in Celoron Auditorium. The occasion was a General Convention of Bible Students. The audience was estimated at nearly 5,000. Pastor Russell took for his text the following: **"For the cause was the Gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit."**—1 Pet. 4: 6. The speaker said:

The Bible, to be understood, must be viewed from its own standpoint. This, as Bible students, we are learning more and more particularly every day. In the past we have read our Bibles "up-side-down." Many read as a duty: others as a sort of charm that would placate Divine Justice and bring us Divine favor. Now we are learning to read the Bible in a common-sense way, and to use our reasoning faculties in connection with its statements and prophecies. As a consequence, while others are falling from the faith—some into infidelity styled Higher Criticism and Evolution; others into fanciful wrestings of the Word of God—we are coming to appreciate the Bible as the most safe and sane Book in the world. Correspondingly our faith in God increases—faith in his Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power to accomplish all the good purposes which he purposed in himself before the creation of our race. Correspondingly, too, we are coming to appreciate more than ever the value of the great Redeemer and of the great sacrifice for sin which he accomplished at Calvary. We are coming to see the truth of what we once considered poetic license when we sang,

"There is a wideness in God's mercy like the wideness of the sea."

We are seeing more clearly as the days go by the meaning of the Scripture which declares that eventually the Redeemer "shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied." We perceive now that the little handful of saints in the Master's footsteps from Pentecost to his Second Advent and sharing in the "First Resurrection" is not the end of Divine Love for our race, but merely its beginning—"A firstfruits unto God of his creatures." (Jas. 1: 18.) We are now seeing that, according to the Divine purpose, the calling and election of the Church to the spirit nature, to the "Divine nature," must be completed before the second step in the great Divine Plan of Salvation begins—the recovery of the world from sin and death conditions to human perfection and Paradise restored.

"LET DEAD BURY THEIR DEAD"

No Bible topic requires more careful discrimination in its study than does the subject of death. This is mainly because of the great confusion of mind which came upon Christendom during the long centuries of the Church's comparative darkness, when Bibles (the Lamp of God upon the Christian's path), were scarce and when few could read the truths of priceless value that were chained to lecterns. In consequence of this confusion we hear intelligent people talk ignorantly and stupidly respecting death. They make confusion worse confounded by telling us of Adam's spiritual death and discussing "natural" death and "the death that never dies," etc., etc.

To get the Bible view of death we need to brush away such foolish babblings and confine ourselves to Bible language and the rational thought connected therewith. For instance, according to the Bible, there is no natural death—it is not natural for man to die. It is according to the Bible arrangement and man's nature that he should live—live eternally, as do the angels, if obedient to the Divine commands. Death, therefore, is the unnatural thing! Do we think of angels as dying, and of heaven as filled with cemeteries? Have they doctors and undertakers there? Surely not! Yet it would be just as proper to speak of natural death amongst the angels as in respect to men.

The term spiritual death so frequently used respecting Adam and his fall is wholly unscriptural. No such expression is found in the Bible; neither such a thought. Adam could not die a spiritual death, because he was not a spirit being. He was an earthly being—not an angel, but a man. As the Scriptures declare of Adam, "Thou madest him a little lower than the angels, and crowned him with glory and honor; and didst set him over the works of thy hands; over the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air."—Heb. 2: 7; Psa. 8: 5, 6.

It is, therefore, absurd for us to speak of Adam dying a spiritual death, while admitting that he was not a spirit being. It was simply the man Adam that died. His death, however, did include the gradual processes of decay, and affected not only his bones and muscles, but also his brains—his every mental and moral quality. The sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die," took hold of him as an entirety; hence we find, as the Scriptures declare of his children, that there is "none righteous; no, not one"—none mentally, morally or physically right. All have sinned. All come short of the glory of God in which Adam was created. From the moment of disobedience and Divine condemnation Adam and his race have been judicially dead and gradually going down, down, down, in degradation and into the tomb.

Speaking of the dying race from the judicial standpoint our Savior called them all dead. He declared that none has even a reckoned life, except such as by faith accepted him as their Life-Giver—Savior. His words are, "He that hath the Son hath life, he that hath not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." (John 3: 36.) Speaking to one who believed on him the Savior said, "Let the dead bury their dead;" go thou and preach the Gospel. (Matt. 8: 22.) From the right standpoint his meaning is evident. Let the dead, the condemned and legally dead world, look out for its own affairs. You become one of my followers and carry my message of life and hope to as many as have ears to hear! "Him that hath an ear, let him hear!"—Rev. 2: 7.

"DEAD IN TRESPASSES AND SIN."

Thus the whole world of mankind through heredity, through inherited weakness, through participation in the sentence that came upon father Adam justly, are all judicially dead in trespasses and in sins—no one of the race is worthy of eternal life upon the only terms and conditions which God can offer—namely, perfection and obedience to the Divine standards.

Jesus preached the Gospel amongst those judicially dead through trespasses and sins. A few had the hearing ear and accepted the good message and gave their hearts to God and accepted the terms of discipleship—to walk in the Master's footsteps in the narrow way faithfully unto death—willingly offering sacrificially their little all in the service of God, his Truth, his righteousness, his people. These few, as we have seen, the Savior recognizes as having life—as having "passed from death unto life" (John 5: 24), nevertheless their change was only a legal one. Actually, according to the flesh, they were still imperfect, fallen, dying. But by Divine arrangement their new minds, their new wills, were accepted of God in Christ and their flesh ignored as dead and they were begotten by God of the Holy Spirit as New Creatures and became sons of God. As sons, they were free from all the precious condemnation that came upon them as members of Adam's race—freed through the imputation of the merit of the Redeemer's sacrifice applied on their behalf. Thus they attained the liberty of the sons of God—freedom from sin-condemnation. So we read of them:

"He came unto his own (nation—Jews) and his own received him not; but to as many as received him, to them he gave power, liberty (privilege) to become sons of God even to them that believed on his name (his greatness as Messiah), who were begotten not of the will of the flesh, nor of man, but of God."—John 1: 13.

A similar procedure has been in progress throughout all this Gospel Age from Pentecost until now amongst the world of mankind judicially dead. It has reached a considerable number, but, in the fullest sense, not many great, not many wise, not many rich, not many noble, not many learned, but chiefly the poor of this world and the mean things, the ignoble things.—1 Cor. 1: 26-28.

"WE ARE SAVED BY HOPE."

While speaking of believers begotten of the Holy Spirit and New Creatures in Christ Jesus as having passed from death into life, the Bible with equal explicitness tells us that the resurrection of the mind, the will, of the New Creature, is not the completion of his salvation. He has received a great blessing, a great salvation; but what he now enjoys is merely a foretaste, an "earnest," or hand-payment of the great blessing which he will receive eventually, if faithful to his Covenant unto death. The fruition of the hopes of the New Creation will be attained in the end of this Age at the Second Coming of the Redeemer, when he comes to set up his Kingdom in power and great glory for the blessing and salvation of the world, when "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess." (Psa. 45: 23.) The Scriptures point the New Creation, the Body of Christ, the "saints," the Church, to that illustrious day as the time when they shall experience their glorious change from earthly to heavenly conditions—when in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the resurrection power will rift them wholly out of earthly conditions to the perfection of the "Divine Nature."

Describing his "First Resurrection" of the saints, the Apostle says, "It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body." (1 Cor. 15: 43-44.) Respecting this glorious consummation of the hopes of the Church, the Apostle declares it to be the end of our faith, the salvation of our souls—the grace (salvation) that shall be brought unto you at the revelation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." (1 Pet. 1: 13.) For that glorious time the Lord's people are to wait patiently, realizing that, as New Creatures, they are being tested by the weaknesses and frailties of their old bodies reckoned dead. They are to show their loyalty to God by fighting a good fight against the weaknesses of the flesh, against the allurements of the world and the snare of the Adversary. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my Throne," says the Master.—Rev.

THIS LIGHT UPON OUR TEXT.

Consider now in the light of the foregoing the meaning of St. Peter's words used as our text. We perceive how the Gospel message from first to last has been preached to a dead world—to a world under sentence of death—to a world dead in trespasses and in sin and unworthy of Divine notice. The message has not gone forth to every creature yet. The Divine promise is that eventually every eye shall see and every ear shall be unstopped, and then the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth and that every knee shall bow and every tongue confess. But that will be during Messiah's Kingdom of righteousness, which will last for a thousand years for the world's uplifting. That time has not yet come, hence that glorious message which all must hear and those glorious sights which all must see and all confess are not yet revealed. As yet the message can be appreciated only by a comparatively small proportion of our race, "even as many as the Lord our God shall call."—Acts 2: 39.

The Redeemer says that they must not only be thus called of God, but that they must be drawn by him, in order to be blessed during this Age. He says, "No man can come unto me, except the Father which sent me **draw** him, and he that cometh unto me (thus drawn) I will in no wise reject." (John 6: 44, 37.) For these few of the **dead** world the Gospel in the present time is intended. None others have the ear to hear. But while those who hear are few in comparison to the millions of the world who do not hear, nevertheless they are many, in comparison to the still fewer who accept the call under the conditions and limitations of the narrow way of self-sacrifice. "Many are called, but few chosen" to this high calling of joint-heirship with the Redeemer in his Messianic Kingdom.

By and by when all eyes and ears of understanding will be opened and the blessings of the Lord through Messiah shall be world-wide, it will not be merely a calling to righteousness that will be extended. A command will be enforced by disciplines, "stripes," "corrections in righteousness," to the intent that the **"dead"** world in general may be blessed and be resurrected, lifted up, up, up, out of sin and death conditions to the human perfection bestowed upon Adam and his race in creation. Only the unwilling and disobedient will die the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no recovery.

LIVE IN FLESH AND IN SPIRIT

Those who hear the Gospel and who accept its terms of consecration unto death of the flesh and who are begotten of the Holy Spirit as New Creatures, "partakers of the Divine nature," have, so to speak, a dual existence from the time of their begettal of the Spirit. From God's standpoint they are New Creatures begotten to the Divine Nature, which, if faithful, they will finally obtain in the "First Resurrection." Yet according to all worldly concept of the matter they are still human beings, very much the same that they were prior to their consecration and Spirit begetting. The world may, indeed, see certain changes more or less radical in their conduct and words, but, like as not, these will appear to the world as merely fads, fancies, eccentricities. Perhaps, indeed, as in the case of St. Paul, they may be considered as "beside themselves"—mad. Hence as the Apostle declares, "The world knoweth us not, even as it knew him not." (John 3: 1.) The world did not know Jesus to be begotten of the Holy Spirit, the Son of the Highest, etc., nor does the world yet know that he is highly exalted at the Father's Right Hand; also it is with the followers of Jesus. They similarly have received a Spirit begetting and who, similarly, in due time, are to experience the glorious change of the resurrection and be perfected on the new plane of the Divine nature—"Far above angels and principalities and powers, and every name that is named."—2 Pet. 1: 4; 1 John 3: 2.

JUDGED OF MEN—JUDGED OF GOD.

Note again the Apostle's words respecting these Spirit-begotten followers of Jesus, the "little flock" who walk in his footsteps of self-sacrifice. He says that these will be judged according to men in the flesh, but according to God in the Spirit. Men not knowing us as New Creatures in Christ may think of us and approve or condemn as they would think of and approve or condemn others—according to the flesh. The world will not see that in those New Creatures there is a battle in progress—the New Creature seeking to conquer the flesh and to bring it into subjection to the Divine Will, but not always able to do so. As St. Paul declares, "We cannot do things that we would."

All we can do is to do our best, whether our best shall be as good as or better than that of our fellow-creatures who are not Spirit-begotten, but who may be less depraved by nature—nobler by heredity. Our consolation as New Creatures is that we are not to be judged by human judgment, but by him who called us and drew us to himself, who sanctified us through the blood of the Cross and who begat us with his own Holy Spirit to his own divine nature. He will judge us according to the spirit—according to our minds, according to our intentions, according to our efforts. To the faithful who at heart are overcomers the Lord eventually will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Enter into the joy of thy Lord. Thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things."—Matt. 25: 21.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Hudson Falls, N. Y., Aug. 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enclose a money order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. I am a Watch Tower subscriber and value your paper greatly for the kind way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. I am also much interested in the articles on "Pilate's Report." Hoping that you will continue to spread the good tidings, I am,

Very truly yours,
MRS. JACOB AGAN.

Portland, Ore., July 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me a sample copy of your issue of last week, containing matter relating to Pastor Russell's recent European trip.

While I am not at present a member of your happy family, being a subscriber for Pastor Russell's sermons through several Western papers, I trust to shortly inscribe my name on your roster. All inscriptions, I understand, are made in silver. As soon as we connect with the necessary "color" will gladly avail ourselves of the intellectual and spiritual treat provided through the columns of your weekly journal.

Let the good work go on.
"Thrice armed is he whose cause is just,
Four times, who gets his blow in first."

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM A. BAKER.

Casey, Ill., Aug. 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am today renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible Tract Society for your paper.

Pastor Russell's sermons are main reasons why I take your paper. While I appreciate the exceptional cleanliness of The Tribune on the questions of the day, yet the one absorbing topic so clearly set forth, and I trust becoming more and more appreciated is the glad tidings of great joy as outlined by Pastor Russell and printed so plainly in your paper, which grows dearer to our hearts each day.

May God bless you richly.
WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Ever since I began taking your most excellent paper, now a matter of about four years, I have desired to express my hearty appreciation of it, and especially of your publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, of which I am an appreciative reader. I could do without any other secular paper I take better than without The Labor Tribune, and while I am tardy, perhaps, in expressing my thanks to you, they are sincere nevertheless. "The blessings of the Lord maketh rich," and I trust they may be yours, in the best sense of the word.

MRS. CASSIE BEATTY.

Houston, Va., July 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We enjoy The Tribune very much on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, which are printed in such clear type, and also containing the entire sermon.

One of the interested ones,
MRS. M. P. THAYER.

Conde, S. D., Aug. 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed money order for your paper for another year, which is highly esteemed. We appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons very much.

May the Lord bless you for spreading the harvest message.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. GEORGE R. DRAPER.

Wilkes Barre, Pa., Aug. 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find postoffice order for which please send me for one year The National Labor Tribune.

I am very much pleased with the paper, the principal reason being that Bro. Russell's sermons appear in it. I am a Watch Tower subscriber and got interested in your paper through Mr. J. A. Bohner of Brooklyn, N. Y. Wishing you much success,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. JOHN MOORE.

Shields, Pa., Aug. 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a few lines to let you know how much we appreciate your nice, clean paper, and we also appreciate the beautiful clear print. It is such a satisfaction to read it. We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, and I am sure the Lord will reward you amply for all you have devoted to his cause.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. KAELN.

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find 25 cents and please send me your paper, The National Labor Tribune, beginning with the month of July. I saw an article in this paper which is of deep interest to me. I, therefore, resolved to take the paper. The article was on "Pilate's Report." I am also interested in Pastor Russell's remons which you print in such good type. Through your instrumentality these sermons in your paper are gladdening many hearts.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MAE GAGE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find stamps to pay for three extra copies of The Tribune containing "Pilate's Report." Bro. Bohnet surely knows what is instructive and enlightening reading matter, and I want the extra copies to give to friends.

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The Tribune looks better to me with every issue, and I can hardly wait until it arrives. Some one had the audacity to send me a copy of a New York paper that is supposed to print the sermons in as good style (print and fullness) as The Labor Tribune, but a careful perusal by me showed the differnce. I will always hold up the banner of a paper like The Tribune for its fearlessness in labor matters as well as publishing the exact sermons as preached by our dear Pastor Russell.

May our dear Lord bless you and keep you and prosper you is my heartfelt wish.

Yours,
MRS. KATE INGOLDSBY.

FLARING UP.

Some people are given to flaring up. They hear of something which a friend has said at which they are greatly offended, and immediately "flare up" and begin to say all manner of unkind and uncourteous things, and nourish and cherish a very unhappy and onchristian spirit, until, upon explanation, it turns out that they have been misinformed, and that their friend has said no such thing as they suppose, and consequently their flaring up, with all the trouble which it may have made has been for nothing.

A man feels himself slighted or neglected, he flares up and makes himself ridiculous, only to learn at last that the whole grievance over which he has made himself so uncomfortable, was a simple oversight, or existed only in his own jealous imagination. An employer flares up at the disobedience or neglect of an employe, and after having exhibited his petulance, impatience and unreasonableness, learns at last that his reproofs have been misapplied, and that no blame whatever attaches to the persons on whom he has visited his wrath, and that if he intends to be an upright and Christian man he owes a most humble apology to those he has grieved and wronged. The employe flares up at some fancied oversight, or neglect, or apparent injustice on the part of the employer; he growls in secret and grumbles in public, looks sour and cross, neglects his duties, is impatient and perverse, and frequently utters loud complaints, spreading discontent and making trouble and at length when he comes to state his grievance to his employer as he should have done at first, often finds himself misinformed, and learns that circumstances are entirely different from his understanding of them, and that the man whom he has so grievously abused in thought and in word, is quite as anxious to do justice as he is to have it done; that some of his grievances were imaginary, and that others would have been gladly redressed, had the employer been informed of them. Christians flare up at each other; ministers find fault with people, and people find fault with preachers; bitter thoughts are cherished and bitter words are said, when a few moments plain-hearted talk and honest dealing would end the whole and save all trouble.

Our advice is, Do not flare up. Keep cool, quiet and patient. If thy brother trespass against thee go and tell him his fault; right all wrongs as far as practicable, but whatever you do, do not flare up.

TO HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own home, your married state, and your heart. Let no father or mother or sister or brother ever presume to come between you or share the joys or sorrows that belong to you two alone.

With mutual help build your quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friends to be the confidants of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside; but to each other confess and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Renew and renew your vow. It will do you good; and thereby your minds will be truly one.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. George R. Draper, Conde.
Mrs. Jacob Agan, Hudson Falls.
Mrs. John Moore, Wilkes-Barre.
Mrs. M. Gage, Binghamton.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

A sample copy of the National Labor Tribune is an invitation to subscribe.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

The Famous Battle of the Little Bighorn River.

General George A. Custer was one of the most notable cavalry officers developed during the war of the rebellion. It was his fortune to be in the thick of the conflict within a few days after leaving the training school at West Point, and from that time until the day of his death his life was filled with strenuous work and stirring adventure, in which he was frequently exposed to deadly peril.

The closing chapter of his life, which came with what is known in history as "Custer's last fight," which occurred on June 26, 1876, was a tragedy, but he died like a soldier.

For a number of years after the civil war Custer had been engaged in Indian fighting on the frontier of the United States. Many of these engagements were among the most thrilling in the history of Indian warfare in this country.

The famous expedition which led up to the famous battle of the Little Bighorn river was started on May 17, 1876, when General Terry, his officers, of whom General Custer was one, and his troops left Fort Lincoln, Dakota. Every one realized that the campaign was likely to be a decisive one. It was planned to strike the Indians a serious blow—one from which they could not recover.

The advance was begun under favorable conditions, and the Little Bighorn mountains were reached on June 25 and the Indian village located. A slight accident gave the red men warning. Nobody knows exactly how the battle of Little Bighorn was fought. The statements made afterward by the Indians were contradictory, but they all agreed that Custer's appearance was a great surprise. The best evidence shows that the Indians closed in on both right and left and placed Custer at once on the defensive. Closer and closer the coil tightened around that plucky band. One after the other of the troopers fell, the horses were stampeded, the ammunition ran low, no messenger had been able to break through the lines, and the mortality among the officers was heavy.

Then Custer had his troops fire two volleys in succession, the usual cry for help. It was heard in Reno's camp. Its significance was understood, but no help came. Soon came the final act of the tragedy. The Indians closed in from all sides, led by the cruel chiefs Crow King, Gall, Crazy Horse and Rain-in-the-Face. It was a hand to hand fight. It was 150 against 1,000. Grouped about Custer were twenty or thirty desperate men. They fought with their leader, they fought for their leader, until the last man lay dead.

Not an American officer or soldier lived to tell the tale of "Custer's last fight." Never in the history of the world was the bravery, devotion to duty and perfect discipline of troops better illustrated. Almost without exception the bodies of the men were found just where they had fought. Each company was in the place assigned, troopers in line and their officers in position. They fought a losing battle, but they fought without flinching. They were killed, but not disgraced.—Detroit Free Press.

A Large Volume.

The biggest book in Washington is not in the Congressional library. It is in the reference room of the geological survey on F street, where its huge bulk reposes on a stand made especially for it. It is a dictionary and consists of half a dozen volumes bound under one generous cover that must have taken several calfskins to provide the leather binding. It contains 7,085 pages and weighs as much as a high school girl. By contrast the fat Webster's Unabridged that lies alongside this great Jumbo of a book looks like a pocket edition of the "Rubaiyat."

Insect Wonders.

Nothing can exceed the perfection of the minutest parts of the insect organization in general. The finest strand in a spider's web, which can scarcely be seen, is said to be composed of no less than 4,000 threads. On a single wing of a butterfly have been found 100,000 scales and on that of a silkworm moth 400,000, each of these minute scales being a marvel of beauty and completeness in itself. So thin are the wings of many insects that 50,000 placed over each other would only be a quarter of an inch thick, and yet, thin as they are, each is double.

Puzzled Tommy.

"Pa," said Tommy, "my Sunday school teacher says if I'm good I'll go to heaven."

"Well, what about it?" said his pa.

"Well, you said if I was good I'd go to the circus. Now, I want to know who's fibbing, you or her."

AUG 19 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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TROOPS ORDERED TO QUELL CAR RIOTS.

A Cleveland Detective Agency Handling the Strike-Breakers and Largely Responsible for the Violent Outbreak. Mayor Marshall Orders Traction Company to Keep Cars in the Barns--Governor Harmon Issues a Statement.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 17.—Preparations are being hastily made to accommodate the 1,000 soldiers rushed here tonight following the order of Governor Harmon at noon, calling out the troops. This action was taken because of the increased rioting in the carmen's strike on the street railway here.

Mayor Marshall tonight called on the Columbus Railway and Light Company to keep their cars in the barns after dark until peace is restored. He said a few days of quiet probably would end the present degree of excitement and permit the reorganization and strengthening of the forces of the police and sheriff and give time for vigilance committees of citizens along the lines where trouble has occurred to perfect their plans for espionage.

Despite the request, cars were operated during the early hours tonight. The police rode on the cars as they have been doing for four nights.

Friends and advisers of Governor Harmon were greatly perturbed by a remark attributed to Mayor Marshall when informed that the governor had gone over his head and summoned troops, whom he purposed to direct in quelling riots without consulting the mayor. Mayor Marshall was reported as having said the governor and his generals could go to Hades, so far as he cared.

The mayor was asked about the report. He declared that that remark was not made by him. He said he merely had declared that he did not "care a rap" what his many critics said.

The Builders and Traders Exchange, comprising the principal contractors of the city, at a meeting today adopted resolutions calling on the governor to suspend the mayor.

Efforts on the part of the mayor and the sheriff to recruit additional special officers continue to meet with failure. Sheriff Sartain is not taking vigorous steps to procure recruits. The Columbus Clearing House today put up $10,000 to guarantee the pay of special deputies employed.

The strike breakers are under direction of the head of a Cleveland detective agency and the worst element that can be found have been employed. It is the offscourings of humanity gathered under the guise of giving protection that is responsible for the trouble. These irresponsible men are guardians of the peace are responsible for the alleged shooting of two women and a little girl.

Governor Harmon today issued the following statement:

"I have ordered a portion of the National Guard to report for duty at Columbus forthwith. I have done this of my own motion, under my authority as governor.

"The police force of this city, which is entirely too small at best, has been reduced and demoralized by the open mutiny of many of its members. It has shown itself incapable, without help, of maintaining order. A continuance of this condition would disgrace the state and inflict grievous injuries on its capital city.

"Wherever the blame rests, for it surely rests somewhere, the menace of the situation is beyond question. And I am unwilling to let lawless violence run unchecked for lack of sufficient force to cut it down, while the police force of the city is being recruited and reorganized and the sheriff is summoning the men of the country to uphold the public authority. It does not mend matters to say the local authorities should have taken these steps sooner, though this is true. Let them be taken now without delay. Meanwhile the troops will render whatever assistance is needed.

"The state expects every citizen promptly to show his colors and lend his aid, so that the emergency which the guard is summoned to meet may speedily be brought to an end and Columbus and Franklin county prove themselves worthy of the right of self-government by meeting responsibilities.

"The public interest now wholly overshadows the private controversy which is the occasion of the grave danger that, if permitted to continue, would threaten the foundation of the government; and the first care of all citizens must be to maintain law and order, because otherwise no man can enjoy his individual rights, whatever they may be."

The recall of state militia to Columbus for riot duty was marked tonight by a cessation of the disturbances which have been occurring at intervals during the last three weeks because of the street car men's strike.

Troop B and Battery C of Columbus were in their camps early this evening, and the First regiment of Cincinnati was scheduled to arrive during the night.

From statements made today by militia officers it is assumed that the soldiers, if called out, will shoot to kill.

The street car company ceased running cars early tonight in troubled territory.

MINERS' VICTORY NEAR. OPERATORS READY TO QUIT.

GREENSBURG, August 17.—The press agents of the Irwin field are very busy attempting to show that the operators' agents at the international convention of United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, will be successful in having President Lewis cut off the miners in the Irwin field from receiving benefits but every indication points to the fact that by the time the delegates to the convention get through with the situation now prevailing here that the strikers will be given more enthusiastic endorsement.

It is alleged the miners here are receiving but 17 cents a ton for run of mine coal and that a ton means a wagon holding 3,200 to 3,500 pounds and that these wagons must be well piled or they are not accepted. It is also declared that the miners will refuse to return to work until they have been granted an eight hour work day, a checkweighman, recognition of the union and the Pittsburg district scale, which means 75 cents a ton for pick mining.

The miners here are content to remain idle all winter or go to the Pittsburg district before returning to work without recognition of all the demands they have made.

The indication is that the delegates at Indianapolis will give their support to the Irwin field strikers and that additional organizers will be sent into the field besides. President Lewis, it is said, will give this field his personal attention and the paid agents who are responsible for the present condition in the Irwin field will be ignored.

The men are as determined as ever to remain out and there is not a single break anywhere save for other quarters. The operations idle and the tremendous expense of keeping deputies in the field is being felt by both the county and the coal men, and it is said the operators are now ready to give up the struggle.

The matter depends entirely upon the delegates to the convention. If the strike is endorsed the operators are prepared to end the struggle, it is said, at once and the end is in sight with victory for the miners.

The engineers and firemen affiliated with the National Railroad Union, in France, will pass on the action of the central committee of the union, which has decided on a general strike. Pending this meeting, it is believed that the men will continue at work. The central committee demands an increase in wages and minor concessions, but thus far has made no progress in its negotiations with the railroad company.

CONVENTION A BLUNDER DECLARES PRES. WHITE.

President Hayes Makes Plea for Harmony and Co-Operation, While President Walker Demands Verbatim Report and President Lewis Declares There Will Be No Straddling or White-washing---A Hot Time is Expected Before The Miners Finally Adjourn.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—John R. White of Iowa, electrified the special convention of the United Mine Workers of America when he announced that the action of President Lewis in calling a special convention was the most monumental blunder in the history of the organization. Pleas were made for the striking miners and their families and the declaration of the miners that they are not given support at this time to satisfy the coal operators, was substantiated by President White. He declared in stirring words that the organization is wavering and that the men of Illinois had gone too far to come back.

Illinois delegates seemed bound to have their way. "We were getting along fine," stated President Walker of Iowa, which adjoins Illinois and really unites the strikers, "and were about to exterminate the operators' organization." Secretary Duncan MacDonald impressed upon the convention the fact that many thought that it was called to secure aid for the Illinois strikers. "Give us your sympathy and moral help and we will help the miners, for we are going to win."

International Vice President F. J. Hayes made a plea for harmony and co-operation. He strongly blamed the international executive board for interfering in the strike and in a burst of enthusiasm stated that the magnificent organization of U. M. W. A. was tottering on the brink of ruin.

The delegates seemed to be tired of having President Lewis rule them and are here for business. They have severely attacked him and his national organizers and these may be severed from the organization. It is thought that Lewis' policy committee may endeavor to dodge the Illinois proposition, but if they should, it will be voted down.

Walker had made a motion that the delegates all be given verbatim reports of the conference dealing with the situation in Illinois. Lewis ruled the motion out of order and then declared the delegates would be given all the information at hand. Lewis further stated that there would be no straddling or whitewashing, as he had nothing to conceal.

The committee on rules reported, limiting all speakers to five minutes, but Mr. Lewis said more time would be given if the delegate could not make his point clear in the specified time.

There are more than 1,002 delegates in attendance, the largest number in the history of the organization.

An arraignment of President Lewis, international organizers and the executive board of the United Mine Workers and a complaint about the disbursement of the funds by Frank Feehan, president of the Pittsburg district, occupied most of the afternoon session of the special national convention of the mine workers today.

Feehan made his attack while Secretary Edwin Perry was calling the role by districts for the delegates to tell of conditions and to state how much their men could stand as a strike assessment. He declared Pennsylvania should be made the battle ground of the organization, and that the million spent in the Nova Scotia strike was misappropriated. He accused Lewis of meddling in the affairs of Illinois and causing the strike, which he said should be endorsed. He stated that the organizers did more harm than good; that they should be discharged and their pay given to the strikers.

In the roll call on the expression of the conditions of the locals and their attitude on continuing the strikes in the various fields most of the delegates reported that their locals favored continuing the strikes and were willing to continue the 25 cents assessment, or would increase it to one dollar a week, if necessary. A few, however, declared their inability to meet a larger assessment, and some reported their local could not meet the present demand.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

During a roll call at the special miners convention on the advisability of increasing strike assessments for the benefit of the strikers in various parts of the country, President Feehan of the Pittsburg district, in discussing the possibility of levying the proposed assessment took occasion to charge President Lewis of the national organization with a wilful, extravagant expenditure of the money spent largely in paying the salaries and expenses of a force of organizers, who, he charged, instead of organizing were employed to disorganize and were stationed in the already organized fields to boost Lewis.

He also charged Lewis with the expenditure of nearly a million dollars in a strike in Nova Scotia, where the coal could in no way materially affect the coal market of the United States.

"With 185,000 non-union miners in Pennsylvania we are safe nowhere," Feehan said. "I believe the next battleground of the organization should be the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania. I raise a protest against the action of the international executive board in spending enormous sums of money for a strike in Nova Scotia.'

The applause clearly showed the feelings of the delegates when he charged Lewis with incompetency and intimated that he should resign and let the organization fulfill its real mission.

The Pittsburg district has, he declared, for years been encountering the same opposition that Illinois is confronted with now, where the miners were compelled to fight the international organization and the Pittsburg coal companies, and there is now a common bond of sympathy between the Pittsburg and Illinois coal miners.

It is evident that it is the intent of President Lewis to delay the work of the convention as much as possible, hoping thereby to acomplish his object, playing to the gallery and having a large force of his organizers proselyting among the delegates. In addition to this he knows many of the delegates' resources are limited and when they are in a tight place financially put through some of his schemes.

Delegate William Green of Ohio opened the attack on President Lewis and the international organization by declaring that the miners of Ohio did not propose to pay funds into the treasury and know nothing of their expenditure.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 15.—While the miners' international convention was in session this morning and Delegate Balentine of District No. 13, Iowa, was explaining the condition of the Iowa miners, a mighty shout went up from the convention. Every delegate was cheering.

John Mitchell, the great labor leader, was coming into the hall. When the delegates recognised him the shouting grew more intense and was kept up or over five minutes. When President Lewis invited him to come up on the stage Mitchell thanked him, but stated that he was only at the convention as a delegate and would sit down with his fellow workmen. He represented L. U. 8716 of Spring Valley, Ill. He lived at Spring Valley throughout his administration as national president of the organization.

"I am here as a delegate from my own local union," Mitchell said in his speech, and "as such delegate I shall take part in the deliberations of the convention. It shall be my purpose to do what I can to assist in the adjustment of our difficulties in the best possible manner. I come here without any preconceived idea of what is best under the circumstances, but as the convention proceeds and I become more familiar with the matters before the convention shall take an active part in the discussion as a delegate. I trust that this convention will pass off in harmony and that the organization will retain the position it held under my administration when it grew from an insignificant body to the largest, grandest, best and most harmonious labor organization in the world."

Mitchell was cheered when he took his seat among the delegates. He said he had no statement to give to the public but would have his say in the convention.

Delegate Balentine of Boone, Ia., said: "Let's help Illinois to win its strike. Iowa has never failed to meet any assessment that the miners were asked to pay."

Delegate Zeller of Iowa made a hot speech condemning the international executive board for interfering in Illinois. "I should like to see them come over into Iowa and mix into our business."

Alexander Howat, president of District No. 14, Kansas, was the next speaker. He said that the miners of Kansas had been on strike since April 1 and were more determined now than ever to win the strike. He stated that the operators of the southwest, the same as those in Illinois, were depending upon the international executive board to help them out, as they never would beat the miners of Kansas. He advocated an indorsement of the Illinois strike and said that after President Lewis had found the sentiment of the delegates he would not dare oppose this and would vote himself to indorse the Illinois strike.

The rest of the day was put in by delegates from the different districts telling the situation in their localities and all saying they would stand by the miners of Illinois, the southwest and the Irwin field.

At the close of today's session International Board Member Purcell of Montana, made a hot speech and denied that he ever was in favor of the international executive board interferring with the strike in Illinois. He said the operators never would have asked for a compromise if they had not been whipped. International Board Member Miles Dougherty of the anthracite fields, arose to dispute Purcell and was hooted so vigorously by the delegates that he had to take his seat. Dougherty is Lewis' right hand man in the miners' international executive board. President Lewis stated that he was going to take the floor in the morning to defend his position, and President Walker of Illinois replied that he was ready for him and it looks as though the convention will last at least the rest of the week.

A news agency report of the convention sent out last night indicates that President Lewis is making political capital out of his "permission" to John Mitchell to sit as a delegate. Mitchell may be useful to prevent a stampede and to bring about harmony after tomorrow's fireworks. The report is:

The miners' convention was taken up today with the denunciation of President Lewis' enemies. Delegates for the ten districts scored Feehan of Pennsylvania, Walker of Illinois and others for speeches made by them against Lewis.

The sensation of the day was the arrival of John Mitchell. When he walked up the aisle he received an ovation. He was invited to a seat beside the presiding officer but he declined saying he was here as a member of the rank and file and would sit with them. While he is not eligible under the constitution, no opposition was made to him as a delegate.

Among the delegates tonight a report is being circulated that Mitchell has made a grave mistake and that no opposition was made to his being seated at Lewis' request. It is an open secret that the Illinois delegation hope that Mitchell will "come back." That is, run for president against Lewis. For that reason Lewis it is said to have permitted his taking his seat as a delegate in order to place him in a bad position. This was Lewis' day however. Many of the delegates denounced those who had criticized the international president.

Francis Feehan was the only man attacked that defended himself. The

(Continued on fourth page.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Unrest Amongst English Industrial Workers---Disputes Amongst Shipbuilders, Railway Men, Molders and Miners--Trade Union Funds for Parliamentary Action--Tinplate Trade Busy.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—That unrest that made its reappearance in the ranks of the railway workers and especially those employed on the North Eastern railway, seems to be spreading to various other sections of industry. A special crisis has occurred amongst the Clyde shipyard workers, and a most serious situation has developed. The Shipbuilders Employers Federation has issued an ultimatum that unless work is immediately resumed by the caulkers and drillers affected, notices will be posted in all federated shops intimating a lockout of all members of the Shipwrights and Boilermakers' societies one week hence.

The original dispute arose among 120 men employed by Messrs. Henderson on repair work, it being contended that time rates instead of piece ought to be paid for the job. Before the grievance could be discussed the men left work, and as this was a violation of the national agreement the employers now insist on all men resuming the job immediately. It was expected that the strikers would return to work on August 4, but it was only after the men's leaders had twice addressed them that the caulkers resumed. The drillers refused, maintaining that they were not on strike, but idle through the caulkers' action. Drillers demand payment of wages already earned, but the employers remained firm and insisted on work being resumed before any grievance was discussed.

Thus a deadlock has arisen. Mr. Hendehson, head of the firm and president of the Employers Federation returned from London on August 4 and developments are expected.

In reference to the dispute between the Great Northern Railway company and its employes, a settlement has, it is announced, been practically arrived at between the general manager, representing the Great Northern Railway company, and the chairman and secretary of the men's side of the Central board. All questions arising out of the interpretation of Lord Macdonnell's award are to be forwarded, according to the settlement now reached to the general manager of the company by the secretary acting for the men. In the event of the parties being unable to settle the matter by correspondence, a full meeting of the Central board will be held, and should that body fail to reach an agreement, the matters in dispute will be finally referred to the original arbitrator for his interpretation of the award. The basis of this settlement has given general satisfaction, it is declared, and it is expected that should similar difficulties arise with other companies, the points in dispute will be dealt with in substantially similar lines.

The Sheffield molders' wages dispute has reached a deadlock. It was intended by the men to hand in their notices on August 6, but the National executive decline to sanction this course until a conference has been held between the Employers' Federation and the representatives of the men's society. The Sheffield leaders of the men ask that employers not in the federation be invited to the conference. The National executive declines to agree to this, inasmuch as non-federated employers have always followed the Federation lead in wages. This has caused the local committee to postpone the strike indefinitely.

At a mass meeting of Cambrian colliery workmen at Clydach Vale on August 4, it was resolved to withdraw notices to terminate contracts at the end of July, although it was reported that the management had declined to give any assistance in order to force non-unionists empoyed at the colliery's pits to become federationists. It was stated, however, that the number of non-unionists, as a result of the agitation, had been reduced from 500 to 200, and that steps would be taken to deal with the latter. Work is also to be resumed at Treharris, where a stoppage had been threatened consequent upon the same trouble.

There is a growing discontent amid Mid and East Lothian miners that they should be compelled to work alongside non-union men. The Miners' Federation have already this year permitted a strike of workers in several districts which had the desired effect of bringing non-union miners into membership. It was intimated on August 2 that it is intended to force the non-unionists of Preston Grange Collieries, East Lothian, in a similar way. If they fail to apply for membership within the next two weeks a ballot recommending a strike will be taken.

No meeting of the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has as yet been summoned to consider the Glasgow and Edinburgh resolutions asking for a ballot of members on the question of a strike. The matter is still under consideration, but it is probable, I am informed, that a special meeting of the executive will be called for an early date.

A special conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held at the Westminster Palace hotel on August 4, to consider the future action of the Federation on the question of parliamentary representation.

Injunctions have been obtained against the following districts: South Wales, Sheffield, Notts, Lancashire and Cheshire, North Wales and Derbyshire. These districts are now restrained by law from paying in part of the levy to the Federation parliamentary fund. The miners differ in their methods of contribution to that fund from nearly all the other trades unions. The contributions paid by the miners is now, as it always has been, 12 cents per week, irrespective of whether contributions were paid to the parliamentary fund or not. Therefore, the injunctions really restrain the unions from devoting a portion of their funds to parliamentary purposes, and do not make any change in the amount paid by the individual member to this union.

A suggestion has been made to the effect that it may be possible for the members to indicate voluntarily at the time they pay their subscriptions to the Federation whether they are prepared to allow a certain proportion to be deducted for parliamentary purposes, or whether they desire the whole to go to the general fund. After considerable discussion had taken place the matter was adjourned.

Despite the unanimous decision of the cabinet that facilities cannot be afforded the Labor party for the discussion of their bill to reverse the Osborne judgment, I hear that the Labor members are still hopeful that fresh representations now being made will induce the government to alter its decision. It is understood that the strong stand taken by the government is based upon its intention soon to introduce a measure providing for state payment of members and election expenses. This half promise is not entirely satisfactory to the Labor men, because no scheme of state payment, however liberal, it may be, can obviate the necessity for trade unions using part of their funds for political propaganda, if the Labor party is to be kept alive. There is, for instance, the organization work in constituencies at present held or likely to be contested by the party. The last general election taught the party that it was absolutely essential to maintain an efficient organization in these constituencies. The cost of this cannot be borne by the state, and so long as the Osborne judgment stands it is illegal to use a single cent of trade union money for the purpose.

Tin plates continue in active request and prices rule very firm. I. C. 20 by 14 by 112 sheets are quoted $3.31 to $3.34; oil sizes, 18¾ by 14 by 124 sheets, $3.43 to $3.46, and odd sizes on the basis of $3.43 to $3.46. Ternes show a further expansion of demand both for home and foreign account, and I. C. 28 by 20 by 112 sheets are steady at $5.84 to $6. Galvanized sheets are meeting a wider demand, and makers are now asking $56.25 to $57.50 basis for 24 gauge corrugated sheets. The local steel bar mills find fair employment, and $35 is quoted for either Bessemer or Siemens bars. Tin plate shipments were

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

The Vengeance of Eternal Fire.

TEXT -"Even as Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities about them . . . are set forth as for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."--Jude 7.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 14—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle spoke here twice today to large and attentive audiences. We report one of his discourses from the following text: **"Even as Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities about them . . . are set forth for an examples, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."** (Jude 7.) He said in part:

My text is one of the strongest of those which once we erroneously misunderstood to teach eternal torment of the non-elect. Coming to the text with our minds filled with the wrong impressions respecting the character of the Almighty Creator and respecting his purpose toward humanity, it is easy for us to misunderstand the words of St. Jude. So deeply were the erroneous thoughts impressed upon our minds from childhood that, irrational though they were, we considered them fundamental theology. In like manner we wrested to our own confusion and injury many Scriptures, reading into them what they do not say and ignoring what they do say. As, for instance, the messages of Holy Writ to the effect that "all the wicked will God destroy;" that "the wages of sin is death;" that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die;" that there is no eternal life out of Christ. All these and others we warped and twisted away from their beautiful and simple teaching and made out of them "doctrines of devils" with which we alarmed ourselves and those committed to our instruction.

We thank God that gradually the eyes of our understanding are opening to discern the great Truth that the testing of the Church in the present Age and the testing of the world at large in the coming Age will be as to worthiness for eternal life or worthiness of eternal death—everlasting destruction — the Second Death from which there will be no redemption, no resurrection, no recovery. As St. Peter declares, Those who enter into it will be like brute beasts made to be taken and destroyed—annihilated.

SODOM'S GUILT AND PUNISHMENT.

Sodom and surrounding cities were profligate and licentious to the extreme and Divine Justice decreed that their course must not continue but that they should be made an example of—a lesson to others of the Divine displeasure against all such licentiousness. Accordingly we read that fire and brimstone were rained from heaven to the utter destruction of these cities, the place of which is now marked by the Dead Sea. The Sodomites were obliterated and only their name and history have come down to us. Their utter destruction by eternal fire or heavenly fire rained upon them was a complete destruction. Their experiences picture forth the utter destruction of all whom God will finally reject as unworthy of eternal life—not that fire and brimstone would be rained upon all, but that utter destruction will come upon all disapproved by the Almighty. Who thinks that St. Judge meant that the fire that destroyed the Sodomites was an eternal one? Whoever thinks that it is still burning as a literal blaze should take a look at the picture of the Dead Sea and note that there are no fires there. The thought is that the fire, which is a symbol of destruction, did its work thoroughly, completely, leaving not a vestige of these condemned to destruction.

The Sodomites all went to hell—to the Bible hell—to the state of death. But they did not go to he hell which was manufactured by our forefathers during the dark ages, a hell of eternal torture. We have Bible testimony on the subject, which we will produce. They are unconscious now like the remainder of the dead, waiting for the resurrection. And the resurrection opportunity will come to them, as well as to all the remainder of Adam's race, because they, as well as all others, are redeemed by the precious blood of Christ—by the sacrifice which he finished at Calvary. This is not speculative. We have the words of the Master himself on the subject. Let us take our information, our wisdom from the proper quarter. Then our doubts and fears and misunderstandings will speedily flee away.

NOT A SECOND CHANCE.

We will produce Bible testimony showing that the Sodomites will be released and come forth during the mediatorial reign of Messiah to enjoy a share of the blessings then to be poured out upon Israel and the world, and to have an opportunity of coming into harmony with God and gaining eternal life. But we know that straightway somebody will say, No, Pastor Russell, that would be a second chance, and God has nowhere promised a second chance to any. Furthermore it would be be-littling to the Divine Government to suppose that God, after giving one fair trial to a man and reaching a decision would conclude to give him another trial, as though Divine Justice were unable to determine the worthiness or unworthiness of the individual for eternal life in one trial or testing.

We fully agree with this sentiment, but call attention to the fact that the Sodomites did not enjoy one trial for life. They and all mankind were "born in sin, shapen in iniquity; in sin did their mothers conceive them." They were born under the sentence, "Dying thou shalt die." Neither they nor anyone else, therefore, could be placed upon trial for a future life everlasting or death everlasting, until released from the original sentence of death under which they were born. And no release from that death sentence was granted to anybody until the Redeemer came and died, "the Just for the unjust," that, "as by a man came death, by a man also might come the resurrection of the dead."

Only those, therefore, who have been born since Jesus' day could be released from the original penalty, or could be placed on trial for life or death eternal. Only the Church, therefore, accepts this proposition. To this agrees the words of the Apostle, "If we sin wilfully after that we have come to a knowledge of the Truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin (such having enjoyed and misused their share of the original sacrifice)—nothing but a fearful looking forward to of judgment (sentence) and fiery indignation, which will devour the adversaries of God—in the Second Death (Heb. 10: 26). The Sodomites, therefore, did not enjoy any chance of eternal life. They know not "the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved." Not only so, but the majority of mankind since Jesus' day have never heard the Gospel in the true sense of the word **hearing**—they have never understood, never appreciated, it, fully, rightly. Only the few, the Church, have this clear knowledge which gives opportunity for eternal life, or could bring them to the Second Death. Hearken to Jesus' words. "Blessed are your eyes, for they see and your ears, for they hear." The majority in our Lord's day and since have not seen and have not heard because, as St. Paul declares, "The God of this world hath blinded their minds." And he tells us that this is true of all except those who do believe.

MORE TOLERABLE FOR SODOMITES.

It may astonish some to know that Jesus, speaking of the judgment or trial of the world during the coming age, during his Mediatorial Kingdom, declared that that trial would be less severe upon the Sodomites than upon some of those people to whom he preached, who would also have a share in the opportunities of that epoch—an opportunity, with the Sodomites, of reconciliation to God and the attainment of eternal life. His words were, Woe unto you Charazzin and Bethsaida, for if the mighty works which have been done in you had been done in Sodom and Gomorrah, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. Therefore I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment [the world's trial time, the Millennium] than for you. (Matt. 11: 22, 23.) What more could we ask upon this subject? What higher authority could be invoked than the Great Judge himself?

It will not do to say that Jesus did not refer to the same licentious Sodomites mentioned by St. Jude in our text. It will not do to say that Jesus meant some Sodomites living in his day, because there were none. The Master distinctly tells us that "the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained down fire and brimstone from heaven and destroyed them all." (Luke 17: 29.) When our Lord declares that "it shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the day of judgment than for Capernaum" and the other cities in which he preached he implies that it will still be tolerable for those people who heard him and rejected his message. He says, "Thou Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven [honored most highly as the center of Messiah's ministry] shalt be brought down to hell—to hades—to the grave, to destruction. Nevertheless the time will come when all that go down to hades, the Bible hell, the grave, will come forth to trial, to judgment, and to thorough testing as to their willingness or unwillingness to accept the grace of God in Christ—restitution to human perfecton and eternal life.

Those who will reject that glorious opportunity will die the Second Death. The use made or not made of light and priviliges and opportunities of the present time will have to do with future conditions. In proportion as light has been sinned against will be the steepness of the journey back again.

"THUS IT IS WRITTEN."

This Gospel Age, which began with our Lord's sufferings and trying experiences, and which has continued those experiences with his followers, has for its object the preparation, the qualification, of those who will be the Judges of the world in the coming Age. They must all be developed in the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit— meekness, patience, brotherly kindness, love," else they will not be fit to be the Judges of mankind by and by. It is required that all become copies of the Redeemer, God's dear Son. St. Paul tells us this, saying, "Know ye that the saints shall judge the world?" and that God has foreordained that all of these judges must be copies of his Son?—Rom. 8: 29; 1 Cor. 6: 2.

Come back with me to the Old Testament Scriptures and note how the Divine Spirit dictated this matter of the future trial of the Sodomites to one of the prophets and caused it to be written for our instruction. Alas! as Jesus said, we have been "slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." (Luke 24: 25.) Through Ezekiel, the Prophet, the Lord explains that when the restitution time shall come at the Second Advent of our Lord in the glory of his Kingdom, then the Divine blessing will come upon Israel now cast off. Nor will the blessing of Messiah's Kingdom come upon Israel only. It will extend to all the families of the earth. Through the Prophet the Lord specially emphasized to Israel her two sister nations, Sodom and Samaria. The Lord pointed out that in the day of their pride and prosperity they disdained these sister nations as being far beneath them and unworthy of their notice in every way. But in the restitution times (Acts 3: 19) they will be glad to have a share of the Divine favor in conjunction with these nations formerly despised.

The Lord declares that it is not because of the unworthiness of any of these that he proposes their restitution, but because of his glorious character for his name's sake. Let us quote to you this remarkably clear statement of the Divine purposes future and let us notice that it is emphatically declared that the ones to be restored and blessed are the very ones who perished in the days of Lot. We read:

"Sodom thy sister hath not done . . . as thou hast done . . . Behold, this was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom, pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness was not in her . . . neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and the needy. And they were haughty, and committed abomination before me; therefore I took them away as I saw good (God did not see good to take them to a hell of eternal torture; but he did see good to destroy them and to make them an example of the destruction of all ultimately displeasing to him after enjoying a knowledge of his grace and an opportunity for eternal life.

"Thou also which hast condemned thy sister nations bear thine own shame for thy sins . . . They are more righteous than thou (as Jesus declared). When I shall bring again their captivity (bring them from the prison-house of death) . . . then will I bring again the captivity of thy captives in the midst of them; that thou mayest bear thine own shame and mayest be confounded in all that thou hast done, in that thou art a comfort unto them. When thy sisters Sodom and her daughters shall return to their former estate, and Samaria and her daughters return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate . . . I will remember my Covenant with them in the days of thy youth and I will give unto them an everlasting Covenant (the New Law Covenant of which Messiah is the Mediator and which, under his Mediatorial Kingdom shall bless Israel and all who will come into Israel under the glorious terms of that New Covenant). —Jer. 31: 31.

Then thou shalt remember thy ways and be ashamed when thou shall receive thy sisters, thine elder and thy younger; and I will igve them unto thee for daughters, but not by thy covenant (not under your present Law Covenant, but under the New Law Covenant and its better Mediator) . . . that thou mayest remember and be confounded and never open thy mouth any more, because of thy shame when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God.—Ezek. 16: 48-63.

LENGTH AND BREADTH—HEIGHT AND DEPTH.

How wonderful it at first seems to us to find that we really have a good, kind, loving God and not an unmerciful and vengeful one! So grossly were we deceived respecting his character by the traditions handed down from the past that we gave him the reverence of fear, rather than that of love and devotion. The clearer light comes to us as a fresh revelation of the meaning of the Apostle's words when he wrote about "length and breadth and height and depth of the love of God which passeth all understanding."

The words of the Lord through the prophet come to our minds, "Fear not their fear, neither be afraid." "Their fear of me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of man." "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my plans higher than your plans." Oh! thank God that it is so! To all eternity we shall praise God that he did not allow our forefathers to make him or change his character. Yes, and he is the same yesterday, today and forever. He changes not. The great, wise, just, loving plan for the salvation of mankind which he is now carrying out was the very one which he purposed in himself before the world was created." The plan of selecting the Church through fiery trials, through the straight gate and narrow way for nineteen centuries, was what he purposed in advance; for the Apostle says that he foreknew the Church in Christ.

Likewise the times of restitution soon to come for the world of mankind he foreknew and predestinated and made all the arrangements for, just as they are being carried out now. The end will be glorious. His name will shine resplendently when the mists have cleared away and when the sun of righteousness shall arise with healing in his beams scattering all the darkness and degradation of sin and superstition.

"Then we will see what God hath wrought!
Then we will praise him, praise him as we ought."

"TO YOU IT IS GIVEN."

We are well aware that only the few can see the beauties of this subject as we see them. We are aware that only those to whom it is given to know will understand in the sense of fully appreciating the depth of the Divine message. But we are sure that all such will rejoice more and more in the God of our salvation as they come to appreciate his worthiness of our love and confidence and devotion.

As for those who shall under Divine tests prove themselves sympathetic with iniquity, we are glad that the Divine sentence is that they shall have from the Eternal One a destruction total, complete—one from which there will be no recovery, no redemption, no resurrection. "They shall be as though they had not been." But all the willing and obedient shall have the blessing of the Lord unto life eternal —either on the spirit plane as members of the Church of the firstborns or on the human plane as members of the saved Israel restored to human perfection.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your valued paper furnished me by a brother subscriber, is very highly appreciated, and I hope to continue the subscription. The paper deserves special commendation, because of the fearless stand in the publication of such wonderful truths as are being brought out by Pastor Charles T. Russell. I have been a reader of the Bible for over 40 years, but Pastor Russell has made it plainer and more harmonious than anything that I have ever seen or read. Indeed, since reading after him the Bible is a new book, and it becomes the greatest pleasure of my life to read it.

I have also enjoyed the Pilate's Reports, but have lost the first paper containing the beginning of it. Please mail one, the first paper containing the report, and oblige.

Your friend and well wisher,
M. L. STAPLES

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order for my subscription for 1909, 1910 on to March, 1911.

We appreciate the good style you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in, and look forward each week to the coming of your paper as a welcome guest. Please send us last week's issue of your paper, August 4, as we didn't get it. Thanking you, I am,

Respectfully,
EDGAR A. THOMPSON

Waterford, Conn., Aug. 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed please find 30 cents, for which send as many copies of July 28 issue of The Tribune as amount will cover.

The sermon of Pastor Russell under said date is grand; am sending for a few copies for the purpose of mailing to my friends. God bless you in the work you are doing, printing Pastor Russell's sermons every week, they are so heart cheering. Every Christian home should have the weekly visit of your valuable paper.

Yours in the Harvest Work,
G. F. W. THOMSON.

Orosi, Cal., Aug. 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am taking a number of papers that publish Pastor Russell's sermons, to encourage the work, but I esteem The Tribune above all of them for the good, large type and because I believe the editor is in sympathy with the truth. While we have love and charity for all, we have a special regard for those who are in the truth.

Yours sincerely,
A. C. MORGAN.

Miller, Mo., Aug. 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find inclosed P. O. order for which kindly send to my address as below, extra copies of Labor Tribune, date of August 4, 1910. Brother Russell's excellent sermon in that copy is so good I want it to give away to some to my friends.

There is only one man in the world today,
Who can say for the Lord in a peerless way,
What only is needed and best to say,
And his name is Russell, Charles Tay.

Truly your friend,
DR. C. P. POWLEY.

Hudson Falls, N. Y., August 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order for another year's renewal. Please start my subscription from July first, and send the back numbers from that issue, as I do not like to miss a single number containing Pastor Russell's sermons. Should have renewed before this, but have been extremely busy in various matters. Have read some of the sermons in other papers, but do not seem "at home" with them. The Tribune appeals to me as being the best of them all, that publish Brother Russell's sermons. And I also enjoy the little notes of appreciation from the dear friends in the various parts of the country.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. GEORGE E. BROOKS.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

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PILATE'S REPORT.

I neglected to hand you the closing portion of the Pontius Pilate letter in time to get it into your last issue. You noticed, of course, it was not finished. The remainder reads as follows:

J. A. BOHNET.

"The report that Jesus had risen from the dead created more excitement even than the crucifixion. As to its truth I cannot say for certain, but I have made some investigation of the matter; so you can examine for yourself, and see if I am in fault, as Herod represents.

"Joseph buried Jesus in his own tomb. Whether he contemplated his resurrection or calculated to cut him another, I cannot tell. The day after he was buried, one of the priests came to the praetorium and said they were apprehensive that the Disciples intended to steal the body of Jesus and hide it, and then make it appear that he had risen from the dead, as he had foretold, and of which they were perfectly convinced. I sent him to the captain of the royal guard (Malcus) to tell him to take the Jewish soldiers, place as many around the sepulchre as were needed; then if anything should transpire they could blame themselves, and not the Romans.

"When the great excitement arose about the sepulchre being found empty, I felt a deeper solitude than ever. I sent for Malcus, who informed me he had placed his lieutenant, Ben Isham, with one hundred soldiers, around the sepulchre. He told me that Isham and the soldiers were greatly alarmed at what had occurred there that morning. I sent for this man Isham, who related to me, as near as I can recollect, the following circumstances: He said that about the beginning of the fourth watch they saw a soft and beautiful light over the sepulchre. He at first supposed the women had come to embalm the body of Jesus, as is their custom, but he could not understand how they had gotten through the guard. While these thoughts were passing through his mind, behold, the whole place was illuminated, and there seemed to be crowds of the dead in their shrouds; all shouting and filled with ecstasy, while all around and above was heard the sweetest music. The whole air seemed full of voices praising God. Then there seemed to be a reeling and swimming of the earth, so that he became so sick and faint that he could no longer stand on his feet. He said the earth seemed to swim from under him, his senses left him, so he knew not what else did occur. I asked him in what condition he was when he came to himself. He said he was lying on the ground with his face down. I asked him if he could not be mistaken as to the light. Was it not day approaching in the East? He said at first he thought of that, but at a stone's cast it was exceedingly dark; and then he remembered it was too early for day. I asked him if his dizziness was not from being awakened or from getting up too suddenly, as it sometimes had that effect. He said he had not slept at all, as the penalty for sleep on duty is death. He said he had allowed some of the soldiers to sleep at a time. Some were asleep then. I asked how long the scene lasted. He said he did not know, but he thought nearly an hour; it was hid by the light of approaching day. I asked him if he had gone to the sepulchre after coming to himself. He said no, because he was afraid; that just as soon as relief came they all went to their quarters. I asked him if he had been questioned by the priests. He said he had. They wanted him to say it was an earthquake, and that they were asleep, and offered money to say that the Disciples came and stole Jesus; but he saw no Disciples; he did not know the body was gone until he was told. I asked him what was the private opinion of those priests he had conversed with. He said that some of them thought Jesus was no man; that he was not a human being; that he was not the son of Mary; that he was not the same that was said to be born of the virgin in Bethlehem; that the same individual had been on earth before with Abraham and Lot, and at various times and places.

"It seems to me that, if the Jewish theory be true, these conclusions are correct, for they are in accord with this man's life, as is shown and testified to by both friends and foes, for the elements were no more in his hands than clay in the hands of the potter. He could convert water into wine; he could change death into life, disease into health; calm the sea; still the storm; call up a fish with a silver coin in its mouth. If he could do all these things, which he did, and many more, as the Jews all testified and it was doing these things that created enmity against him—he was not charged with criminal offenses, nor was he charged with violating any law, nor of wronging any individual in person, and all these facts are known to thousands, as well by foes as by friends—I am almost ready to say, as did Manulas at the cross, 'Truly this was the Son of God.'

"Now, noble sovereign, this is as near the facts in the case as I can arrive at, and I have taken pains to make the statement very full, so that you may judge of my conduct upon the whole, as I hear that Antipater has said many harsh things of me in this matter. With the promise of faithfulness and good wishes to my noble sovereign, I remain,

"Your obedient servant,
"PONTIUS PILATE."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Fred Greenough, Portsmouth.
L. R. Stenchcomb, Annapolis.
D. F. Harrington, Woodstock.
J. E. West, Woodstock.
J. B. Zook, Pomeroy.
O. W. Ortrander, Cleveland.
Edgar P. Thompson, Logansport.
Miss Cora Robinson, St. Louis.
Mrs. M. J. Pelefish, Pratt.
Mrs. G. W. Rossier, Wallington.
Mrs. E. D. Bronner, Detroit.
Mrs. G. E. Brooks, Hudson Falls.
W. B. Schell, Logansport.

A sample copy of the National Labor Tribune is an invitation to subscribe.

CHICKEN RACES.

The Ridiculous "Hen Derby" Instituted by Sir John Astley.

It is said that the crowning triumph of Sir John Astley, that inventor of absurd contests, whose forte it was to arrange races between animals which nature apparently had made most unsuitable for the purpose, was the institution of the only races that ever took place between chickens.

The story is that the idea came to Sir John during a visit to a friend who kept a large number of hens. He noticed how rapidly the chickens used to scurry to their mother when food was thrown to her. This furnished the ingenious Sir John with a clever notion, and at mess, he then being quartered at Windsor, he accordingly unfolded to his brother officers his plans for a great chicken race.

He bought from a farmer a hen and a brood of chickens. Each officer was to choose a chicken and mark it with a ribbon, so that he could easily recognize it. The chickens were to be placed about fifty yards away from their mother, and whichever of them reached her first in answer to her cackle when food was thrown to her was to be adjudged the winner.

And so this ridiculous "hen Derby" came off in the barracks at Windsor and was witnessed by nearly the whole brigade of guards, who traveled down from London especially to see it.

The race was such a success that it was arranged to repeat it the following week. It might possibly have become a regular institution and a racing stable of chickens might have been added to the attractions at Windsor had not Sir John's chicken won on each occasion with such ease as to cause suspicion in the minds of his competitors. Indeed, it was found, it is said, that in both races Sir John had selected a sturdy young cockerel who was much too speedy for his sisters. When victory was a certainty for one particular competitor the contest, of course, lost interest, and so the chicken races at Windsor came to a sudden end.—New York Herald.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 38. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

TOM L. LEWIS MEETS HIS WATERLOO.

Special National Convention Rejects the Report Offered by His Committee and Adopts the Green Substitute--Illinois and All Other Existing Strikes Approved, a Special Tax Levied, Lewis' Organizers Dismissed and International Board Forbidden to Interfere With District Organizations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The special national convention ended here today with a complete and overwhelming defeat for President Lewis and his faction.

When it was announced last night that President Lewis had met a Waterloo at the hands of the miners in special convention in Tomlinson Hall, the storm, which had been breaking out fitfully since morning, rose to the point of fury, and in the heat of the debate that followed a riot occurred in the rear of the hall. One of the delegates, said to be from the Southwest, was cut about the head and face with a bottle.

The riot came near starting a general stampede, but President Lewis, who had resumed the chair, after the reign of John Mitchell during the roll call on the appeal from the chair, succeeded in bringing the convention back to order after several minutes of pandemonium.

The forces backing William Green, who had administered to Lewis the first decisive defeat of the convention, were determined to push the main question at once to issue—the question of adopting the substitute report offered by Green yesterday morning for the report of the special committee appointed to examine the objects for which the convention was called. The Lewis forces were equally determined that the question should not be pushed at once to issue, and began a system of filibuster. At an early hour this morning the convention was till in session, motions to adjourn having been repeatedly voted down.

President Lewis found he was defeated last night when a roll call vote showed 1,201 votes against sustaining the decision and 927 for it.

Following the report of the special committee yesterday morning William Green, former president of District 6, Ohio, attempted a substitute, but was ruled out of order by Lewis on constitutional grounds. Urged on by cries of "appeal!" Green appealed, and after a great uproar had been raised, Lewis submitted to the appeal and called John Mitchell to the chair.

After both sides had presented their case a count of heads showed 145 to sustain the chair against 637. A demand for roll call was followed.

Illinois voted solidly against Lewis; Indiana was fairly split and Ohio alone gave Lewis a majority.

Following the appeal decision, Green voted to adopt the substitute as a whole. A motion by Delegate Gilden of Pennsylvania to take up the substitute seriatum was tagled and Lewis boldly announced that even though the proposition is accepted by the convention those parts opposed to the constitution would not become law.

The roll call occupied all of the morning session, remaining after the rising vote was taken, and the entire afternoon session. Adjournment was taken at 5 o'clock, and after two hours' intermission the convention was called together again.

The transportation committee made a report at the opening of the morning session, showing that donations were made to 307 delegates amounting to $4,605. Of this amount $2,925 went to Illinois. This report was adopted after Delegate Charles Wallace of Farmersburg, Ind., explained that while his local was not on strike, the mine where the men were employed had been shut down for five weeks owing to a fire and for that reason he had claimed the donation of $15.

One of the squabbles that have characterized the convention took place about this time between Lewis and Delegate Crandall, who arose to ask a list of questions that he had carefully preserved. In the discussion it developed that Vice President Laurence of the Illinois District had addressed mass meetings to influence the delegates against the compromise.

Hardly had the Crandall row begun to assume the appearance of a past incident before the most serious of the breaks between McDonald of Illinois and Lewis occurred, and the question of the circular which McDonald admits having printed on the stationary of President Lewis, using the seal of the international organization, came up. McDonald's defense was that he had not ordered the circulars printed on the official stationery, but admitted that in giving the order he had sent a copy of it on the letter head, without specifying that he wanted any other. A question of dates occurred, and McDonald became confused and finally in an angry tone demanded where and when he would be tried, to which Lewis replied that he would learn through the constitution.

Mitchell took the floor and spoke in opposition to the ruling of the chair.

When the committee arrived in the hall at 10 o'clock President Fahey of Pennsylvania and E. S. McCullough of Michigan were called to the platform to represent the special committee and McCullough as secretary of the committee read the report with the preface: "We have done our best to bring in a report that we believe this committee can adopt. We have listened for several days to the contending parties and here are our deductions:

"We, your special committee appointed to consider and report the objects for which this special convention was called, have carefully considered the situation in the different strike districts as well as the situations in all sections of the country.

"The situation now confronting our organization is critical and requires our serious consideration. We believe that the international executive board and international president and the various district officials have done their duty in trying to bring about a settlement of the strikes in the different districts on a basis outlined by the Cincinnati convention, with such improvements as could be obtained.

"We recommend that this convention indorse the international executive board in endeavoring to obtain wage contracts in the various districts.

"That this convention reaffirm its faith in the trade agreement, and pledge itself to uphold by every possible means any agreement entered into by the United Mine Workers of America."

There was much more of it, but as it was not adopted there is no use reproducing it. The winning report, offered by William Green as a substitute for the report of the special miners' committee, and which President Lewis ruled out of order, thereby precipitating the storm that led to the defeat of Lewis on an appeal, is as follows:

"The call for this national convention states that the purpose for which it was convened and the questions to be considered are as follows:

"1. The strike situation in those districts where wage contracts have not been negotiated and agreed upon.

"2. To make clear the position of the United Mine Workers on the question of complying with and enforcing the terms of wage contracts.

"3. To take such action as necessary to require the officers and members of the United Mine Workers to respect and comply with the authority of the international executive board.

"4. To provide some effective meth-

(Continued on fourth page.)

NEW CASTLE VOTES TO GO TO WORK

Tin Workers There Take Step Urged Upon Them by National Labor Tribune--Not a Dissenting Vote--It is Declared that McArdle and Executive Board Finally Stand Ready to Take Step Requested by the Resolution.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

NEW CASTLE, Aug. 23.—The death knell of the strike of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet, Iron and Tin Plate Workers against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company was sounded Saturday when a resolution requesting that the national executive board of the A. A. call off the strike was adopted unanimously at a joint meeting of the John F. Ward and Pride of New Castle lodges.

The resolution was introduced by David J. Davis, treasurer of the local advisory committee of the strikers, and one of the men who have led the local strikers in the memorable struggle just ended. It was seconded by Zake Lones, president of the advisory board. Both men have been foremost in the fight against the "open shop" policy of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and for this reason their action Saturday is regarded as final. It means the end of the struggle. The leaders refuse to longer permit the men to remain idle and within one or two weeks the old men who for years toiled in the Greer and Shenango mills will again be at work there.

The introduction of the resolution was made under most dramatic circumstances. No one was aware what was about to happen when Mr. Davis arose and secured recognition. Not even Zake Lones, who later seconded the motion to adopt the resolution, knew that Mr. Davis was to propose ending the strike. The reading of the resolution went on amid breathless silence. When the full purport of it became evident there was a moment of stillness, then an uproar and tumult. With the directness and honesty that has characterized his conduct throughout the trying months of the strike, Mr. Davis told the men that he was convinced that the time had come for them to end the struggle and go to work. He declared that he had worked heart and soul for the success of the strike and that as long as there was any prospect of success he had not been willing to entertain the idea of surrender. Those days are now past. The strike is lost. Our men are idle and many of them have left New Castle to seek work elsewhere. The sacrifices demanded are too heavy to be met. Men in other mills are weary of paying the assessments, without which the strike cannot go on. We have shown that we are willing to fight for our principles. There can be no doubt in the minds of all familiar with the fact that we have fought a courageous fight and have kept the faith.

Mr. Lones followed Mr. Davis and his defense of the resolution was candid and able. When the vote was called for there was not a dissenting vote. It meant that the strike was over and the men left the hall quietly, relieved that the long, bitter struggle was over, and cheered by the thought that they had surrendered only when all hope of winning was gone.

This morning copies of the resolution were sent to President McArdle and to all lodges of the Amalgamated Association. It is absolutely certain that McArdle will call the national executive board together probably this week. From inside sources it is learned that both McArdle and the members of the board are finally convinced that the strike is lost. It was fitting that New Castle, the biggest tin mill point in the country and the storm center of the strike, should end it.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Davis requests that President McArdle call together the national executive board not later than August 27 (next Saturday). It can be stated definitely that McArdle was advised as to the probable nature of the meeting here Saturday and expressed himself as content to carry out the wishes of the men. The national executive board is also known to be in thorough sympathy with the resolution and there is no doubt that the strike will be officially called off within the next few days. The members of the board are Peter McArdle, president of the A. A.; John Williams of Pittsburg; Llewellyn Lewis, Martins Ferry; Ben F. Jones, Pittsburg, and George Bender, Pittsburg.

The strike was the result of the announcement on June 1, 1909, by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company of its determination, after July 1, 1909, to run its plants open shop. The announcement of the company carried with it a new scale of wages, which was a slight reduction over that of the year then expiring.

On July 1 the men left their posts and on July 15 the cold mill men joined the striking Amalgamated Association or hot mill men, and for some weeks the mills were seriously handicapped. However, the company showed its determination to fight as stubbornly as the men, and within a week or 10 days after the strike was fairly started the company began importing non-union men. There was more or less trouble with the result that on July 19 the company brought a trainload of strikebreakers here from Cleveland, and arming them with clubs, marched them down from the P. & L. E. depot to the Shenango tin mill.

Ten thousand men, women and children followed these strike-breakers and there was a state of riot here for several hours. Several men on both sides went to the hospital and the day was the worst, in respect to disorder, that New Castle ever experienced. That day resulted in state troops being brought to New Castle.

More or less disorder marked the future course of the strike. The company imported all of the men it wanted and there was much ill-feeling toward them, but not merely so much as toward the strikers who would quit the ranks of the strikers and return to work. Yet there were several hundred of the latter.

It was apparent soon after the state troops were brought here that the strikers had no chance of winning. Many of the tin workers had come out on strike just to please their fellow workmen. They had talked against the advisability to strike, yet they were carried away by the fierceness of the resentment. These men were the first to see that the strike would never be won, and they were the ones who began soon going back to work. In a short time the majority of the strikers saw the error of continuing a losing strike and they wished their lodges to take a vote on the matter of continuing the strike, but the leaders in the lodges were always able to keep the vote from being taken. The result was that those who did not favor continuing the strike quit the lodge and many of them went back into the mills, while the lodges have been kept up by the most radical of the striking element.

That the majority of the still loyal Amalgamated men were in favor of ending the strike was apparent a month ago, when a vote was taken in all lodges asking President McArdle to call a special convention to call off the strike. That special convention referred the matter back to the various lodges, with the result that where a fair vote was taken the lodges voted to end the strike.

STRIKE OFFICIALLY DECLARED OFF

Announcement was made Tuesday night by P. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, that the strike against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will be ended Saturday. A meeting of the executive board of the organization was held Tuesday and the decision was reached.

President McArdle states that while the strike would be officially declared off next Saturday, he was not in a position to say when the men would return to work.

ANOTHER TRIBUNE POLICY RECEIVES VINDICATION.

In view of the overwhelming vote of the New Castle tin workers in favor of ending the sheet and tin mill strike, it may be of interest to recall The National Labor Tribune's editorial of October 28, 1909, urging the A. A. officials to take the action now pressed upon them by the lodges. That editorial said in part:

"The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers should call off the strike of the sheet and tin plate workers who belong to that association. The strike is hopelessly lost and no friend of either the Amalgamated Association as an organization or of its striking members will attempt to gainsay the fact.

"The National Labor Tribune has supported the Amalgamated Association in every fight it ever made, from the first one to the last: but we can no longer support this one because we know, as everybody looking the truth squarely in the face now knows, that every chance of victory disappeared a month ago. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is operating its principal plants at close to their full capacity. If the output of the mills is not as large as it was before the strike was declared, it is at least near enough to that point to convince every honest investigator of the situation that in a month more the company will have placed itself in such a position as to be indifferent whether the strikers return to work or not.

"The men who are out on strike are skilled workmen and naturally are more valuable to any employer than the ordinary substitutes. But in every such contest as this the substitute has the advantage of promising he employer freedom from strike disturbance. And no strike ought to be prolonged to the point at which the substitute begins to be a skilled workman himself and the employer begins to consider him a permanent employe. The sheet and tin plate strike reached that dangerous stage (dangerous for the strikers) some time ago.

"We plead in sympathy for the strikers and their wives and children. There may be some of those who have been deceived into thinking that they still have a chance for victory, but we know that there are others who no longer fondle that delusion. At Sharon, at New Castle, at Youngstown, at Elwood there are scores of good, loyal Amalgamated men wearied by four months' profitless and losing struggle, and disheartened by the cries of hungry wives and children, who want to return to work and return now before it is everlastingly too late. That chance to return is absolutely the only thing that can be saved out of the association's latest disaster. In the name of decency let it be given to them."

Receivership May End Columbus Car Strike

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.—Governor Harmon and the presidents of local banks were in conference at the executive office today for the purpose of discussing the local street car situation. The governor has already conferred privately with a number of local financiers and business men for the purpose of seeing what influence can be brought to bear on Manager Stewart to secure his consent to arbitration.

It became known here that Attorney John L. Rogers of Cincinnati has been employed by a large number of stockholders of the Columbus Railway & Light Company, who reside outside of Columbus to bring an application for a receiver for the company. He continued that unless some action toward arbitration was made either today or tomorrow he had been instructed by the stockholders to bring suit with the object of having a receiver appointed.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Attempts to Weaken British Parliamentary Labor Party by Financial Injunctions--General Unrest Amongst British Workers Spreading--Twenty-first International Convention of Miners at Brussels--Tinplates Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—With injunction following injunction in rapid succession the future outlook for the Parliamentary Labor party is causing great uneasiness to its supporters. Nevertheless, I am assured that the party will have little difficulty in keeping afloat until they secure the reversal of the Osborne judgment, provided of course a general election does not intervene. In that case the situation would assume a very critical aspect. In anticipation of a general election in the spring of this year the party had prepared a scheme for reducing the number of its candidatures to about 50, as against 78 in January. Should the election come early next year it is understood that every effort will be made to maintain the number of candidatures at that figure, but of course the recent injunctions will involve some readjustment of the rules governing the financing of candidates. It is just possible that in the case of several sitting members their respective unions may not be in a position to give them financial backing. In that case the head office of the party will follow the course adopted with the railway men's candidtaes at the last election by paying their expenses out of the central fund and treating it as a loan to the unions cocerned. Another suggestion is that some of the members whose unions are debarred from financing them should be run as Independent Labor party candidates, as it is believed that that body has sufficient funds to meet any calls of this character.

The five years' truce in the spinning trade was signed at Manchester on August 8. The representatives of the the three bodies concerned—the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' association, the Operative Spinners' Amalgamated, and the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamated—have also agreed to the addition to the agreement of the following explanatory notes: At any time after July 15, 1915, either side may give the requisite one month's notice of a 5 per cent advance or reduction in wages, as per clause 1 hereof.

When the next advance or reduction takes place no further advance or reducton shall be sought for by employers of employed until after the expiration of at least two years from the date of such advance or reduction, as per clause 1 hereof. Until the present agreement was arrived at the period which must elapse after the change in the wages list before another change could be made was one year. The alteration to two years has now been embodied in the Brooklands agreement, and on August 8 the amended clause was signed by the responsible officials.

The feeling of unrest in the British trade unions is very marked and it tends to increase day by day. The majority of the Clyde shipyard workers have now voted on the question of the employers' proposals or those of their own joint committee, and, as already indicated, the large majority is in favor of holding out for an advance of wages on the first full pay in September. Three of the large branches of the Boilermakers' society in the upper branches voted on August 9, and in each case the result was practically unanimous against the employers' proposals. So far as the Northeast coast is concerned, the voting is also stated to have been for rejecting the employers' proposals. No sectional votes will be announced, but after the result has been ascertained today it will be made known to the employers, who will in all probability meet next week to again consider the situation.

Havelock Wilson, addressing a meeting of seamen and firemen at Bristol, August 11, said that unless the shipowners would consent to the formation of a board of conciliation for the settlement of the wages question on a national basis they would send delegates to the forthcoming international congress of seamen to say that the time had come to make a national, or, if desired, an international stoppage. At meetings all over the country they were unanimous on the question of a national stoppage, and he believed dock laborers everywhere would support them. It was a movement independent of local disputes, such as that of the firemen of the Adriatic, and at the proper time he would give the signal.

Literature, urging seamen and firemen to a national strike is being widely circulated by the National Sailors' and Fireemn's union. One of the circulars says: "At over 40 meetings held in many ports, some 40,000 seamen have already decided in favor of taking a two weeks' vacation. The principal point is to get you to take it all at one time. The seamen of the world are the only slaves today. You are the only workmen who can be imprisoned for quitting your work."

Another document sets forth the demands which the union will bring before the Copenhagen conference on August 20:

1. A uniform scale of wages in all ports and for all grades in the British Isles.

2. A manning scale.

3. The right of seamen to have a representative of their union present at the time of the engagement.

4. The abolition of all federated offices; ships' officers only to have the sole right to select and engage the men they have to work.

5. The abolition of all medical tests or examinations by federation doctors before signing articles.

General Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated society of Railway Servants declared that dissatisfaction existed among railwaymen at the continuation of the conciliation scheme under present conditions. He continued:

"According to the scheme the general board representative of both railway company and the men should be called together in case of any difficulty, and in the event of thot body differing about the interpretation of the award the matter should be referred to the arbitrator for his verdict. There is nothing, however, actually stated in the scheme to force a company to convene the central board. Several, including the Midland and the North British, have steadily declined to do so, and have insisted on the men accepting the interpretation placed on the award by the companies. To this the men naturally object. It was, we claim, supposed to be a conciliation scheme, and the conciliating machinery should be allowed to work. If it was, the central boards would be called together when necessary and then the arbitrator might be consulted, a course which cannot be taken by one side only. In the case of some companies, such as the London & Northwestern, the scheme is working smoothly. Formerly the Great Northern put difficulties in the way, but recently they have consented to facilitate the scheme by calling the central board when desired. There will undoubtedly be much dissatisfaction against those companies which are still acting unreasonably, but I am hopeful that they will appreciate the common sense of our position and that an outbreak will be prevented. The society is in negotiation with the companies concerned."

The twenty-first international congress of miners has been sitting at Brussels during the current week and a large number of resolutions have been discussed deeply affecting the working conditions of miners in all countries. The appointment of workingmen inspectors, with a practical knowledge of mining was the subject of the two resolutions from Great Britain and Germany. The nationalization of the mines was the subject of resolutions from both the French and Belgian miners. The resolutions were on somewhat similar lines to those which have been adopted by the Miners' Federation at their annual meeting. Three resolutions on the wage question from Germany, France and Belgium all contained indications of the influence of the international movement in the endeavor to secure for all mine workers any improvement in conditions obtained by the mine workers of any other nation.

On the wage question the miners of France, Germany and Belgium are all seeking to secure wage agreements on similar lines to those obtaining in the British coal fields of a fixed minimum wage. The improvement of the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

Most Comforting Words of Life.

TEXT--"Comfort One Another With These Words."--1 Thes. 4:18.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today to large audiences. We report one of his discourses from the following text: **"Comfort one another with these words."** (1 Thess. 4: 16.) He said in part:

One of the wonderful things about the Bible and the Christianity founded upon the Bible's teachings is the fact that it contains so much sympathy—comfort for the bereaved, the sorrowing, the troubled. This is not true of any other book or any other religion in the world. And who is there that does not at some time in life need sympathy, need encouragement, need a powerful and loving friend such as our Bible assures us our God is to all who will accept his favor?

But our great Adversary, Satan, seeks to make the light appear dark and the darkness appear light. He seeks to negative the testimonies of God's Word, and, to a very great degree his deceptions have been successful, as is witnessed by the creeds of Christendom. Practically all of our creeds, even though they assert that God is gracious, merciful, kind and loving, contradict this description of him and his Plan for humanity in monstrous terms, fiendish in the extreme. The majority of creeds tell us of his foreordination and pre-arrangement of whatsoever comes to pass and that this signifies that a saintly handful will gain eternal life in joy in heaven and that the unsaintly thousands of millions of heathendom and Christendom are equally foreordained to spend an eternity of torture foreknown, foreintended and provided for before their creation. Is there comfort in this? Is such a plan God-like or Satanic? Could any intelligent and good being rejoice in such a plan of damnation or sincerely worship an Almighty God who would so misuse his unlimited power to distress his creatures, "born in sin, shapen in iniquity; in sin did their mothers conceive them."

The minority of Christian creeds declare the same results, but that they were not designed of God, not foreknown by him, not predestination. They tell us in other words that we have an incompetent God, well-meaning, but deficient in wisdom and in power. Is there any comfort in this? Would it assuage the grief and pain of those suffering in eternal torment if they could be assured that their lot was such, not because of Divine premeditation and design, but because of Divine incompetence? Surely there is no comfort to be had from such a view!

After all we Protestants did not make much of an improvement upon the theory held by our forefathers against which we protested in the sixteenth century. Surely purgatorial tortures of a few centuries are no worse, no less comforting than our Protestant conceptions of an eternity of torture for all the non-elect. Our Catholic forefathers manufactured Purgatory without a shred of Scripture upon which to base the theory. They built it with their imaginations; they invented its fires and tortures. Our Protestant forefathers, using their imaginations, gave us an eternal torment hell—not more tangible, not more Scriptural than Purgatory. They did indeed use a Scriptural term—sheol, hades, hell—but, overlooking the fact that these words all signify the state of death, the condition of the dead, they wrested the language and warped it in an unscriptural manner to signify torture. The penalty or "wage of sin is death." They made of it torture everlasting, without the slightest authority of Scripture except a misunderstood and misapplied parable, which, rightly understood, teaches a totally different lesson.

Our contention is that during the dark ages the Church lost sight of the true Gospel message of comfort, rest, help, held out by the Lord as a special boon and reward for the weary and heavy-laden, to attract them. During the dark ages we substituted another Gospel containing no comfort, and therewith we sought to drive men to love, serve, worship, adore, a God we erroneously pictured as meaner and in every way worse than the worst of his fallen creatures. Is it not time for us to get back to the Gospel of our text, the Gospel of comfort, of sympathy, of gracious promises? The false Gospel has surely lost its power. People are becoming too intelligent to endure it. As a consequence attendance at Churches is decreasing and reverence for God is diminishing. Infidelity called Higher Criticism, etc., is increasing.

The need of the hour is the Gospel of comfort. St. Paul declares what we all know, namely, that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God." Here we see the necessity for this Gospel of comfort. We also see that God has provided it and that it is coming to the world in the end of this Age, in the dawning of the new Age. It will come to the world in general as soon as the elect Church shall have been selected and, by the "First Resurrection" power, glorified with her Lord as his Kingdom class, as the glorified sons of God whose mission it will be to bless all the families of the earth.

"FATHER OF MERCIES—GOD OF ALL COMFORT."

When St. Paul says, "Knowing the terrors of the Lord," he evidently refers to the fact that our Creator has declared that "the wage of sin is death" (not eternal torment); that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die" (not live in torment); that "all the wicked will God destroy" (not preserve in fire); and that only such as come into vital relationship with the Redeemer can have everlasting life. Knowing these things respecting the Divine government we persuade men everywhere, "Be ye reconciled to God"—and thus attain the only eternal life which he promised.

But, on the other hand, note the kindly description of our God which the Apostle furnishes. "Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, the God of all comfort; who comforteth us in all of our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any tribulation, by the comfort with which we ourselves are comforted of God. For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our comfort also aboundeth by Christ. And whether we be afflicted, it is for your comfort and salvation . . . or whether we be comforted, it is for your comfort and salvation . . . knowing that ye are partakers of the sufferings, so shall ye be also of the comfort."—2 Cor. 1: 3-7.

What a wonderful statement respecting the Divine intentions for the comfort of the world and the comfort of the Church, all proceeding from "the God of all comfort." Nothing written in any sacred books of any people at any time reveals such a God as the God of the Bible—a God infinite in Justice, Wisdom, Power and Love. It is he that is working all things according to the counsel of his own good will," for the ultimate comfort and salvation of as many of his creatures as will accept his favors, after being brought to a knowledge of the Truth respecting them. The Church is now comforted dulrng this Gospel Age (saved to the highest plane of the heavenly nature) and during the coming Age the world is to be comforted and saved to the human nature—as many as will. For the world this means the glorious opportunity of the mediatorial reign of Christ which will constitute their time of restitution, uplifting, resurrection to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed by the precious blood of Christ.—Acts 3: 19-21.

"COMFORT—WITH THESE WORDS."

Our text not only tells of comfort, but that this comfort is to be attained and enjoyed through words—through instructions, through God's teaching, through human channels and agencies. Thus, as the Apostle declares, "God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son." And God's Son used his twelve apostles as his special mouthpieces to declare the Father's will, the word or message of comfort. And in turn God is pleased to use human instrumentalities for the explanation of his gracious message—for the enlightenment of his people—that the faithful and obedient may have the necessary words of life for their comfort.

In order to appreciate the meaning of our text we must consider the words of the Apostle preceding it, beginning with the 13th verse. He declares, "I would not have you be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope." All Christian people agree that the word sleep here refers to those who died. They are not asleep in heaven, of course, for there all is wakefulness and intelligence and joy. They are not asleep in Purgatory, of course, for, according to our Catholic friends, sleep there would be an impossibility. They are not asleep in an orthodox hell, for, according to the description given by Protestants, none could sleep there. Where, then, are those who are "asleep?" St. Paul says that we should not be ignorant concerning them. Have we not been ignorant in the past—foolishly ignorant? We have ignored the Apostle's words entirely. We have refused to believe that any are asleep and claim that all are awake, alive—a few in heaven or joy, the many in Purgatory or eternal torture. But St. Paul was right! The entire Bible teaches that all who die fall asleep. Thus we learn of St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, that he "fell asleep" (stoned to death). We read of the good and bad, kings and peasants, falling asleep in death. We read that King David slept with his fathers—some of them good, some of them bad. We read that Abraham slept with his fathers—some of them heathen. The Bible tells us where they sleep and that they all will be awakened from the sleep of death in due time—in the resurrection during Messiah's reign of a thousand years. The Prophet declares that "Many that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to life everlasting and some to shame and lasting contempt."—Dan. 12: 2.

Those who will be awakened from the sleep of death unto resurrection of life will be the blessed and holy, the saintly, who will be associated with Messiah in the Kingdom work for the blessing and uplifting of the non-elect. Those who will be awakened from the sleep of death to shame and age-lasting contempt will be the non-elect world. Their shame will be in proportion as they have enjoyed light, knowledge and opportunity and have failed rightly to appreciate and use these. They will have contempt from their fellows, in proportion as their shortcomings of the present time will be shown up. Many highly esteemed amongst men will be awakened to that shame and age-lasting contempt. But their case will not be a hopeless one. Much of their weakness and dereliction were the result of Adam's transgression and the sinful conditions which have resulted (including unfavorable environment). God has provided in Christ redemption for all from the sins and weaknesses resulting from Adam's disobedience and thus the entire race of Adam is guaranteed an individual trial under favorable conditions—for life everlasting or death everlasting.

All who will render obedience to the laws and regulations of Messiah's Kingdom will begin to rise up, up, up, out of their fallen, degraded condition of sin and be brought back to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary. In proportion as they will retrace their steps and come back into Divine fellowship their shame will decrease and their contempt also. Finally in the consummation of that age all who will may have attained full restoration and regeneration and freedom from shame and contempt. The unwilling and disobedient and rebellious will be destroyed in the Second Death—"twice dead, plucked up by the roots"—without hope of any further resurrection or restitution.

"COMFORT WITH THESE WORDS."

St. Paul urges that Christians should not be ignorant concerning those who are asleep—that they "sorrow not even as others who have no hope." It is bad enough to think of millions of the heathen as being totally extinct, hopelessly dead, without any prospects of a resurrection. The same would be true respecting our neighbors and friends, parents and children, brothers and sisters who are not saintly, who are not in "Christ Jesus," who are not walking after the Spirit, who are not heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord. And if it would be a sore trial to think of them as utterly destroyed in death and without hope of resuscitation, resurrection, how much worse would it have been when, in our misunderstanding of God's plans, we thought of them as being either in Purgatory or eternal torture. Such a false conception of the Divine plans is even worse than to believe them without hope and extinct.

The Apostle proceeds to point out the basis of this hope in these words, "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring (from the dead) with (by) him." (1 Thess. 4: 14.) So, then, the Apostle declares the resurrection hope is the Christian hope, and the basis of the hope of this resurrection is that Jesus died that he might be man's Ransomer—that he arose from the dead that he might be the great Deliverer of mankind, the Prophet, Priest and King of God, and that he might gather to himself the elect Church, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, as his joint-heir.

Christians, of course, in thinking of the resurrection of the dead, would primarily, chiefly, consider their dear ones of the household of faith; hence the Apostle continues his argument, saying, that those of the Church living at the time of the Second Advent will not precede or hinder those members of the Church who have died during the past centuries, for the dead in Christ shall arise first—shall be awakened first from the sleep of death.

"THEM THAT SLEEP IN JESUS."

We cannot think that the Apostle refers merely to the Church in this case, for inasmuch as in speaking of the resurrection of the dead, he refers both to the Church and to the world, the "resurrection of the just and of the unjust." So in this case he evidently refers both to the Church and to the world as "asleep in Jesus." The expression will be noted as different from another one of his respecting those who sleep in Christ. The latter expression evidently refers to the Church as the glorified members of The Christ. But in speaking of those asleep in Jesus he evidently has reference to the whole world of mankind. The whole world died in Adam without having a voice in the matter of their birth or trial or condemnation. "Condemnation came upon all because of one man's disobedience."

Likewise justification is to pass upon all of our race through the precious merit of Christ's sacrifice. The fact that he "died, the just for the unjust," constitutes his death a satisfaction price for the sins of the whole world.

From this standpoint, therefore, the whole world not only died in Adam, but now sleeps or waits unconsciously for a resurrection of the dead through the merit of our Redeemer's sacrifice. If we believe that Christ died for our sins and laid the foundation thus for his great work of blessing the world of mankind, including the Church, the first-fruits, let us believe also that God who began his good work will not stop until he shall have brought forth judgment unto victory—until all the redeemed world shall be brought to a knowledge of the Redeemer and of the Heavenly Father and to an opportunity for life everlasting through obedience. The world died in Adam—"In Adam all die." Jesus is the Redeemer of the world. "Even so all in Christ shall be made alive."

The message has reached the Church only, as yet. In due time it will reach every member of the race. The Church is already reckonedly quickened from the dead by the holy Spirit and will shortly be born from the dead in the "First Resurrection." The world, therefore, from the Divine standpoint is not dead in Adam now, but merely asleep in Jesus, waiting for the glorious time when, his Kingdom established, he shall call all mankind from the prison-house of death, from the tomb, that each may learn to the full of the grace of God in Christ, and have opportunity for attaining life everlasting.

These are the words in which we are to comfort one another—words of hope respecting the resurrection of the dead, both the just and the unjust—words of sympathy, words of assurance, words that show that God is better than all our fears; that yet in a little while he that shall come will establish his Kingdom—first the Church in glory and secondly Israel and all the families of the earth through them. Everything connected with the Divine message is full of hope, full of encouragement, full of blessing, to those in the condition to receive it.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to tell you that I appreciate your publishing the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell. Your paper is the best I have as yet seen; the type being clear and the sermons given almost word for word.

I was especially impressed with your issue of Thursday, July 21, 1910. As I wish to send these to persons who are not subscribers to your paper and trust you may hear from some of them later on.

Thanking you for giving this matter your attention, I am,
Respectfully,
LILLIAN WAGNER.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for renewing my subscription to your paper.

I am very glad to note your continuance of Pastor Russell's sermons, which you print in such clear, full type.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. SCHELL.

Soudersburg, Pa., Aug. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Pardon me, please, for my neglect for becoming in debt. Enclosed find price for which we desire to pay so far as it reaches, and hereafter I hope to be more prompt. Of course, like so many others, it being to Pastor Russell's sermons we are having it. Please change address to Soudersburg, Pa.

Yours respectfully,
A. R. BEILER.

Salamanca, N. Y., August 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I believe Pastor Russell's sermons are the most valuable part of your paper, because these sermons show the only successful remedy for the growing conflict between capital and labor. Wishing you success, I am
Very truly yours,
RAY VAN HYNING.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Miss R. Mae Holmes, Binghamton.
F. W. Watkins, Silver Springs.
Miss L. J. Hanie, Toronto.
Wm. F. Eustace, Watervliet.
J. P. Murrill, San Jose.
Samuel McElhaney, Portsmouth.
T. G. Bullard, Hayne.
Bettie Butler, Hayne.
D. Cormack, Warwick.
Loran N. Pinney, Washington.
D. M. Dukin, Oakland.
Mrs. Daisy Shultz, Calibran.
Chas. Johnson, Denver.
A. G. Graeves, Washington.
John Perry, Chicago.
J. Netzley, Martinville.
Wilse W. Abraham, Casey.
Mrs. Early Carder, Ottawa.
Miss Fannie E. Meyer, Oregon.
G. F. Roles, Elvaton, Md.
Mrs. H. Stubley, Morris.
Ralph Snyder, Kenmore.
Mrs. Hannah McLaughlin, Allegheny.
Kate Good, Onset.
Mrs. E. R. Ker, Chambersburg.
Mrs. Mary Wagner, Philadelphia.
John T. Byler, Bird-in-Hand.
H. C. Talbott, Chehalis.
John Stave, Burlington.
Mrs. J. S. Evans, Calvert.

A sample copy of the National Labor Tribune is an invitation to subscribe.

LABOR'S CAUSE.

By Henry L. Wilson.

Your assistance we ask for our mutual cause—
It is the great and noble Knights of Labor;
You should never relent or in your efforts pause;
Our weapon is the pen and not the sabre.
We must strike for our rights with all our strength and might,
From Capital we wish to ask no favor;
We will stand aloft in sight as Liberty's great light,
As true men and faithful Knights of Labor.

CHORUS:
The laws of God respect, our families protect;
The laws of our Nation be respected;
We would lay down our lives for our children and wives,
But every workingman must be protected.

We ask a fair day's pay for the labor of a day;
Our employers we do not wish to cripple;
We would rather struggle hard to cause prosperity;
Then all things would proceed without a ripple.
Let arbitration reign, it will not be in vain;
The laboring man must have emancipation;
No war cry of battle or victims to be slain;
But peace, good will toward men and our great nation.

We advance slow but sure to effect a legal cure
From bondage—then the shackles break forever;
And with unfettered hands, no slaves shall we endure,
Or freedom's banner trampled on—no never.
For right with us is might, our victory is in sight,
With Sons of Toil we bear a strong relation;
United we stand as electric lights on land,
To guide the future working generation.

While we work for rights of man with woman in the land,
Who need our kind assistance and attention;
Then do not pass them by, but lend a helping hand;
Our labor's one of love and not pretension.
Support their noble cause, 'ere you reap their loud applause,
Though they labor in a different direction;
You will never regret, and they will not forget
The united efforts made for our protection.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 16.

WILL PROTECT CHILD SLAVES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—The general secretary of the National Child Labor committee, Owen R. Lovejoy, has issued his report of the year's progress in legislation for the protection of children. The most important results have been obtained in New Jersey, New York and Ohio. The new law in New Jersey went into effect in part with the fourth of this month, providing that no child under 15 shall work at night, but after July 4, 1911, no child under 16 shall be so employed. This law applies to factories which require a double shift. Of the glass manufacturing states, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Illinois, are in line in child labor legislation.

In New York a law was secured forbidding the employment of any person under 21 years of age as a night messenger. This was the result of an investigation covering nine states.

New York also enacted laws forbidding the employment of children under 16 in bowling alleys or as checkers, etc., in places of amusement after 7 p. m., and several other acts for safeguarding children were passed. In Ohio a bill regulating messenger service and applying to all cities was passed, providing that no minor under 18 shall be employed at night. A similar law in Maryland places the age limit at 16 for night and 14 for the day, and forbids the sending of any minor to deliver or receive a message at a house of ill-repute. While Virginia does not have a messenger law it is unlawful to send any minor under 17 to any immoral resort.

Rhode Island passed a law requiring educational qualifications of children seeking employment. Maine is the only New England state without educational qualification for work certificates. Mississippi and South Carolina are the only states having legislative sessions last winter that took no action for the further protection of children.

In Massachusetts, through the activity of the state child labor committee, with the co-operation of the national committee's New England secretary, four changes were made in the child labor and compulsory education laws; medical inspection as a precedent to the issuance of working papers to children between 14 and 16 years of age; prohibiting the employment under 18 in occupations declared dangerous or injurious by the State Board of Health; an adult delinquency provision which penalizes parents who knowingly permit children under 18 to work in street trades in violation of the license regulations, or any other person who knowingly furnishes such children with articles for sale; a penalty upon any person conniving in the forgery of a birth certificate."

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a subscriber to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

A plan has been formulated at Cedar Rapids, Ia., to prevent in future all local labor disputes. The plan provides that all differences shall be submitted to arbitration on their merits, and is agreed to by the employers' association and the unions.

A WITTY PASHA.

He Told the Missionary a Story to Fit the Occasion.

Official bribery is common in the east, and it is a tender subject there, as a humorous story told by the late Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., in his book, "Fifty-three Years in Syria," bears witness.

One day in 1873 Dr. Van Dyck, manager of the press in connection with the work of propaganda of the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, was sent for by Kamil Pasha, the governor, to come to the serai, as he was about to shut up the press for a violation of the press laws. Dr. Van Dyck proceeded to the serai and asked the pasha what he meant.

The pasha, holding up a little tract, said, "Was this printed at your press?"

"Yes."

"Then it must be confiscated, as it contains an attack on the Turkish government."

"Wherein," asked Dr. Van Dyck, "does it attack the government?"

The pasha pointed out several passages which criticised the bribery and corruption everywhere prevalent, perjury and lying among witnesses and public officials and the fact that "truth had fallen in the streets and equity could not enter."

"Are not these statements true?" said Dr. Van Dyck. "Your excellency ought to put a copy into the hands of every government official in your pashalic. Is it not so?"

"Have you never heard the story of the Cadi el Ah War?" asked the pasha.

"And what is that?" queried the doctor.

"Well," began the pasha, "once there was a famous one eyed cadi (judge). One day a man came to court and addressed him as follows:

"'Good morning, O one eyed cadi! May your day be blessed, O one eyed cadi! I have heard of the noble character and justice of the one eyed cadi, and I would ask the distinguished and revered one eyed cadi to do me justice, and'—

"'Stop!' interrupted the cadi. 'Supposing I am one eyed, do I want to be everlastingly reminded of it? Get out of my sight!'

"And so," concluded the pasha, "we know that these reflections on our country and our courts are true, but we don't want to be publicly reminded of it!"

ANCESTRY.

Some Famous Personages to Whom It Meant Nothing.

The making famous of the expression "I am my own ancestor" is usually credited to Andoche Junot, for a time a marshal of France. Junot had risen from the ranks and became the Duke of Abrantes and an important figure at Napoleon's newly formed court. One day a nobleman of the old regime asked him what was his ancestry. "Ah, sir," replied the spirited soldier, "I know nothing about it. I am my own ancestor." Probably he had never heard of the similar remark made by Tiberius about Curtius Rufus, "He seems to me to be descended from himself."

Napoleon's reply to the emperor of Austria was in a kindred vein. The Austrian when Napoleon became his prospective son-in-law would fain have traced the Bonaparte lineage to some petty prince of Treviso. "I am my own Rudolph of Hapsburg," said Napoleon. Under similar circumstance Napoleon silenced a genealogist. "Friend, my patent of nobility dates from Montenotte," his first great victory.

When Iphicrates, the Athenian general, had it cast up in his face by a descendant of Harmodius that he was a shoemaker's son he calmly replied, "The nobility of my family begins with me; yours ends with you."

Almost the same words were used by Alexander Dumas when asked if he were not descended from an ape (covert sneer at his negro grandmother). "Very likely my ancestry begins where yours ends."

Voltaire in his "Merope" says: "The first to become king was a successful soldier. He who serves well his country has no need of ancestry."

Conquered the Orchestra.

In his early days Herr Arthur Nikisch, the famous conductor, was appointed to conduct a performance of "Tannhaeuser" at the Leipzig opera. He was but a young chorus master at the time, and the orchestra absolutely refused to play under so youthful a conductor. They were only induced to do so when a director said that if they were of the same mind after the overture had been played they could then and there hand in their resignations. The overture was a veritable triumph for Nikisch, and with profuse apologies the orchestra offered him their congratulations.—London Tit-Bits.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 39 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

SWEEPING DECISIONS AGAINST UNIONS.

Judge Goff of New York Issues an Injunction Against Garment Workers in Which He Denounces the Strike and Lays Down a Rule Which, if Upheld, Would Outlaw Two Strikes Out of Three—President Gompers' Comment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—"A labor union that orders a strike to enforce a demand for a closed shop violates the law."

This is the decision of Justice Goff, of the Supreme court, handed down today in the suit of the Cloak, Suit & Manufacturers' association against the International Garment Workers' union, and is the most sweeping anti-labor injunction ever rendered by a New York court.

Justice Goff issued an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the operation of the establishments of the members of the Employers' association, and his decision is expected to go a long way toward compelling the cloak strikers to accept the compromise agreement arranged by their leaders which they last night rejected.

Justice Goff refers to a decision by the State court of appeals which declared that it was against public policy for employers who control practically the whole trade in a community to combine to compel workmen to join a particular union.

"If it is the law that employers cannot combine then that same law applies to labor unions," rules the court. "What the employers may not do the workmen may not do. The primary purpose of this strike is not to beteir the conditions of the workmen, but it is to deprive other men of the oportunity to exercise their right to work and drive them from an industry in which they have acquired skill and which they have a right to pursue to gain a livelihood without being subjected to the doing of things which may be disagreeable or repugnant."

Discussing the decision Julius H. Cohen, attorney for the manufacturers, said:

"This is the strongest decision against labor unions that has ever been handed down by an American court."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In a statement strongly upholding organized labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made answer to the sweeping decision delivered by Justice Goff in the New York Supreme court today.

Gompers read the dicision with interest and then dictated the following response:

"The unions are going to live. The unions of the working people are the outgrowth of our industrial and economic conditions. Without the unions there is no possibility for protection to the workers against the tyranny or the absolute autocratic sway of concentrated capital and greed. Let anyone imagine if he can what the conditions of the working people would be today if the capitalists, the corporations and the trusts had full and unchecked away without the unions of labor in existence. Misery, poverty and degradation with slavery in their wake; these would be the results. The republic based upon the sovereignty of its citizens, depends upon the intelligence of her people, the great mass of whom are the working people, and unless they have the oportunity for not only work, but development, rest recuperation and leisure, that they may secure better wages, better homes and a higher intelligence, the republic would necessarily be doomed, and we would have an aristocracy and an empire, or an empire founded upon a degraded people.

The unions of labor have done more than any other human agency to develop higher character, better manhood, and a broader conception of duty of citizenship among the working people of our country. Justice Goff quotes an unjust decision in support of his own, and that is supposed to be good law. The unions of labor will live, despite injunctions and decisions which invade constitutionality guaranteed rights of human liberty."

ILLINOIS IS IN FOR A BITTER CONFLICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—The members of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association determined at their meeting not only to continue the fight against the Illinois members, but to make the public stand the expense of the strike and pay a big profit to the operators, brought famine prices for coal during the winter. Under the plea that the railroads will confiscate coal in transit for their own use, the mine owners will raise prices and try to make the public believe that the miners are to blame for the increased cost.

Another meeting of the coal bosses was held yesterday to determine the means for fighting the miners and a long court battle is expected, in which the operators will attack the constitutionality of the shot-firers' law and the statute which requires that men who mine coal in the state of Illinois shall pass an examination as to their fitness before being allowed to mine coal.

President Moorhead of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association said at the close of the session:

"The operators are standing pat. The Illinois miners threw us down and now we will throw them down."

Other employers admitted that the fight against the miners will be pushed. The Illinois strike, it is said, has cut the normal output of coal about 50,000,000 tons and the operators are using this as an excuse for raising prices. The famine prices are to go into effect September 1. The lump coal which is used in workmen's homes is exected to jump to between $5 and $6 a ton in the next 30 days, as it is now at $4 a ton and will go to $4.50 September 1.

George Lill of the Lill-Robinson Coal Company, in commenting on the outlook, said:

"People will have to bid for their coal. The railroads have also held off, waiting for the strike to be settled, and they all need coal. Only a small proportion of the 56,000,000 tons which has been mined annually in Illinois in the past has been taken out. Chicago alone needs about 10,000,00 tons.

"The legislation which followed the disaster at Cherry, Ill., providing additional safeguards—good things, of course—alone added six cents to the price of every ton of coal. When you ask me what the poor people are going to do this year I can't answer. It is a serious proposition, and there will be a shortage of coal for flat buildings.

"Chicago is not the only city which will suffer. St. Louis is at a loss where to replenish its coal supply, as are many other large and small cities. You can rest assured that the price of coal this year will be higher than one would dream."

THE BARRIERS WHICH HINDER HUMAN PROGRESS.

By MICHAEL HALAPY, Board Member of United Mine Workers of America.

How do people raise themselves to a higher social stage? Is it chiefly through the efforts of others or their own? How can men, society, humanity, improve physically, socially and spiritually? Yea, what is all the world seeking? These are fundamental questions engaging the greatest thinkers and the loftiest intellects of the present age.

The major term, social stage, of the first question predicates association of the people, and the more people associate the greater advancement are they making for mutual improvement. This proposition is clearly illustrated by the good that has been derived from organization of fraternal orders, debating societies, athletic clubs and labor unions. Hence, it can be truthfully said that people can advance in the social scale only in proportion to their intercourse with one another.

Is it chiefly through the individual effort that improvement is made?

How can it be so? Isolate the individual from society and he grows up a snarling savage. Advancement thus far has been made through mutual or reciprocal relations. Confucius, the ancient philosopher, was once asked by a pupil as to whether there was not a single word that could be adopted as a rule of life. And Confucius asked: "Is it not Reciprocity?"

Golden Rule is but a paraphrase of that word. It is in a sense a definition.

Everything that we possess, we have been recipients of. The child received its name from the parent; and it learned to say it only by instruction. Through absolute effort of its own, it could not even find a name for itself, so ignorant was it born. Indeed, life is but a school and all the people are teachers. What we have we received from one another, nothing is our own. If we give anything it is our duty to do so; for we give only what we receive, and what ingrate is he who refuses to do that through selfish motives.

The greatest monumental barrier to human progress is selfishness. This is the iniquitous propensity of human mind that the Nazarene had in mind when he said, "Cast your bread upon the waters and it will return to you." In other words, Do good and try goodness shall return with compound interest. Like seed will produce like crop upon germination. Goodness will produce goodness, and evil will produce evil, and the parent of all evil is selfishness.

The individual as well as the whole human race can only advance in the social scale through the cultivation of the benevolent affections. This proposition is aptly exemplified by multitudinous instances of our daily life. We are either attracted or repelled by the conduct of our associates. Now, what attracts us? Surely not evil. For if that were true then, burglars, highwaymen, pirates, robbers and all wicked persons would be our friends. The attractive qualities which influence us to form friendship and have respect and esteem for those in whom they are found, are magnanimity, honesty, integrity and honor. These four qualities are the supports of our advancing civilization. Only through their assiduous cultivation can mankind realize the fruition of its desires and aspirations.

What is all the world seeking? Affinity.

This law is universal. To it every atom must respond. That is what produces cohesiveness, and cohesiveness holds bodies of material together.

The atomic theory demonstrates conclusively the interdependence of atoms. But will any one undertake to deny that there is interdependence among human beings? What are we together for, but for mutual benefit? What should be the result of our mutuality? Well-being of all.

Poverty is as unnatural as disease. It is a carbuncle upon the body politic produced by individuals devoid of magnanimity, honesty, integrity and honor. These selfish individuals are as much a menace to social progress as the vampire which draws the life blood and leaves its victim limp and lifeless.

Wealth to society is as essential as blood to the individual. No one can absorb more than his share without bringing disaster upon society. Any one who does that is an enemy to all.

If this pest cannot be regulated, it should be exterminated.

He is the greatest monumental barrier to human progress.

MONEY ROLLING IN TO IRWIN MINE STRIKERS

In order to sustain the striking miners in the Irwin field $7,000 was sent to Organizer John McCartney for distribution among the men out of employment and their families, and this will be followed today by an additional $7,000.

Six thousand dollars of the money contributed has been sent from the international headquarters and $1,000 was contributed by the miners of the Pittsburg district, the latter showing the interest manifesed by the miners of District 5, while District 2, of the Central field, is also sending liberal contributions to the striking miners. These amounts will be increased from time to time and the indications are the Illinois troubles will soon be settled and nothing less than $20,000, it is alleged, will be sent for circulation into Westmoreland county.

Already eight additional coal companies have signed the Peoria agreement, and by the beginning of next week it is expected that all the companies will have settled and that the Illinois miners will be back to work.

A meeting of the operators of Illinois has been called for Saturday, and President Walker of the Illinois miners has ben invited to meet with the operators in Chicago, where the meeting will be held. This, the officials of the Pittsburg district declare, is for the purpose of ending the struggle, and it is claimed that within the next month every miner in Illinois will have returned to work with the demands granted.

The Illinois strike, the miners here claim, interfered materially with the miners in the Irwin field, but while this has been temporary, the work in the latter field will now be pushed with much greater zeal.

The international convention made clear the attitude of the international organization, and the strike in the Irwin field has received the unqualified endorsement of every miner in this country now under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers. Vice President Van Bitner said: "The strike in the Irwin field has been endorsed and the assessment of $1 will be paid by the miners in the Pittsburg district without comment, as our men are anxious that we shall win this struggle. It is not the first assessment of $1, as the miners in the Pittsburg district paid that amount toward the strike in the anthracite field, and there is no question about them sustaining the men in the Irwin district.

"There has been a desire on the part of the operators' agents to convey the impression the miners will not submit to the assessment, but there is no indication of any protest save that put out by those who have no regard for the welfare of our organization.

"The assessment was included in the original resolution submitted by the committee of 23 appointed by International President T. L. Lewis, but was omitted in the substitute offered by Delegate Green of Ohio. However, the delegates recognized the omission and a motion to amend was made by one of the delegates from the Southwest. This amendment was accepted and passed very willingly and no loyal miner will object to standing by the organization that does so much toward securing for him the high wages he now receives.

"In 1896 the miners in the Pittsburg district received 54 cents a ton, but since the miners' organization was properly established we have increased these wages to 95 cents a ton, with working conditions that are far in advance of what they were in 1896. These advances have been brought about by the thorough organization, and in order to secure any recognition the men must be united.

"The international convention was very effective and the work mapped out was accomplished, but this was done chiefly through the masterly work of Delegate Green, who cunningly moved to substitute the original resolution and the miners accepted the substitute."

OPERATORS AT THEIR OLD GAME

Plans were completed Tuesday by coal operators interested in the Westmoreland and Irwin fields for the inauguration of a legal battle with individuals of the miners' union organization which, it is predicted, will quickly attract the attention of the entire country.

It was decided by the operators to file charges in the courts of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties and ask for the issuance of capiases for the arrest of at least 80 men, most of them credited with having been active in the organization of the striking miners.

Nearly 20,000 men have been idle in the mining towns scattered about Greensburg since last March. The struggle between operators and miners has been a deadlock.

The strike has cost a tremendous sum of money both to operators and miners. No labor struggle in this region ever was more stubbornly waged. Both sides have been fighting with great determination.

For many weeks, the operators have been planning a coup. They aim to force the operation of their plants by breaking up, with court action, the power which keeps the miners in fighting line.

About ten days ago the miners became aware of the impending action. A hundred or more organizers who were active in the field learned that capiases would be issued for many arrests. They say that if they are taken into court on conspiracy charges, the eyes of the entire labor world will be turned on the courts in Pittsburg and Greensburg, and that there will be no lack of support to meet the charges of the operators.

The papers necessary for signature and the great bulk of evidence and testimony that has been secured by the detectives were taken to Greensburg Tuesday afternoon by Attorney Richard Scrandrett. A conference lasting several hours, participated in by all the coal operators and officials connected with the mines involved in the great strike, was held yesterday.

The whole situation was gone over by the attorneys that have been brought into the case, and also the private counsel of the individual corporations and companies that have agreed to enter the legal arena. It was late last night before the papers were all signed and the many minor details arranged. The papers were then placed in the hands of Attorney Scandrett and a Greensburg attorney.

The latter will file the papers coming under the jurisdiction of the Westmoreland County Courts and Attorney Scandrett intends to file the papers of the cases to be tried in Allegheny County.

The men who will be involved in the fight on the labor side of this momentous issue, it was stated, are already making preparations for employing counsel. The best outside talent obtainable, it is learned, will be sent to their assistance by labor organizations.

The majority of the officers were furnished by the Tanney agency of this city until its head had a serious fall out with Sheriff Shields of Westmoreland County, and their contention dragged them into the courts, the proceedings of which, it is said, will soon be aired before Attorney General J. Hampton Todd.

The cost of the strike to the companies has been one of the heaviest of any occurring in the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. Outside of two troops of the State Constabulary stationed around the different mines for many months the coal companies have had to settle with Westmoreland County for a small army of deputies and special policemen.

The coal companies, it is said, have been compelled to pay a flat rate of $5 a day for each of these men. At times there were as many as 500 or 600 of them employed. At the present it is stated by the coal companies there are about 250. These special officers receive wages ranging from $2.50 to $3.50 a day. The difference between the money paid by the company and that received by the guards is the basis of the request for investigation by Attorney General Todd.

When the strike started it is estimated there were about 10,000 miners involved. Miners of the Pittsburg district gave them support and organized the field as thoroughly as possible. Their leaders are confident that organized labor the world over will regard the action as a crisis and will rally to the defense of those prosecuted.

The Minnesota State Association of the National Association of Stationary Engineers will hold its first annual convention at Minneapolis, August 25 and 26.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

English Labor Party Shows Signs of Weakness and Opponents Predict Its Dissolution---The Social Democrats Hoping to Profit by the Unpopularity of the Labor-Liberal Alliance--Social Democrats Claim Great Gains for Their Organization.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Labor is having a stormy time of it in England, so far as its politics is concerned.

This arises mainly from the fact that the Independent Labor party has become a wavering factor in the political arena following many strange gods and caprices.

England seems to have had enough of so-called Labor parties. It points to itself as a horrible example and warns the working class of the United States against a similar mistake.

A glaring example of the inconsistencies is found in the session of parliament recently closed when the members of the Independent Labor party accomplished practically nothing. This is admitted with a shake of the head on all sides.

The labor members seem to have somehow lost their working-class allegiance, becoming what is referred to as "the tail of the Liberal party kite," a mere appendage to the dominant capitalist political party.

This condition of affairs arises through the mixture of Socialists and non-Socialists in the ranks of the I. L. P. One man, well posted on the political situation, said he was personally acquainted with every member of the Independent Labor party in parliament, but that he could not tell which ones were Socialists and which ones were not.

Then, again, he added, bitterly, the Socialists go over to the continent and say that the Independent Labor party is a simon-pure Socialist party, and secure representation for it in the International Socialist Congress, and then, coming back to England and taking an opposite position.

The Englishman calls it a "maze" and says that the rank and file of labor is getting disgusted with the bickerings of the members of the Independent Labor party and that something is going to happen. Everyone is looking ahead to the day when all of the Socialist elements will be fused into an uncompromising, working-class Socialist party.

Everywhere considerable interest is being manifested in the political activity that is being shown by the workers in the United States. Special questions are directed toward the formation of a Labor party independent of the Socialist party. The hope is unanimous that such will not be the case.

Everyone speaks bitterly of the sorrowful complaint of one of the distinguished Laborites that he had not been given a satisfactory position in the funeral procession of the late King Edward. Then again, the Independent Labor party, because it follows the Liberal party, was recently forced to vote against a measure increasing the pay of a certain branch of the federal employes because the bill was championed by the Tories.

The Liberals and Tories are effusive in their protestations of concern for the working class, a situation that often deceives the Labor men into compromises they would not otherwise make. The big dailies here seem to find comfort in this situation of affairs. Thus we find the Pall Mall Gazette saying:

"The influence of the Socialistic Labor party in the House of Commons has steadily dwindled since the first year of the last parliament; its most violent advocates have gradually disappeared from the scene, and the substitution of milder and more specious spokesmen has assisted the dispersion of the false glamor of novelty and virility under which the Socialist movement got its first real footing in the popular chamber, for the mild Socialist is shown to be no better and no worse than the most humdrum individualist radical."

In answerig the charge, a writer in Justice, the Socialist weekly of London, says:

"We do not pretend that this criticism is undeserved, but the failure of the Labor party in the House of Commons to 'make good,' as our American cousins phrase it, is no evidence of the decline of Socialism.

"On the contrary, the mildness of the parliamentry group has roused very considerable dissatisfaction among the rank and file, and from our own experience we should say that the feeling in favor of Socialism among the working class was never so strong, and the numbers of Socialists in their ranks was never so great as at the prehent time.

"The enemies of Socialism must be sadly in need of encouragement if they can find any in the fact that the majority of Socialists are disappointed because the Labor group in parliament have not gone fast enough and far enough for them."

Hope for the unification of all the Socialist forces in Great Britain and Ireland is the keynote of the report of the Social-Democratic party of Great Britain to the International Socialist congress.

"For the past 12 or 13 years the unification of the Socialist forces in this country has been a settled portion of the policy of the Social-Democratic party," declares the report.

Three arms of the Socialist movement in England will be represented at Copenhagen. They are the Social-Democratic party, the Independent Labor party and the Fabian society.

These organizations sent nearly three hundred delegates to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. Owing to financial stringencies, however, this year, only about two-thirds of that number of delegates will go to the congress at Copenhagen.

Great interest is being manifested here in the congress and everyone would like to attend the big Socialist gathering if they were only able to do so.

Although the delegates in the United States are elected by a national referendum and get their credentials from the national organization of the party, in England any local may send a delegate. There are only two accredited delegates from the national executive council of the party.

The following are extracts from the report of the Socialist-Democratic party of Great Britain, covering the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, to the International Congress:

"Number of new branches and affiliated bodies: 1907, 57; 1908, 46; 1909, 24. Paying membership: 1907, 14,500; 1908, 16,000; 1909, 17,000; nominal membership, several thousand more.

"As regards municipal and other local elections, the contests in 1907 gave us 66,492 votes, with a gain of 24 seats and a loss of 9; those in 1908, 55,785 votes, with a gain of 14 and a loss of 16 seats, and those in 1909, 114,191 votes, with a gain of 18 and a loss of 4 seats.

"The size of our weekly organ, Justice, has been increased and its circulation doubled."

West Virginia Makes a Record

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., Aug. 29.—One hundred million tons of coal mined in West Virginia without the loss of a single life by dust or gas explosions is the record made by this state in the 17 months ended with June 30 last. This statement is made by Charles Connor, assistant chief state mine inspector, who declares the record never has been equaled. He declares West Virginia now occupies second place in the list of coal producing states.

In the year ended last June the mines of West Virginia reporting produced 54,348,000 tons, with 54 additional shafts to be heard from. It is estimated the total output will be approximately 69,000,000 tons, an increase of 14,000,000 tons over 1909.

The Flint Glass Workers' Union, in convention recently in Toledo, O., recognized for the first time the potency of the women's auxiliary movement by adopting a minute urging that all glass workers' locals in the United States put forth efforts to form such auxiliaries.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

Immortal Worms and Unquenchable Fire.

TEXT—"Where their worm dieth not and their fire is not quenched."—Mark 9:44.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 28—Pastor C. T. Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached here today. A big audience of Truth-seekers were present, and paid the strictest attention to the discourse. He took for his text the following: **"Where their worm dieth not and their fire is not quenched."**—Mark 9:44. He said:

These words from the lips of our Master, the Great Teacher, have been grievously misunderstood. The teaching of our Protestant childhood was to the effect that only that saintly elect would go to heaven and that others would not only lose heaven, but gain an eternal life in torment. Thus our text was understood to portray what practically the whole world of mankind would be compelled to endure. This hell was pictured to our childhood minds from outside the Bible as heated to a white heat. If we expressed wonder or surprise that any human creature could endure such conditions so long the answer was that God would exercise his omnipotent power to make us fire-proof and also pain-sensitive. Some theologians of the Thomas a' Kempis school of thought went so far as to picture the poor creatures in their sufferings and to show that the heat would form a kind of an asbestos covering which would shield them from a measure of its intensity. But these deluded theologians proceeded to explain that these outer coverings would crack and shell off every little while, leaving the poor victim freshly tender that his suffering might be the more intense.

Of course, these theologians of the past had their difficulty in dealing with the worms. They could imagine devils who would oversee the torture as being made immune to pain by the chief torturer, the Almighty God. But just how to imagine the worm getting along in so great a heat and how they would in any wise increase the torture of the poor sufferers was to many a perplexity. But patient thoughtfulness along these cruel and devilish lines enabled some to formulate the theory that the worms would be fiery ones, living in fire, delighting in fire—worms that would bore through the incrustations and add still further to the horrible sufferings of the world of mankind.

WAS THIS WHAT JESUS MEANT?

Did the Great Teacher intend that such conclusions should be drawn from his language? And did he stop short of the description from reasons of sympathy or modesty or shame? Is this the general teaching of God's Word or has a great and terrible mistake been made? And have we mistaken a figure of speech and treated it as literal? We erred. We misunderstood. The Great Teacher who rebuked his disciples, James and John, when they desired to call fire from heaven upon the City of Samaria, because the people thereof refused to sell them food for the Master—the sympathetic One who said to them, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; the Son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them," could that Son of man in any wise intend to tell us that our great Heavenly Father had less of the spirit of love and righteousness than the two impetuous disciples? Did he mean to intimate that while the disciples impetuously might have been willing to destroy the earthly life of the Samaritans, the Heavenly Father, of still more demoniacal disposition would treat practically all mankind ten million times worse than that and use Divine Power to all eternity to perpetuate the sufferings of his earthly creatures which his own Word declares were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in sin did their mother conceive them?—earthy creatures, too, whose environment was unfavorable and whose Adversary the devil, God neither destroyed nor bound?

Such an interpretation, by dear hearers, is not supposable. We must look for some explanation of the Master's words more consistent with his own character and with the Heavenly Father's character, and more consistent with our conception of what a Just, Loving, Wise and Powerful Creator would do. It does not answer the purpose to say, as so many do, Bosh, do not discuss such a matter. Nobody now believes such things!" This one Scripture repudiated would shake our confidence in the whole Bible. But rightly explained and understood it would settle and increase our faith in the Scriptures as a Divine message. This, then, must be our object—not merely to cast from us the devilish interpretation of the dark ages, but to ascertain the true interpretation—to get the true lesson from the words of the Great Teacher. Thousands are drifting off into more or less open infidelity simply because of the irrational interpretation given to this text and two or three others. And these errors have become so fastened in our minds from childhood days that they have become part and parcel of our very lives, so that many of us would have been inclined at one time to dispute the very existence of a God as much as to dispute such slanderous misrepresentations of his glorious character.

ENTERING INTO LIFE.

Let us go back to Jesus day and in mind place ourselves with those who heard him utter the words of our text and context. The Teacher had just said, "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off—it is better for thee to enter into life maimed than, having two hands, to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched: where their worm dieth not and their fire is not quenched." He said the same in the following verses respecting the foot and the eye. Was he speaking literally or figuratively? Does any sane person suppose today that Jesus advised a literal cutting off of a hand or a foot or the plucking out of an eye? Assuredly not. And the person who would follow his counsel in that way would be considered unbalanced in mind. We all recognize what he did mean, namely, that if any who desired to have eternal life found that they had hindrances of appetite or pleasure or what not, as dear to them as an eye, foot, hand, these precious, but disqualifying sins or wrong-doings, should be put away—no matter how precious they were—no matter how highly esteemed. By way of contrast, the Master suggested that if the retaining of these things would hinder them from entering into life they could not afford to retain them—that even if they were to carry the figure further and suppose that in the future life they would be deprived to the extent of being maimed to all eternity it still would be preferable to them to practise the self-denial now and to enter into life.

Be it noted that the reward here indicated is in the entering into life, and the intimation is that those who fail will not have life at all—that they will fail to attain life; that they will have no eternal life, either in pain or in pleasure. Let us examine our text further and see this.

GEHENNA TYPED THE SECOND DEATH.

The word **hell** in our text is from the Greek word **gehenna**, which, in turn, was a corruption of the Hebrew word **geh-hinnon**, which signifies **valley of death**. There are two other words in the New Testament Greek translated hell in our common version. One of these, **tartarus**, has no reference to humanity whatever, but merely signifies our earth's atmosphere—the place where Satan and the fallen angels are restrained in chains of darkness (2 Pet. 2: 4.) The other Greek word rendered **hell** in the New Testament is **hades**, which corresponds exactly to the word rendered **hell** in the Old Testament, namely **sheol**. And all scholars know that both of these words signify the same thing. They are used interchangeably in the Scriptures to designate the state or condition of death—the tomb. No person, of even slight education, would for a moment attempt to claim that eternal torment is taught by **sheol, hades or tartarus**. The great stress of all who teach eternal torment falls, therefore, upon the word hell found in our text—in the original Greek, **gehenna**.

What we have to say respecting it will undoubtedly be news to but few of this congregation. But since this sermon will be reported in more than seven hundred newspapers of the land, our explanation will probably eventually reach ten million people, to whom the Truth on the subject will be new. What we have to say is not new to educated ministers, however, and why, as pastors, they have kept the sheep of their flock in the dark on the subject is for them to explain. They certainly cannot plead ignorance. At very most they can apologize that they hoped that the misunderstanding would do more good than the truth. They seem to forget entirely that this terrible misunderstanding is not only wrecking the faith of thousands, but dishonoring our Creator—blaspheming his holy name, his holy character, by misrepresenting it and the Divine Plan.

A VALLEY OUTSIDE JERUSALEM.

I wish that those of you who have modern Bibles with maps at the back would turn to the map of the City of Jerusalem and there notice on the Southwest side of the City just outside the wall, the Valley of Hinnom. That is the Valley that in brief was called Geh-hinnon, the Greek of which is gehenna. All of our Lord's uses of the word gehenna stand related to that Valley. For the sake of my larger congregation it will be worth while for us to take a glance backward at the history of that Valley during many centuries before Jesus' day.

The first mention of this Valley in the Bible is found in Joshua (15: 8), where it is given as one of the boundaries of the tribe of Judah, according to the lot cast by Joshua in the division of the land that had come into possession of the Israelites. It is again mentioned similarly in Josh. 18: 16. The next reference to this Valley is found in 2 Kings 23: 10. There we read of how Josiah, the good King of Judah, instituted a great reform in the nation and abolished idolatry, one of the most heinous forms of the idolatry having been practised in this Valley of Hinnom, which had gotten a new name, namely Topheth. History tells us that the Israelites built in this Topheth, the Valley of Hinnom, a great brass image to the heathen god Moloch. In various places they had groves in which a licentious form of worship was enacted and then they resorted to this Valley of Hinnom to offer sacrifice of a most revolting kind to the heathen diety. Sometimes it was a boy and sometimes it was a girl that was placed naked in the arms of the great image after it had been fired to a red heat with fuel piled underneath the image and passing through it as a flue. The cries of these infants so horribly sacrificed were drowned in the cheers of the worshippers and music of various instruments.

All of this, indeed, everything akin to suffering, was strictly forbidden by the Divine Law given to Israel. And they had been specially warned against this very form of idolatry. (Lev. 18: 21; Deut. 18: 10.) It is a gross mistake and slander of the Divine character and Law to suppose that it ever sanctioned torture. And it is a still worse slander upon God to suppose that he would himself do and that for all eternity, what he condemned in his fallen creatures.

The Lord declares all this through the Prophet Jeremiah (7: 31-34.) Here God particularly forewarned the Israelites that their wrong course would eventuate in the terrible time of trouble which came upon Jerusalem in the year A. D. 70, when it was estimated that over a million died at the siege of Jerusalem. In fulfillment of this prophecy the Jews cast the dead bodies over the wall of Jerusalem into this very Valley. Thus we read, "Behold, the day is come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be called Topheth, nor The Valley of the son of Hinnom, but The Valley of Slaughter, for they shall bury in Topheth, till there be no place. And the carcases of this people shall be meat for the fowls of the heaven, and for the beasts of the earth."

After the reformation made by King Josiah the Valley of Hinnom was desecrated to the intent that it might never afterward be considered fit for any kind of religious worship, sacrifice or ceremony. It became the valley of defilement. It was used at certain times for the burning of the offal and rubbish of the city. It became the dumping place of dead cats and dogs, etc. If any of these fell upon the ledges of the rock, no one thought worth while to interfere, and the maggots and worms destroyed them. Fires also were lighted occasionally to burn the combustible rubbish, and brimstone was added so that the fumes might destroy any malarial tendency, in the interest of the health of the city.

THE LESSON JESUS TAUGHT.

We have before our minds now the gehenna fire which no one ever attempted to quench, but which was designed to consume utterly everything cast into it. We have in mind also the worms of which he spake—worms which were permitted to feed on the carcases undisturbed until the carcases were consumed and the worms themselves died. Another item here should be noticed, namely, that a saying amongst the Jews was, Whoever commits such a misdemeanor will be in danger of going from bad to worse until he will be brought before the tribunal of the Sanhedrin, a culprit. Jesus took the same line of proverbs and declared that anyone violating the Golden Rule to the extent of calling his brother a fool would be in danger eventually of such digression from righteousness as to bring him under sentence of the greater tribunal of Messiah's Kingdom, and "Whosoever shall say unto his brother, Thou art a fool, shall be in danger of gehenna fire."—Matt. 5: 22.

What the Great Teacher meant was that the earthly Jerusalem was a picture or type of the heavenly Jerusalem, which represents the Divine Government of Kingdom—the New Jerusalem which, by and by, will come down to earth—when God's will shall be done on earth as it is done in heaven. That New Jerusalem stands for or represents in pictorial language the great salvation of all who will come eternally into harmony with God through the merit of Christ's sacrifice and the various agencies which God will use for bringing the willing and obedient back to harmony with himself and his Laws—back to full human perfection and everlasting life. The elect Church of this Gospel Age, the Bride of Christ, will constitute the nucleus of that New Jerusalem, through which eventually all shall come into the Divine blessing.

As gehenna lay outside of the wall of Jerusalem, so our Lord intimated there would be an antitypical gehenna outside the New Jerusalem. As the trash and offal of the typical city were consumed in the Valley of Hinnom, so the offal and trash of humanity who will refuse all of God's favors, mercies, blessings and opportunities, will be treated as disgraceful wretches and be consumed, destroyed, in the antitypical gehenna—which is the Second Death. Concerning this antitypical gehenna, the Second Death, we are definitely informed of the characters which will there be destroyed utterly, as St. Peter says, "as natural brute beasts."—2 Pet. 2: 12.

We have a description of this symbolical New Jerusalem or Divine Kingdom composed primarily of the Church, and secondarily of all from the world who, during Messiah's reign will enter in through its gates and enjoy the blessings of Divine favor and life eternal. And then we read, verse eight, But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the Second Death. Note that this lake of fire and brimstone into which all the offscouring of humanity will be cast is a symbol, and the meaning of the symbol is plainly stated in the words, "Which is the Second Death." The first death passed upon all mankind on account of father Adam's disobedience. Our Lord Jesus was appointed the Savior of Adam and his race and gave his life a ransom for all, to rescue all from death, to give to each and every member of Adam's race one full, fair opportunity, for a test of loyalty to God and righteousness and to secure life eternal in the New Jerusalem. Contrariwise all who will reject that full opportunity will die the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no resurrection, no recovery of any kind.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enjoy reading your paper. It is printed in such clear type. The part that interests me most is Pastor Russell's sermons, setting forth the wonderful love and wisdom of our heavenly Father's plan for the uplifting of the whole human race. May the printing of these sermons prove spiritually profitable to those in your employ and the share in the harvest work prove financially profitable to the publishers.

Yours for the truth,
H. MARTINE.

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have just renewed subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and wish to improve this opportunity of thanking you for continuing to print Pastor Russell's excellent sermons in such fine, large, clear type. Have been taking two other papers which contain these sermons, but much prefer yours on this account.

Yours very cordially,
MISS R. MAE HOLMES (and mother)
MRS. FRANCES L. HOLMES.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Aug. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Because of the space given Pastor Russell's sermons your paper is a welcome weekly visitor in our home, and as long as you continue to publish them my name will remain on your subscription list. Please change my address from Glenwood to 947 University avenue, Boulder, Col.

Sincerely,
MRS. J. P. WEYERBACHET.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We desire to show our appreciation of your paper in that it gives such a good account of Pastor Russell's sermons, and in such good, plain type, and we also appreciated "Pilate's Report," furnished by Bro. Bohnet, and your kindness. Will you please send to the above address two extra copies of your paper containing the report.

Yours in the service of the truth,
R. A. BROWN.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find my check. You will send your paper containing our dear Pastor Russell's sermons to the address below for one year. This party is one of the Lord's poor, and the subscription is a gift to him from the Lord; and he always gives his faithful children the best of everything in its particular line. So, in this case, he gets your good paper.

Yours truly,
C. R. PITNER.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Dear Editor—Will you please send me six copies of your paper that has the complete report of Pontius Pilate's letters. I understand that there are three letters in all and I want all of them, as they are of great value to me as well as your paper, because you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I did not receive my paper of July 28. Will you kindly send me the missing copy, as I do not want to miss one copy? May his great love fill your hearts and minds more and more until you can all say how good and how grand to be used of the Lord in spreading the glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people. Respectfully

Yours in Christian love,
G. W. OWENS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

A few lines to thank you for the noble work of making it possible for us to get Pastor Russell's sermons in such clear, bold type.

Words cannot express the comfort of those sermons to all interested in the study of our heavenly Father's word as it is recorded in his Book.

Thanking you for your efforts in making the sermons popular,

Yours in the service of the Master,
THOMAS E. MORTON,
1444 S. Broad street.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

A year ago I sent you two subscriptions for The Tribune. These were for two friends of mine, who, I thought, might be interested in the sermons of Pastor Russell, which you publish weekly. I was very pleased to hear from both of those this week, requesting me to attend to the renewal of their subscriptions. One stated that the sermons of Pastor Russell gave her much comfort, that she anxiously awaits the arrival of your paper, and that she has sent each copy, after reading it herself, to others, who also are much interested in this wonderful message. I also enjoy the weekly sermons and take great pleasure in pointing to others this feature of your paper. I am,

Very truly yours,
DAVID J. COHEN.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find postoffice order, for which please send me for another year The National Labor Tribune. I am very much pleased with the paper and appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons very much also.

Yours truly,
FRED SPEAKSTRA.

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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Charles H. Graham, Lancaster.
Max F. Drewelow, Buffalo.
H. S. Huston, Houston.
W. A. Rutherford, Summerville.
Henry L. Wilson, Brooklyn.
Mrs. R. S. Everett, Binghamton.
A. R. Beller, Soudersburg.
Mrs. P. Kock, Louisville.
Mrs. John Keedwell, New York.
Mrs. Emma R. Wolters, Brooklyn.
Fred Speakstra, Everett.
Mrs. Janet Hunter, La Jose.
Granvill Houchins, Huntington.
W. A. Fellows, Schenectady.

A DEADLY REPTILE

The Fer-de-lance the Most Venomous of All Serpents.

ITS STING A DEATH WARRANT

Little Chance For a Victim of the Fangs of This Terror of the Island of Martinique—The Cat and the Mongoose Its Most Formidable Enemies.

Every one is perfectly well aware that there exists a large number of venomous serpents—we have many of them right here in the United States; the rattler, for example—but probably no other spot in the known world has such a death dealing reptile as has the French island of Martinique, nestling in the limpid blue waters of the Caribbean sea. It is the fer-de-lance, scientifically known as Trigonocephalus lanceolatus, that can beyond the shadow of a doubt lay claim to being the most deadly serpent of the earth. Its sting means almost certain death.

There are eight distinct varieties, the most common being a dark gray and black speckled, which coloring enables it to conceal itself easily among roots and stumps of trees. Another variety is a clear, bright yellow, and when hidden in the freshly cut cane it can hardly be distinguished from the stalks. It may also be a dark yellow or coal black with a yellow belly.

It is not a large snake, rarely exceeding five feet in length and in circumference approximately the size of a child's arm. To repeat, the sting means almost certain death, and should not the service of a physician, or "panseur," as the natives call him, be obtained within a very short time the venom does its deadly work—the flesh grows cold, softens, becomes pulpy, changes in color, quickly begins to spot, and a great chilliness creeps through the blood. This lasts only a few minutes—possibly half an hour—then death.

If the victim is fortunate enough to get a physician upon the scene post-haste and no artery or vein has been pierced there is hope—just a faint hope—but even if life is saved the danger is not entirely removed, for in many cases necrosis of the tissues follows. The flesh corrupts and falls from the bones, and the body molders as does a tree.

There is, however, a heroic method of treatment often brought into use by the Martiniquans. It is the immediate amputation of the leg or arm if the sting happens to be in either. Even this has to be done at once and before the venom circulates through the system. There are to be seen today upon the island many natives with limbs missing, and in the majority of cases it is the result of having the machete, or cane knife, applied after an experience with a fer-de-lance.

The fer-de-lance is a fighter—and no mistake about it—aggressive and pugnacious, and domestic animals, with the cat as the one exception, stand a very poor show in a battle. Pussy, in about nine cases out of ten, will come out of the scrap with colors flying because of the fact that it is apparently quite as quick in movement and at the same time uses what may be termed ring generalship.

There is but one animal other than the cat that successfully wages war upon the fer-de-lance. It is the mongoose (ichneumon), imported from India a number of years ago for the sole purpose of getting rid of the snakes.

Of the weasel family and looking very much like it, this little animal is absolutely fearless so far as snakes are concerned and will just as readily tackle one five feet in length as one a foot long. From the mongoose the fer-de-lance will flee, but if cornered will put up a great fight, using every trick at its command—a useless sort of contest, however, for within a short time it will be stretched out lifeless.

A battle between these two natural enemies is well worth witnessing. It is never a "limited" fight, but to a finish always, and probably the snakes by this time have come to understand that when they enter such a combat it is with the odds greatly against them.

The mongoose is quite as clever a ring general as the cat and uses that gift to advantage. Strategy more than strength is its asset.

When they meet, and if the snake sees no avenue of escape, it prepares for battle, as does the mongoose, but in a more leisurely manner. It takes about one minute for them to get fully prepared. There is no shaking hands, so to speak, as by prizefighters.

The mongoose circles about the reptile, always at a safe distance and "drawing fire," inviting it by moving closer and closer to dart out its head and then quickly jumping out of harm's way. It torments in every possible manner, causing the snake to change position time and time again, tiring it by forcing a strike again and again without ever reaching the objective point. At last, seeing its opponent at some particular disadvantage, the mongoose springs forward quick as a bolt of lightning, catches it firmly with the teeth behind the triangular head—a shake, possibly two, no more—and in less time than it takes to tell it the fer-de-lance is dead, its vertebrae severed.—New York Times.

Have You Neuritis?

This seems to be a neuritis age. Almost every woman you meet is holding her arm and telling of the pain it gives her.

It is small comfort that we bring these pains on ourselves by our way of living. What we want to know is how to get rid of our discomfort.

The surest time to do this is at the first twinge. Neglected neuritis is acute agony that may not yield to remedies through long years. The first thing to be done is to go easy. Stop rushing, let up on your round of engagements, cut out bridge, even the care of your children for part of each day—anything to give you a long rest.

Live more in the open air, but do not make the mistake of overexercising. Your nerves need rest, not excitement.

Eat simple food, for dyspepsia is bad on nerves, and neuritis is a disease of the nerve centers.

Stop worrying. Learn to let things slide and cultivate optimism.

Take daily massage. If you cannot afford it get some one in your family or one of your maids to rub the arm from the shoulder down in circular sweeping motions. Use a little cold cream or cocoa butter to avoid friction.

Electrical treatment is excellent for neuritis, but should only be taken under advice of a physician. In cases of bad pain it is the only thing that will relieve it.

When the pain becomes acute the arm should be kept very warm. In cold weather this is done by wrapping it in cotton wadding; in summer a light knitted shawl of wool will be found soothing. Do not let your neuritis run on too long without consulting a doctor. There may be some serious cause that only treatment will cure. As the doctor will doubtless insist upon complete rest, it is well to forestall him by taking a partial rest now.

As cold or damp weather generally aggravates neuritis, be careful about chilling when overheated and do not sit in a draft on a rainy day.

Sit Down When Possible.

Women who have many duties about the house or otherwise often tire themselves foolishly by standing, which tires more than walking. If one must stand, sitting at intervals relieves the strain on those muscles which are brought into play by the unaccustomed weight upon them for so long a period.

There's running up and down stairs too. A physician advises his patients to get into the habit of going up at a reasonable pace—not running, but walking. He specially emphasizes the fact that the ill effects experienced by women are trebled by running on the tips of the toes instead of firmly planting the feet, both heel and toe, on the stairs as for walking on the flat.

Very Thorough.

New York's collector of customs was talking about smuggling.

"Smuggling must cease," he said. "We'll make it cease, if we have to be as strict and thorough as the French customs officer. This strict officer, standing on the pier, frowned on a tourist with a swollen cheek.

"'What have you got there?' he said, pointing to the swelling.

"'An abscess, sir,' was the reply.

"'Well,' said the officer impatiently, 'open it, please.'"—Washington Star.

SEP 12 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 40. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

GREAT CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY.

Most Significant Demonstration in Country Led by President Feehan and Joined in by Striking Miners at Greensburg---Col. Roosevelt Heads Parade in Dakota--Splendid Parade and Labor Temple Dedication in Pittsburgh.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—Labor day here today may mark the beginning of the end of the gigantic coal strike which in five months has cost 12 lives and a financial loss that can only be estimated in millions.

Scratch a pin on the mammoth celebration here and you will find beneath the surface the guns of unionism trained for the one purpose—further to organize the miners in the Irwin field and thereby deliver a knockout blow to the autocratic operators whose sole aim has been to annihilate organized labor in this section.

"Organzie" is the battle cry and on this day of days, 5,000 striking miners participating for the first time in a Labor day parade joined by men of other unions, are concentrating in a mighty effort to establish unionism on a permanent basis in a field where it has not ever existed for 20 years.

Have No Shoes.

While the thousands marched the streets shortly before noon, as many more of their fellows remained in their tents in Alexandria and New Alexandria and other settlements, simply because, as they notified District Organizer John McCartney this morning: "We have no shoes and the roads are bad."

This is in contrast with the haughty declaration of the coal barons, after the conference at the Duquesne club, last Saturday: "There is no strike, the strike is over."

Encouraged by the presence of President Francis Feehan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, who delivered a rousing speech at the Athletic field, following the parade, the strikers today are more confident of victory than ever.

Facing the vast throng representing probably a dozen different nationalities, President Feehan outlined in vigorous fashion the advantages of organization and assured his hearers that substantial aid will be forthcoming from the international body, even if the strike continues for several years.

Referring to the latest announcement from the operators that "there is no strike," he declared: "They said that when the controversy was only two weeks old, they repeated it a month later, and the public is getting mighty tired of such nonsensical talk.

There is a Strike.

"Fellow workmen, there is a strike and the misguided operators will find it out to their sorrow before very long."

Addresses were also made by Attorney Curtiss Gregg of Greensburg, candidate for congress on the Keystone and Democratic tickets, and James Laird, editor of the Greensburg Argus.

At the very outset of the celebration this morning at a mass meeting held in Tonkey hall, the determined attitude of the strikers was apparent.

In an address before the gathering Secretary Thomas Stannage of Local Union No. 2466, said: "For my part, friends, I would rather die than return to work under the old conditions. Patrick Henry said, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' That is my attitude in the matter and I believe it is yours.

"Keep on fighting, men, with one object in view, organization. Then let us stay organized as long as we live. To return to work under the old conditions would be worse than the slavery that existed before the civil war."

A strong speech along similar lines was made by President James Littlewood, also of the newly organized union.

Feehan Heads Parade.

Headed by President Feehan, in an open carriage, the parade formed on Harrison avenue, traversed the principal streets to the Athletic field.

In addition to the miners there were in line 560 members of the Glass Blowers' union of Jeannette, with the Glass City band of that place, and 100 members of the local barbers' union, just recently organized. The streets were lined with onlookers, who cheered the marchers all along the route.

The ovation given the strikers leaves no doubt as to where the people stand in the bitter fight. There was not the slightest sign of disorder during the demonstration and the police officials say they don't expect any trouble. As evidence of this no extra men were placed on duty.

Small celebrations were held at Yukon and Export, both striking settlements. These were closely watched by the state troopers.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 5.—Cumberland had one of the largest celebrations of Labor day in her history today. The parade was a mammoth affair.

Business was entirely suspended and many stores and residences were decorated. After the parade, a picnic was held at Narrows park. Several addresses were made. State Senator Fred N. Zihlman, a former president

(Continued on fourth page.)

A GREAT LABOR CONFLICT PRECIPITATED.

IF the strike of the coal miners of the Irwin field for better wages and just working conditions was an important struggle a week ago, it is infinitely more important at the present time—made so by the action the Operators took last Thursday and Friday, when all the labor union leaders and organizers were made the defendants of suits in the Westmoreland and Allegheny county courts alleging a lawless conspiracy and seeking to hold these workingmen in damages aggregating anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

When an agreement among a large body of American workingmen to quit work for employers who refuse to pay the market price for labor becomes a criminal conspiracy, it is time for American law and American government to be radically remodeled.

That is why the suits entered last week against the Irwin strike leaders have created a genuine sensation from one end of the country to the other and brought to the support of the strikers not only an unprecedented degree of public sympathy but pledges of both financial and moral support from powerful labor organizations throughout the United States, making victory certain.

We do not pretend to know by whom a proceeding so hopeless of any advantage to the operators was advised. BUT if they have not already seen the evil result of the suits (evil, that is, from their point of view) they do not see as clearly as almost everybody else.

The strike has certainly taken on new life. The organized labor of the whole country is now making the cause of the Irwin strikers its own. And the overwhelming public sympathy excited for the strikers was not abated any by the refusal of the operators to accept the arbitration proffered by Mayor Magee. The miners agreed to submit the whole controversy to the mayor or any other impartial judge or judges and agree by the decision rendered.

When one side to a labor dispute agrees to arbitrate and the other refuses, the public cannot help believing that truth and justice are on the side of the side which agrees and not the side which refuses.

The only thing, apparently, that can now defeat the strike would be lawlessness on the part of the strikers. In another column we print a list of the murders incidental to strike rioting. It will be noted that the victims are all strikers and that the defendants to the murder charges are all deputy sheriffs. This fact bears out the claim of the strikers that the deputies are as a rule thugs hired to terrorize the strike region and provoke lawlessness in the hope that by the public resentment it always provokes the strike would be defeated.

The National Labor Tribune has never failed to warn strikers in all crafts against violence. The moment property and lives are destroyed by striking workmen that moment they kill their own cause. The Tribune firmly believes that the loss of life in the Irwin field is chargeable to others than the strikers, and it advises them most earnestly to obey the law and frown upon violence of every sort. Fighting their battle in this patriotic fashion they will continue to hold the public sympathy and good wishes. And that public support will force the operators in the end to agree to a just settlement just as George F. Baer, in the anthracite field several years ago, and Frank N. Hoffstot in the steel-car industry last year, were forced by public opinion to agree to it.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Transport Workers' Convention--British Trade Union Statistics to date--Some Remarkable Figures --- Changes in Wages and Hours--Government Official as Industrial Peacemaker -- A Great Personality--Tinplates Firm.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The international congress of carrying trade employes is in session at Copenhagen as I write, representing every branch of transportation worker, including dock laborers, seamen and firemen and railway servants. Forty delegates are sitting. Very early in the proceedings a discussion arose that the seamen should separate from the union of carying trade employes and form an international union of their own, which should, however, continually remain in close communication with the other association. This proposal was supported by British, American and Danish delegates and opposed by the Germans. A decision was postoned.

Herr Mueller of Berlin read a paper on the working of labor unions. He declared that an international strike of seamen at the present moment would be an almost insane proceeding and would certainly end disastrously for the seamen. Delegates of other countries expressed this in more or less guarded form, giving the impression that if war was to be declared on the shipping interests the English sailors must act alone. Ben Tillett and Havelock Wilson protested strongly against the German view and upheld the strike proposals for British seamen.

American Delegate Furuseth made a long speech with regard to the proposition of British seamen which, he said, was absolutely intolerable. A strike was inevitable if the owners did not enter into negotiations with a view to the improvement of the conditions of service in the mercantile marine. British seamen expected support from other nations and hoped in any case that seamen in foreign countries would not ship on vessels left by them. Eventually the matter went behind closed doors and at the conclusion of the secret sitting a committee was elected to consider the matter further and to submit a proposal at the next meeting of seamen's delegates.

The Labor agitation against that Osborne judgment, which renders it illegal for trade unions to use any of their funds for the support of their political candidates, grows stronger every day. A great deal about it will be heard when the British Trade Union convention meets at Sheffield next month. As a matter of fact the Labor party has sufficient funds in hand to run things for a year and a half and pay the Labor members their full $1,000 per annum salary. Following the Trade Union convention there will be a special Labor party's support conference in London shortly before the re-assembling of the House of Commons on November 15.

Latest figures in connection with British trade unionism bring the position up to the end of last year. Altogether we have 1,153 national trade unions, large and small, their total membership being 2,347,461, including over 21,000 members abroad. Mining and quarrying trade unions embrace the largest proportion of these organized workers—over 30 per cent. After them come the unions in the textile trades, which account for 15 per cent, and the unions in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, which account for almost as many.

It is not pleasant, however, to note that despite the size of these figures, the total trade union membership of this country has fallen 1.4 per cent in the last twelve months and 2.7 per cent in the last two years. Fortunately, however, the total trade union membership of this country is still well ahead of 1906, showing in fact an increase of about 11 per cent as compared with that year. Interesting it is also to note that the number of women organizing trade unions shows a steady increase, having moved up from 124,000 10 years ago to 207,000 at the end of the last half year. The Lancashire cotton industry, of course, accounts for the greatest proportion of these female workers.

The building trades stand out as the least prepossessing feature in British trade unionism. There are 72 national unions covering the various branches of this trade, with a total membership of 163,000. This figure for the ninth year in succession shows a decline, the diminution in membership on the last twelve months being 8 per cent. As against this, in the mining and textile industries the total memberships are the highest on record, 721,000 workers being organized in the mining unions and 364,000 in the textile unions.

There is not in this country a federation that can be held to represent anything near the entire body of British trade unions. The nearest thing is the General Federation of Trade Unions, with its membership of 698,000. Then there are the two big special federations—the Miners' Federation with a membership of 603,000 and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades with a following of 307,000. There are many other local and class federations up to a total of 110. The total membership of all federations of trade unions is 2,166,000, which figures being larger than the total trade union membership of the country means obviously that many of these smaller federations overlap.

G. R. Askwith of the board of trade, who plays an important role as peacemaker in trade disputes, is also

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THIS SHOWS WHO DID THE RIOTING.

For the coming term of Criminal court 506 suits are listed, and of this number half grow out of the coal strike. Many of them are for simple assault, but in 26 riot cases listed for trial there are over 400 defendants, 54 miners being named in one riot case.

Six murders are recorded in the district attorney's office as a result of the long strike. The victims were all strikers.

Anton Eid, killed at Edna mine No. 2, on April 11. "Mike" Paddock, a deputy sheriff, is named as the defendant in the case.

Paul Renomeno, killed at Yukon, May 8. L. C. McWhorter, a deputy sheriff, is named as defendant along with 22 others.

Mille Opatich, kwilled at Export on June 13. Walter McCluskey, a deputy sheriff, and others named as defendants.

"Mike" Shekan, killed at Bradenville in June. Frank Crowe, superintendent of the Bradenville coal plant, named as defendant.

"Dan" Yokovich, killed in July, during a raid at Export. One member of the state constabulary shot in leg. No one charged with the murder.

"Jake" Puter, killed at Claridge, July 13. Deputy Sheriff John Snelling named as defendant.

LONDON LOCKOUT AFFECTS 50,000

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lockout notices were posted at all the federated shipyards at noon today advising the members of the Boilermakers' society that their services would be dispensed with after today. Fifty thousand men are directly affected.

The trouble is due to a strike yesterday of the riveters employed at the Walker shipyard at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The employers hold that this constituted a breach of the agreement between the owners and workmen and declare that those locked out will not be allowed to resume work until the Boilermakers' society guarantees a fulfillment of the terms of the national agreement for the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

A new union of jewelry workers, to be affiliated with the International, was recently formed at Providence, R. I.

IRWIN OPERATORS ASKS COURTS TO MAKE UNIONS CRIMINAL.

No Less Than Eighty-Seven Mine Union Leaders Made Defendants In Suits Which Have United The Labor Organizations of Whole Country in a Resolve to Win The Fight In The Irwin Mining Field.

As forecasted in last week's issue of The National Labor Tribune, the coal operators of the Irwin field on Thursday afternoon entered suits in the Allegheny county and Westmoreland county courts against the strike leaders, alleging conspiracy and asking somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 damages.

Some accounts name the trifling sum of $500,000, but it is generally conceded that they have as much likelihood of getting one as the other.

The bills of complaint filed allege that the strike is the result of a conspiracy to injure the defendants in their business and they admit they have suffered great loss. They allege the conspiracy has been continuous from March, 1910, to the present time, and is still continuing, and while most of the acts complained of were not done in the actual presence of all the defendants, nevertheless all of the defendants fully approved and countenanced the same, and every one of the defendants participate therein to a greater or less extent, and all of the said unlawful or malicious conduct was done under the full directions of Francis Feehan, president of the district No. 5, of the United Mine Workers of America, and Van Bittner, the vice president thereof, and Timothy Donovan, secretary and treasurer of said district No. 5, and the said Feehan, Bittner and Donovan furnished large sums of money for carrying out the purposes of the conspiracy hereinbefore complained of.

By reason of the unlawful conduct of the defendants as aforesaid, the plaintiff corporations, say they, have suffered very large financial losses.

Names of Defendants.

Following are the names and addresses of all individuals made defendants

Francis Feehan, Castle Shannon, Pa.; Timothy Donovan, 7046 Reynolds avenue, Pittsburg; Albert Anderson, Hahntown, Pa.; John McAdams, Greensburg, Pa.; Charles Shaw, Duquesne, Pa.; John Lucteransick, Greensburg, Pa.; Thomas Haggarty, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Marshall Marraccini, Elizabeth, Pa.; John McCartney, Castle Shannon, Pa.; Charles Ziniewski, Cherry Valley, Pa.; George Guzzi, Castle Shannon, Pa.; John Driscoll, Grove City, Pa.; James Healy, Pittsburg, Pa.; John Barufaldi, Morgan, Pa.; Mike Halapy, Smithton, Pa.; Joseph Littlewood, Greensburg, Pa.; Van Bittner, Cherry Valley, Pa.; Thomas O'Brien, Crab Tree, Pa.; Paddy Galvin, Crab Tree, Pa.; John Pantalone, Crab Tree, Pa.; Paddy Duffy, Crab Tree, Pa.; William Hayes, Crab Tree, Pa.; James Coles, Greensburg, Pa.; Thomas Stannage, Greensburg, Pa.; William Johns, Greensburg, Pa.; Pete Marrianni, Greensburg, Pa.; John Morgan, Greensburg, Pa.; Paddy Kearns, Greensburg, Pa.; Archie McKeever, Greensburg, Pa.; Sam Mennell, Latrobe, Pa.; Robert Thompson, Latrobe, Pa.; William Kennedy, Latrobe, Pa.; William Graham, Latrobe, Pa.; Andy Kissel, Latrobe, Pa.; H. C. Barger, Madison, Pa.; William Kane, Madison, Pa.; P. J. Mangan, Madison, Pa.; Andrew Schuster (Shuster), Claridge, Pa.; Albert King, Claridge, Pa.; Joe Mutka, Claridge, Pa.; Andrew Logan, Greensburg, Pa.; Paul L. Stolpa, Herminie, Pa.; John Evrotchford, Herminie, Pa.; Dominick Banchiero, Herminie, Pa.; Mike Klemens, Hahntown, Pa.; Lut Weaver, Hahntown, Pa.; Stanely (Stanley) Zrimaltly, Rillton, Pa.; Charles Yockman, Rilltown, Pa.; William Mitchell, Pleasant Valley, Pa.; John Volkar, Pleasant Valley, Pa.; Peter Nasar, Pleasant Valley, Pa.; Charles Miller, Westmoreland City, Pa.; Jacob Vozel (Jacob Vozel, Jr.), Penn, Pa.; Charles Beswick, Yukon, Pa.; Fred Hall, Yukon, Pa.; Amos Britt, Yukon, Pa.; Alexander Robinson, Yukon, Pa.; Joe Ross, Irwin, Pa.; Joe Riddle, Irwin, Pa.; Samuel Cucora, Westmoreland City, Pa., George Ball, Westmoreland City, Pa.; Richard Bowers, Blackburn, Pa.; Charles Barr, Blackburn, Pa.; Hugh White, Blackburn, Pa.; Peter Lawson, Blackburn, Pa.; Enoch Jones, Penn, Penn, Pa.; John Robinson, Penn, Pa.; Frank Backman, Penn, Pa.; Bernard McGoirick, Export, Pa.; James Hogan, Export, Pa.; Fred Greece, Export, Pa.; William P. Friday, Glendale, Pa.; John Kahl, Nick Frattie, Caesar Scanonnia, Charles Galetti, Pete Smith, Andy Sheatick, Dick Yanda, Steve Bark, Mike Sico, James Boscola, Dominick Traunl, Jacob Lint.

One of the allegations of the bill is that the operators have been paying $5 per day for each deputy employed to suppress strike disorder, but that the deputies have been getting only $3 and $3.50.

The entry of the conspiracy suits has been denounced by every Pittsburg daily newspaper except one, and public opinion is practically unanimous in support of the strikers. Every one of the arrested men has been assured bail.

President Feehan was not at all disturbed by the suits, nor were any of the other defendants, all recognizing the prosecutions as a confession of weakness. Mr. Feehan, in the course of a statement, took occasion to rap the various detective agencies in the employ of the coal barons during the strike. The miners' official says that the operators in their supposed refusal to arbitrate have been misled and illy advised by these agencies.

Mr. Feehan also announced that the various labor organizations in Allegheny county are planning a monster meeting to be held in this city immediately after Labor day. The strike situation will be thoroughly discussed on that occasion.

Encouraging news for the miners was received from the Illinois and southwest fields this morning, to the effect that the strike in those fields, on since April 1, had been practically settled and that the men would return to work after Labor day. They have been conceded every request, the messages declare.

The statement issued by Mr. Feehan was as follows:

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FAIRNESS OF THE STRIKING MINERS' DEMANDS

By Timothy Donovan.

(Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.)

The advantages to all concerned in a union or organized district like Pittsburg over that of a non-union or unorganized territory like the Irwin field, before No. 5 was asked to come to the rescue in effecting an organization, are many and decided.

Last month's enrollment in the local district was 39,200 union miners, the largest since I became secretary four years ago. There are 196 mines in the Pittsburg territory thoroughly organized and peace and harmony prevail among the operators and the men. We have a two years' agreement running from March 1, 1910, to March 31, 1912.

Pittsburg district miners receive, under the agreement, 95 cents a ton for pick coal in a thin vein and 86½ cents a ton in a thick vein. They are also paid for all dead work in the interior of the mines as per agreement.

For room turning by machine they receive $9.07. A room in the mining parlance is equivalent to 13 yards. In a clay vein they are paid $1.97 a foot and 98 cents a foot for spars

The Pittsburg district operators are fair to organized labor, and we, as miners, believe the mine owners in the Irwin field with the same vein should pay the same price as that received by local men and also the same for dead work.

Unfair to Others.

It is to be regretted that in the Irwin territory the men are paid 10 cents a ton less and nothing whatever for dead work. It is decidedly unfair to all union men and to the operators of District No. 5.

Here is another striking difference in the working conditions under the regimes of organized and non-union administrations. For 12 years the men in the Pittsburg district have enjoyed the privilege of an eight-hour day. In the Irwin field the miners have had to work anywhere from 10 to 14 hours a day.

We as union miners believe it is incumbent upon us to protect the operators who are friendly to organized labor, and if possible to have the operators in the Irwin or any other non-union field deal fairly in all respects according to the general and existing conditions.

There is no doubt in the world that in the past 14 years it has been highly beneficial to operators and miners alike to have labor affairs operated according to union principles

Pastor Russell's Sermon

MESSIAH'S COMING KINGDOM SPIRITUAL.

TEXT--"Behold a King shall reign in righteousness, and Princes shall rule in judgment." -- Isaiah 32:1.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4. Pastor Russell preached today in the Academy of Music, our largest Auditorium, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a very attentive hearing. There were many Hebrews in the large audience. He took for his text the following: **"Behold, A King Shall Reign in Righteousness, and Princes Shall Rule in Judgment."—Isaiah 32:1.** He said in part:—

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Startling shadows are all about us. A great change in the affairs of men is indicated and acknowledged by all thoughtful, intelligent people. The world's pace during the past fifty years astonishes everybody. New conditions meet us on every hand. The majority of books written half a century ago along scientific lines are considered rubbish today. Rules and customs and theories of the past, supposed to be immovable and absolute, are abandoned as worthless—in chemistry, in manufactures, in art, in finance and commerce. All these changes necessitate a new view of social conditions and a re-examination of the relationship of religion and the Bible to man and his conditions, as seen from the present viewpoint. The business and social world have been compelled to keep pace with the steps of progress, some of them gladly and some of them reluctantly. But religionists have been placed in a most awkward position. Religion and moral sense constitute the backbone and fiber of the best progress in civilization. The perplexity of religious thought, and its manifest inability to adjust itself to the changed conditions, is working a serious disadvantage to all disposed to look to the Almighty for guidance in life's affairs.

The increase in worldly wisdom, the improved human conditions, the advancement along scientific lines in material prosperity have turned many of the world's brightest intellects away from God and from the Bible. Many of these, still professing Christianity in an outward, formal manner have really abandoned it in favor of a theory of "civilization." They have wandered from the Divine Revelation, the Bible, into paths of speculation—their own and other men's. They have cogitated that the reverse of the Bible statements is the Truth—that instead of man falling from the image of God into sin and death, he is rising from a brute or monkey plane upward, gradually, to the Divine heights. Instead of looking for a great Deliverer, Messiah, Savior, Life-Giver, they are hoping to be let alone by any outside influence, that certain fancied laws of Evolution might help them upward and onward to glory, honor and immortality.

The result is that religious thought today everywhere and in all denominations is chaotic. The whole of Christendom has practically become Agnostic—admitting that they do not know the Truth nor how to adjust their reasoning faculties to present conditions. They are in an expectant attitude—seeking light. Nevertheless many fear the light lest it shall make manifest cherished errors or selfish hope and ambitions which must be abandoned. But they are still pretending to know many things which we and they know that they do not know, and daily the strain becomes more intense. Gradually everybody is recognizing that there is a great crisis along every line—that the people are awakening and thinking and will no longer receive their errors.

CONVERTING THE WORLD TO GOD.

Fifty years ago Christian people, full of faith in the Bible which they seriously misunderstood and read with sectarian spectacles of various colors, were fully agreed that God had given his Church the commission to convert the whole world and to establish Messiah's Kingdom, when the nations would learn war no more, but beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Zealous Christian people urged that the heathen were going down to a hell of eternal torment at the rate of ninety thousand every twenty-four hours. And noble men and women sacrificed their earthly interests for the assistance of the heathen—to prevent that awful catastrophe, to help thwart the very program of God which some other Christian people of an earlier day had declared was predestinated and foreordained as unalterable. Good was certainly attempted. We trust that some good was accomplished. We know that some harm was done in that fallacious conception of the character and plan of the Creator were promulgated amongst the heathen, which have hardened and embittered some of them.

But by and by practical people sought for statistics, and now know that there are twice as many heathen in the world as there were a century ago. Of course there are unthinking and unstatistical people who refuse knowledge and who are today claiming with a commendable zeal, but a reprehensible ignorance, that large contributions of money would enable them to capture the whole world for God. Nevertheless, the masses no longer see the matter as they did, and can no longer be swayed to the same extent. Thinking people refuse to believe that God for centuries has sat calmly viewing the situation, allowing millions to go to eternal torment. They refuse to believe that their hearts and sympathies are more tender than those of their Creator.

Even the heathen are getting awake to the inconsistency of what has been given them under the Gospel label. They are finding out that the word Gospel signifies "good tidings," and that what has been preached to them is the most awful message conceivable—that all of the heathen and the majority of their civilized neighbors and friends and relatives have been decreed, sentenced, foreordained, to etrnal torture, because of ignorance, because of a misbelief in respect to which they were thoroughly honest. Perplexed, the missionaries ask, What shall we preach? The message of damnation does not sound good to the heathen and they do not run after it or feast their souls upon it. The question comes to the ministers and professors of colleges throughout Christendom and they are perplexed as to what answer to give. The majority of them have become "higher critics" and no longer accept the Bible as the Word of God; they are Evolutionists and no longer believe the Gospel which the Missionary Societies were organized to proclaim. They are in perplexity. And many of them are prepared to abandon the former theory of missions and to continue their work henceforth merely along humanitarian lines. Indeed within the last twenty-five years missionary effort has turned gradually to secular education and medical practice in the interests of the heathen, with little religious doctrine—and so much the better.

Everybody is agreed that the Kingdom of Messiah cannot be brought about by the wholesale conversion of the world. And logical people see that larger numbers have been lost to Christianity in civilized lands during the last twenty-five years than were ever claimed to be converted amongst the heathen. We say lost to Christianity, because no one should be called a Christian who has lost all faith in the Bible—in the Law, the Prophets and the teachings of Jesus and his Apostles. The great cloud of bewilderment which encompasses Christendom is realized by all earnest people—churchmen and others. And no wonder there is a certain dread associated with the dark cloud. What kind of a storm will result? And what will be the effect upon the great religious systems of civilization? It is to join hands against these ominous conditions that the clergy of all denominations are arousing themselves in favor of Church Union or Federation of some sort. But the people—the people feel comparatively little interest in the proposition, which they will not oppose, however.

"THE HOUR OF TEMPTATION."

Rev. 3:10.

The difficulty with the present situation is that we have stupidly and blunderingly misread the Bible. We have twisted what we did read and picked out certain portions which pleased best our fancies and supported best our various creeds. We have neglected the honest, truthful study which we should have given to our Heavenly Father's message. The confusion of Christendom is our reward. That confusion and perplexity the Scriptures portray, assuring us that we are in the midst of a great falling away from faith in God and in his Revelation. We see fulfilled all about us the wonderful prophetic and symbolic picture of Psalm 91. A thousand fall at our side and ten thousand at our right hand—only the "Israelites indeed," in whom there is no guile, will be kept from stumbling in this evil day. The chaos which we already see everywhere in evidence is only beginning. It has already undermined the faith of thousands. And the veneer, the crust of outward profession, will soon give way.

It is important at this very juncture that those who have not lost faith in God and in the Bible should be assisted to clearer views of its teachings consistent with the true character of a God of Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power, and commendable to the human heart and head. Without this, there evidently would not be even a remnant left. But God has promised to keep, even in this trying hour, those whose hearts are loyal to him. If it were possible the "very elect" would be deceived. But God's keeping power will make this impossible.

GOD'S GREAT REMEDY AT HAND.

The fault of Christendom has been the rejection of the Divine Plan and the acceptance instead of a human plan. The Church was going to convert the world—going to conquer the world for Jesus and present it to him as a trophy. Alas, we have not been able to convert ourselves, which is the particular work the Master gave us to do. Greater humility would have shown us our folly long ago. It is time now that we turn to the Scriptures, both of the Old and of the New Testaments, and read the Divine purpose to put the entire world under the control of Messiah's Kingdom, that it may bless and enlighten and uplift humanity—that it may bind Satan and wipe out the ignorance and supersitition and depravity which the sinful reign of selfishness has fostered.

Bible Students do not need to be reminded that all through the Old Testament Scriptures God's promises abound, telling Israel and all who have ears to hear of the glorious reign of Messiah and of the success of his Kingdom and how the results will be that "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God"; of how "all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped"; of how the blessing of the Lord will be with Israel restored to his favor and operate through Israel to the blessing of all peoples. We remember the prophecies which picture earthly governments and show us their termination and the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on their ruins. We remember the Jubilee picture repeated by the Israelites every fiftieth year, proclaiming liberty for the people and restitution of all that has been lost through sin, and which is to be restored through Messiah's Kingdom.

Bible Students know also how the New Testament abounds with references to the Kingdom, the Kingdom, the Kingdom. Nearly all the parables that our Lord gave were in illustration of something connected with the Kingdom or the class called out of the world to inherit the spiritual Kingdom. All such know, too, that the Great Teacher proclaimed that Kingdom and taught us and all of his followers to pray for it, "Thy Kingdom come! Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven!" They all know, too, that all of the Apostles refer to that Kingdom and point the Church to its establishment for the realization of our hopes,—the time when the marriage of the Lamb will take place,—the time when God's New Covenant with Israel will go into effect, the time when he who scattered Israel will also gather them and when the Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion, the Celestial Kingdom, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem; the capital of the earthly princes. God's remedy is just what humanity is coming to realize it needs. In its establishment, as the Scriptures declare, "the desire of all nations shall come."—Haggai 2:7.

Bible Students are more and more coming to see that this Gospel Age is the time in which Messiah is selecting from amongst men—of Jews and Gentiles—a saintly class and is testing and proving their loyalty to God and to righteousness. These are to be Messiah's assistants—the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. As Abraham typified the Heavenly Father, so the Messiah was typified by Isaac. And Messiah's Bride and joint-heir and co-laborer in his Kingdom was typified by Rebecca. Thus seen, the great Plan of God has progressed well. The saints will soon all have made their calling and election sure to a change of nature to be secured through a share of the First Resurrection. Then all the instrumentalities necessary for the Kingdom work will be at hand, and the inauguration of Messiah's Empire will take place.

THE GREAT DAY OF WRATH.

Our neglect of the Word of God and our study instead of the Talmud and the Creeds of the dark ages have been our undoing. Under all this wrong influence we have failed to cultivate the fruits of the Holy Spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly-kindness, love. Instead we cultivated pride, ambition, selfishness. We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done. Our help must come from God. According to our understanding of the Scriptures help is near, but coming in an unexpected way. Pride and selfishness blossomed and brought forth a fruitage of strife. The bad example set by Christian people has extended to the world and been thoroughly appropriated. It has become the spirit of the world—of all classes. Now, as faith in the Bible is waning and respect for God and his Word is proportionately waning, what could we expect but that which the Scriptures declare is at hand, namely, the "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation?" The selfishness which both rich and poor, learned and ignorant, have cultivated will, in that time of trouble, be represented in conflicts between labor unions and capitalistic trusts. The Bible declares that then "every man's hand will be against his neighbor"—all confidence will be lost—the bond of human sympathy and brotherhood will be utterly snapped in riotous selfishness.

The Scriptures identify this trouble with Messiah's taking to himself his Kingdom power and beginning his reign.—Dan. 12:1; Rev. 11:18. Thank God, the intimation of the Scriptures are that the conflict of that time will be short. It must, however, last long enough to teach humanity a lesson never to be forgotten—that God and his arrangements must stand first and must be obeyed, if blessing is sought.

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM INVISIBLE.

One important point in connection with the matter must not be forgotten, namely, that the Kingdom of Messiah will be a spiritual one and invisible, but will have human representatives amongst men. It is not in the power of any human Kingdom to accomplish the great work predestinated for Messiah's Kingdom—to put down sin and bind Satan and destroy every principle of righteousness, and to lift up the poor and fallen, the ignorant, to human perfection and to eternal life and to give them Paradise restored, world-wide.

When it is remembered that Messiah's Kingdom is not only to bless those living at the time of its establishment, but gradually to awaken the dead from the slumber of the tomb and to give to all of Adam's race a full opportunity for attaining life eternal or death eternal, then it will be seen that the Kingdom must be a spiritual one. Then too, Messiah's Kingdom of light is represented as superseding Satan's Kingdom of darkness—both spiritual. With this thought our text is in full accord "A King shall reign in righteousness (Messiah will be that Great King, his Bride being associated with him) and princes shall execute judgment in the earth"—carrying out the decrees and regulations of the Heavenly Messiah. This is the meaning of the Lord's promise to Israel "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning."—Isa. 1:26.

The princes who will execute judgment will all be Israelites and all perfect men—tried and approved of God. They will be the Ancient Worthies, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and the prophets. These men, great in faith and obedience to God, will be known to the Jews as the "fathers," and as the prophecy respecting them declares, "Instead of the fathers shall be the children, whom thou (Messiah) mayest make princes in all the earth." They will be the children of Messiah in the sense that they will derive their resurrection life from him, the Great King. Indeed, the Scriptures assure us that eventually the whole world shall receive new life from Messiah, in offset to the life received from Adam and forfeited through sin. Thus amongst the various titles of Messiah mentioned by the prophets we find that he will be the "Age-lasting father," as well as the "Prince of Peace and Mighty Elohim and a wonderful Counsellor.—Isa. 9:6.

May Jehovah God be pleased to grant soon this great Kingdom of righteousness according to his promises, for without it the world must continue to be a groaning creation; but under it Israel and all the families of the earth will be blessed!—Hebrews 11:38-40.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

North Sandwich, N. H., Aug 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have much enjoyed reading your paper, on account of the fair, impartial spirit you show in dealing with all questions, but most of all I enjoy Rev. Russell's sermons. Should not take the paper without these, as they treat on the subject that must concerns me.

Respectfully,
MRS I. S. MacKENNEY

Everett Mass., Aug 29
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again I wish to express my appreciation to you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. Your paper is good, but the word of God, made plain in these sermons, of highest value.

Sincerely,
MRS J. M. WOODRUFF

Greenville, N. Y., Aug 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am interested in Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons and other writings. Hope God will bless you for publishing sermons that tell the Bible truths so plain that a wayfarer need not err.

I am much interested in Pilate's Report in regard to Jesus. Would suggest that you print it in a pamphlet and sell it or give it away. I read the Apocrypha of New Testament on the appearance of Jesus as a babe and his mother. The beginning of Jesus' life and in his end was published in cheap form, interesting to read, of the wonderful, only perfect man, who died for the sins of fallen man.

Your old subscriber,
A. B. HALL.

Coeburn, Va., Sept. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We wish to again remind you of our high appreciation of your excellent paper—a paper worthy of a place in every home. To us, of course, the principal feature is Pastor Russell's sermons. These grow more precious to us every week. Would that all would read these sermons with unprejudiced minds. How much of sorrow and heart-aches would be turned into joyous hope. The following true incident well illustrates this fact:

"Can it be possible that he is lost!" sorrowfully exclaimed a lady as she wept frantically over the remains of a dear friend. "I would like to offer the friends some encouragement, some hope, but I cannot," exclaimed the minister in the funeral discourse. With their minds beclouded with the mists and fog—the doctrines and dogmas of the Roman Catholicism, coming down from the "Dark Ages," can these friends ever find surcease from their sorrows. If, for the sake of argument, we should grant that their faith and hope (?) are true, and they were to escape the awful doom of their friend and enter the realms of bliss, could they be happy there? Would not they go sorrowing for their "lost" friend throughout the endless cycles of eternity? But oh! what comfort, what joy, might have come to these sorrowing friends had the officiating minister proclaimed in the language of Paul, "We have hope towards God that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust" when Christ comes "to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe in that day"—"the times of restitution of all things"; that while there was no hope of his having a place in the "body," the "bride," of Christ, the "little flock to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the kingdom," yet he will receive a blessing at the hands of the "Seed of Abraham" in whom all the families of the earth are to be blessed.

With best wishes for the success of the "Tribune" and love for its Editor, I remain

Yours by his grace
H. H. DINGUS.

Middletown, Conn., Sept. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate your paper more from week to week, particularly Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord's blessing be with you for helping to spread the truth.

Respectfully yours
MRS. F. E. BRADLEY.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you kindly change the address of my Tribune from Tamaqua, Pa., to Pottstown, Pa., as I am a carpenter I move quite often, so am obliged to trouble you to change my address quite often. I appreciate the large type and also the complete way you publish Pastor Russell's sermon. We are sure you will reap a reward in due time for your part in the harvest work.

Very respectfully,
E. F. YORK.

Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of your valuable paper. I am particularly interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, which I believe are a source of joy and comfort to many thousands. I wish you all success.

WM. F. EUSTACE.

SECRETARY KNOX SEES MILLENNIUM.

P. C. Knox, Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet, in concluding a stirring address before the graduating students of the University of Pennsylvania, speaks as follows:

"We have reached a point where it is evident that the future holds in store a time when wars shall cease; when the nations of the world shall realize a federation as real and vital as that now subsisting between the component parts of a single state; when by deliberate international conjunction the wrong shall universally help the weak, and when the corporate righteousness of the world shall compel unrighteousness to disappear and shall destroy the habitations of cruelty still lingering in the dark places of the earth. This is 'the spirit of the wide world brooding on things to come.' That day will be the Millennium, of course; but in some sense and degree it will surely be realized in this dispensation of mortal time."

A PLEASANT GREETING

(Susie Bouchelle Wight.)

Because "Good morning," or "Good afternoon," seems such a perfunctory thing to says as one passes his acquaintance in the street, we are apt to lose sight of the warmth and friendliness which may be conveyed even in this brief greeting.

Not long ago I heard a group of women discussing another one, and trying to analyze a certain charm which no one ever denied her. She was beautiful, but it was not that; she was brilliant, but it was not that; she was good, but there were many others just as good who lacked her winningness.

At last one of the number exclaimed: "Oh, I know! It is her being so interested in everybody. Don't you know the way her eyes light up if she only says, 'How do you do?'—it makes you feel like she is so glad to have happened to get a glimpse of you? How quick she is to speak when she meets one, too!"

That was the secret of it, so the friends all agreed, and it set me to thinking about this thing of speaking to people in passing. It takes no more of time nor of vital force to give a warm greeting and a smile than to pass with perfunctory nod and curt word; but what a difference it makes to the one so accosted! The duty is so evenly balanced, too, that it would seem that each would wish to be called haughty and snobbish because, perchance, she has failed to be the first to recognize the other. "I've been introduced to her half a dozen times, and she never knows me!"—how often have we heard these words, with their accompanying sigh or sniff, according to the temperament of the complainer! Perhaps the one complained of is thinking the same things of the speaker, and wondering why she is so ignored.

If one will deliberately cultivate a habit of prompt and cordial greeting, it will prove so pleasant and so pleasing in its results that it will never be abandoned again for a stiff standing back upon dignity or supposed social differences. There will occasionally be churlish individuals who will not respond in kind, but even these will thaw under persistent friendliness; and it is this "love expresseth in trifles," this Christian politeness, that smooths out the rough places in life, and gives sweet thoughts to treasure up in the heart instead of grudges to nurse and subtle antagonisms to cherish.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Frank Petefish, Scott City.
Mrs. Putman, St. Louis.
J. I. Ensign, Montgomery.

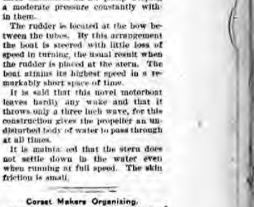
NOVEL POWER BOAT.

Tubular High Speed Catamaran Motor Craft of Light Draft.

A novel tubular power boat which draws only two inches without load and three inches with several passengers has been constructed by William S. Reed of Janesville, Wis. It has a speed of eighteen miles per hour when operated by a gasoline motor of only six horsepower capacity.

The boat consists of two cigar shaped tubes measuring a trifle less than one foot in diameter. On the tubes a platform fourteen feet long is mounted which has a railing of tubing with paraffin coated canvas sides and ends, secured by a molding at the bottom and hooks on the railing.

The platform on which the engine is mounted is three and a half feet wide and is made of matched flooring. The



TUBULAR CATAMARAN MOTORBOAT.

boat measures about thirty feet in length over all. The galvanized iron cylinders or tubes are divided into three chambers, an air pump keeping a moderate pressure constantly within them.

The rudder is located at the bow between the tubes. By this arrangement the boat is steered with little loss of speed in turning, the usual result when the rudder is placed at the stern. The boat attains its highest speed in a remarkably short space of time.

It is said that this novel motorboat leaves hardly any wake and that it throws only a three inch wave, for this construction gives the propeller an undisturbed body of water to pass through at all times.

It is maintained that the stern does not settle down in the water even when running at full speed. The skin friction is small.

Corset Makers Organizing.

Girl corset makers in New York are organizing. It is rumored the purpose of the organization is to make demand for better wages and shorter hours and to strike if the demand be rejected.

Leonora O'Reilly, Rose Schneiderman and Pauline Newman, organizers for the league, are working up the corset makers' union. Thousands of girls are employed in the trade. The plan is to enroll all of them in the movement. Mass meetings will be held, at which the grievances of the girls will be aired.

To Keep Brasswork Bright.

Brass rails or other brasswork on launches or boats can be easily kept bright by the use of sperm oil. Some boatmen polish their brasswork only once with putz or polishing powder, while for the rest of the season they keep it bright with sperm oil, which is rubbed on with a very oily cloth. Before starting on a trip the brasswork is rubbed over with the sperm oil cloth to prevent the salt from reaching the brass, and on the return the salt is readily taken off, leaving the rail bright. This method was recently suggested to an automobilist, who found it to be a great success, because he could polish up his brass very easily after it had been left several days.—Scientific American.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 41. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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LATEST NEWS OF THE IRWIN STRIKE

Support Coming From Many New Directions and Leaders All Confident That Victory is Assured — International Board Members and Secretary Morrison of A. F. of L. Go Over the Field. Judge Parker to Defend the Prosecuted Miners.

The strike of the United Mine Workers in the Irwin field continues to gain strength and impetus from the new public interest and support brought to it by the recent suits against the strike organizers and leaders.

"As far as the miners of the Irwin and Greensburg fields are concerned, this coal strike is only beginning in reality today. Henceforth, it will be pushed to the fullest extent by the striking men, themselves, and by the international organization of the United Mine Workers."

This statement was made during the past week by District Organizer John McCartney, at the headquarters of the striking miners in Greensburg. Continuing, he said:

"Renewed activity is going to be put into the fight from this week on and this great strike, will be continued with the fullest determination, until the desired agreement is signed up by the operators of all these mines, or acceptable terms are agreed upon by an arbitration committee."

Organizer McCartney, the man who is leading the Greensburg end of the struggle, spoke these words with all the fire of the fighter for the just, and with the enthusiasm of the leader of a cause that must triumph in spite of malice, chicanery, and base acts of opposing forces.

McCartney was interrupted for a moment by a statement that the operators are waiting the cold weather of winter, they feeling that this rigorous climate will force the men to abandon their frail camps and come back to the mines.

"Never," he replied, with a smile. Then he resumed talking of the fight.

Big Financial Help.

Forty-five thousand dollars per week, and more if necessary, will be brought in here to aid the striking men from now on, throughout the winter months. Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry of the international organization of the United Mine Workers, has informed us that will be done, since the other big strikes are settled.

"The sending of this $45,000 can be done without any assessment whatever on the international organization. Since this can be accomplished so readily, it is the intention of the organization to carry that out.

"This big financial help is just what we have been praying and waiting for. It so places us that the fight of the miners against the operators is really just begun."

William Diamond of District No. 24, Michigan, and Charles Garner of District No. 18, Canada, members of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in the field on Saturday from Indianapolis, Ind., and are now located in the strikers' headquarters with District Organizer John McCartney.

Diamond and Garner have come here for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the strike and the conditions of the miners, that have been brought about by the tyrannical oppression of the coal barons in the Greensburg and Irwin fields. They intend making a visit to every mine in the strike zone. Following their tours, moves that will be of great importance to the miners, will be taken.

An appeal will be sent to the American Federation of Labor by the executive board, asking that all the international unions and their affiliations give their moral and financial support to the strikers.

Diamond and Gardner are both enthusiastic over the prospects for the striking miners in these fields. They have just come from a field where the miners have gained a great victory over capitalistic oppression, and are prepared to throw their full energy into the fight in Westmoreland county.

Will Get Support.

"Never before have prospects looked so bright for the miners in the Irwin field," remarked Mr. Diamond, in speaking of the victory in Illinois and his coming here.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SONS OF VULCAN COMMITTEE'S UNREASONABLE DEMANDS

An attempt to settle the puddlers' scale with the Sons of Vulcan has failed and the scale committee and the manufacturers are as far from adjustment as they were before they started because of the unreasonable demands, it is said, that are being made by the scale committee representing the organization and the inability of J. M. Moreland, the chairman of the committee, to present his side of the question.

The Sons of Vulcan are demanding an advance of 25 cents more a ton for puddling than that signed by the Amalgamated Association with the Western Bar Iron Association and the Republic Iron and Steel Company. While the Sons of Vulcan were successful in their previous adjustment the manufacturers have refused to kiss the rod under present conditions.

Mike McCune has placed Moreland, it is alleged, at the head of the scale committee and the latter is such a poor excuse that Thomas White, from the Crescent Steel Company's mill, made the battle, but White was a mark to the manufacturers and he was looked upon with much humor as the Crescent, it is charged, is working under a "provisional agreement," which means, when those at the head have the pull "special iron and special scale," but at a lower price than union mills. This to the manufacturers who are trying to be fair and are requesting the men to be reasonable, it is said, looks like a farce and no one knows better than McCune, Moreland and White what the game is.

Frankstown, Moorehead's and Spang-Chalfant mills are running and a lower scale, not paying anything like the scale demanded by even the Amalgamated Association, while the scale demands of the Sons of Vulcan are looked upon as beyond all reason. The members of the scale committee know full well there is not a pound of bar iron being shipped into the eastern market, as the scale east has been so low that the western manufacturer never could compete, hence the bar iron market for Pittsburg is west and only a portion of the mills in the Pittsburg district pay anything like the scale.

The Amalgamated Association has signed the scale with the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Western Bar Iron Association, but the Sons of Vulcan were blessed in the previous scale with 25 cents per ton more than that paid to the Amalgamated Association puddlers, but the manufacturers now refuse to concede this proportionate advance this year and in order to compel the manufacturers to settle such men as White, from the Crescent, whose scale, it is charged, is below that of the Amalgamated Association and on a par with that of Frankstown, Morehead Brothers and Spang-Chalfant are brought in to do battle at the conference.

At the meeting on Saturday were the representatives of A. M. Byers and Company, Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, Zug and Company, Brown and Company and Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, while Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company weer also represented.

The manufacturers claim they have been exceptionally fair and are willing to concede anything reasonable, but if the others have signed the scale for $6.12½ they should not be compelled to pay 25 cents per ton more and be expected to compete in the same market. This it is true was done in the previous year but that is no reason why they should be compelled to continue, as the price has reached its maximum in the market and the conditions have changed so that the present adjustment must be the same as that settled by the Amalgamated Association and the Western Bar Iron Association.

The puddlers declare the committee has been making no effort to settle and have been delaying matters since July when meetings were arranged with the manufacturers. When the first conferences were arranged the puddlers' committee told the manufacturers they had no authority to settle the scale and the manufacturers naturally enough decided that the committee should first be authorized to act and only recently has this authority been secured by the committee. However, negotiations are off and the indications are the adjustment will be delayed for a long time if the Sons of Vulcan refuse to grant the same conditions as those that were so acceptable to the Amalgamated Association.

CALL FOR CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The call for the thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was sent out from the general headquarters here, 801-809 G street, N. W., on Saturday. It is as follows:

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Northwest Turn and Liederkrantz hall, St. Louis, Missouri, beginning ten o'clock Monday morning, November 14, 1910, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates, 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or Internation union, and from Federated Labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federated Labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1910.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the St. Louis convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the St. Louis convention, November 14, 1910.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at St. Louis, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice resident.
JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice President.
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice president.
D. A. HAYES,
Fourth Vice President.
WM. D. HUBER,
Fifth Vice President.
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Sixth Vice President.
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Seventh Vice President.
H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice President.
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Planning the Sailors' Strike—The Osborne Anti-Trade Union Judgmen Efficiency of Railway Employes—Laborers Want More Money — Brass Workers Agitate — Great Spanish Strike—Tinplates Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1910.—The International Transport Workers' Federation convention surprised most people when, on the occasion of its last session, it unanimously declared in favor of an international strike of seamen. The reason was the refusal of the/owners' federation to accede to the proposals of the seamen's unions in Europe for a conciliation to discuss grievances. Havelock Wilson, the English seamen's leader, had made himself the mouthpiece of this movement and at first he was bitterly opposed by the German delegates. His speeches, however, at Copenhagen showed them clearly what he was after and it appeared that the seamen's unions in all countries had been repelled by the shipowners in the same way.

Should a fight take place it is one that is entirely justified and one that ought to be undertaken because of the brutal and callous attitude of the shipowners in refusing to consider the condition of the men. The same bad condition of things obtains everywhere amongst seamen and the movement therefore must be international. The date and time of coming to grips depends upon circumstances, but all the delegates agreed that the struggle could only be international. It was hoped that the dockers' organizations would help the seamen as much as possible.

The inter-unionization of seamen's unions throughout the world was also favored by the convention. In effect it means that any union sailor who goes from one part of the world to another has only to show his book of membership to the union officials of the country he may be in to participate in all the rights and privileges of members of that union. During his stay in that country he would pay his contribution to its union instead of to the funds of his home organization. Frequent conferences are to be held in Europe where probably Havelock Wilson will also act as delegate for the seamen of America and Australia.

The string of injunctions against British trade unions under the Osborne judgment is now practically complete so far as the leading and important unions are concerned. One union last week as a result of a special meeting changed its rules so that they should include clauses allowing the funds of the union to be used for political purposes in the interests of the trade. Upon these new rules being presented for registration by the registrar he refused to accept them, declaring that they were contrary to law as expressed in the judge-made Osborne decision. Perhaps his reply was not unexpected, but all the same the union declares its intention to govern itself by those rules, whether they be accepted by the registrar or not. A curious complication is likely to ensue.

As I have before said the whole question of the Osborne judgment stands in the way of further trade union advance in this country. Employers thought that they had killed the British unions, to all intents and purposes, when about ten years ago they dropped on them with the Taff Vale decision which rendered unions liable to actions for legal damages in connection with strikes and lockouts picketing, and so on. Two or three of these actions were brought by associations of employers and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, for example, had its huge reserve funds almost drained out as a result.

The entry of the Labor party into parliament in 1906 was signalized almost immediately by the passing of the trade dispute' act which restored to the unions their old immunity from responsibility for the acts of their members. At first the employers' campaign turned against the Labor party in parliament which had forced this bill through and the Osborne judgment was the result. No union may now use any of its funds for any political labor purpose. Dependence upon voluntary contributions is not very satisfactory except in times of great national excitement. The Labor party is therefore putting forward as its big plan now such alteration in the law that the Osborne judgment will no longer be effective.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OFFICIAL BULLETIN ON COAL DUST EXPLOSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The recently created Federal Bureau of Mines has just issued a bulletin on the explosibility of coal dust, with chapters by J. C. W. Frazer, Axel Larsen, Frank Haas and Carl Scholz. The bulletin was prepared by the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey, which is now a part of the Bureau of Mines, and therefore will be known as Geological Survey Bulletin 425, but will be distributed by the Bureau of Mines. The author of the bulletin, George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the Bureau, goes fully into one of the most serious and most perplexing problems that the coal mines have had to contend with in the last few years. He traces the growth in the belief in the explosibility of coal dust, summarizes the experiments and mine investigations that have established this belief and gives the present status of preventative measures.

In the introduction, Mr. Rice says: "Only within comparatively few years has the dry dust of bituminous and lignitic coal been generally recognized as an explosive agent more insidious, threatening and deadly to the miner than firedamp. Firedamp carries its own flag of warning—the 'cap' in the safety lamp—but coal dust, though visible, does not attract attention until present in large quantities. Firedamp is of local occurrence and except in notable and very exceptionable cases is controllable by careful manipulation of the ventilating currents. If by mischance a body of firedamp is ignited in a mine, the force of the explosion is terrific, but the effect is localized unless dry coal dust is present, or unless (as it very rarely happens) an explosible mixture of methane gas and air extends through large areas of the mine. In a dry mine dust accumulates everywhere, and the blast from the ignition and combustion of bituminous dust may traverse miles of rooms and entries and wreck structures at the entrance of the mine. The comparative potential destructiveness of gas and of bituminous dust is strikingly shown by the history of the Pennsylvania anthracite mines. These mines not infrequently have large inflows of gas, and the resulting mixtures of gas and air have sometimes been ignited, yet no such wide sweeping explosions have taken place, despite the presence of dry anthracite dust, as have happened in excellently ventilated bituminous mines."

Mr. Rice reviews the experiments into the explosibility of coal dust in foreign countries and dwells at considerable length upon the attitude taken in France by the Engineers, who, until the great disaster at Courrieres in 1906, which cost 1,000 lives, did not believe that coal dust would explode without the presence of firedamp. Since that terrible disaster a testing station has been established in France and now the French engineers are fully convinced of the dangers of coal dust.

"The coal dust question in this country," continues Mr. Rice, "can not be said to have awakened widespread interest among mining men until the terrible disasters of December, 1907, which resulted in the death of 848 men. In response to a demand by those interested in coal mining

(Continued on fourth page.)

Big Growth During Long Strike

Notwithstanding the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which had been in progress against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. since July, 1909, was called off only last Saturday a week ago, the company's total shipments of sheets show a gain of 95,000 tons, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The company is operating about 78 per cent of its sheet mill capacity.

Operations are proceeding in 197 hot mills, or 84 per cent of the entire serviceable capacity of 235 tin mills of the company, as compared to 141 hot mills, or 58 per cent, at this time in 1909. Total shipments of tin plate show a decline of 8,000 tons, as compared with the same period in 1909.

It has not been definitely decided by the company what change, if any, will be made in the operation of its plant following the action of the labor organization. It is said, however, the La Belle plant, containing 10 mills, and the Laughlin plant with 23 mills, probably will not be started for some time, as the canning season is drawing to a close and users are generally covered for their needs.

Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who has been conducting the organizing work in Quincy for the past several months, recently announced that he has completed his task and that Quincy is now one of the best organized cities of Massachusetts.

In spite of last year's trade depressions in Austria the Railway Men's union in that country has increased its membership from 58,000 to 62,000.

Labor Unions and Anti-Trust Law

At the fair grounds at Minneapolis on Monday in the afternoon President Taft delivered a Labor day address, the most notable uterance of which was a statement that he knew of no intention on the part of the government to prosecute labor leaders under the anti-trust law. At the same time the President said he did not believe labor organizations should be exempted from such prosecutions by specific statute. He declared that such a provision of law would smack of class legislation.

He did not believe labor unions desired or needed class legislation, and said he counted on their help in preventing such legislation.

ILLINOIS MINERS GAIN ALL THEIR DEMANDS

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Forty thousand miners in Illinois won the most decisive victory Thursday ever won by organized labor. There was a rush of workmen to the mines, which they deserted April 1, when the operators refused to grant their demands. They will go back with every point gained, an increase of wages, payment of shot firers by the operators and increases of pay roll for all outside work.

The Illinois battle has been a bitter one, though not characterized by any violence. The operators did not attempt to import strike breakers as did the owners in the Westmoreland fields in Pennsylvania. They simply shut down the mines and waited. The national officials, headed by President Lewis were in trouble with the local officials. Lewis, as he did in Pennsylvania, tried to differentiate the Illinois field and this caused trouble. The law of Illinois compels the operators to pay the shot firers. The operators refused to obey the law and charged the cost to the miners. This was the primary cause of the trouble. The operators also refused to go into the joint scale convention at Toledo with the result that the interstate agreement which had been in force for a number of years was broken. The action of the Indianapolis convention recently in endorsing the strike, which assured the miners of support was a primary cause of the operators yielding. They realized that if they desired to get any benefit of the fall trade that they must give in, especially as the miners would be in shape to continue the battle indefinitely.

The resumption of work means a big fund for the Pennsylvania men on strike as the strike assessment will be checked off and paid into the national treasury by the operators. The assessment will be $1 per week.

No victory ever gained by any organization means so much in a financial way to the workmen. It means an aggregate increase in wages to the miners of $8,000,000 per year. In the settlement the operators were forced to concede to every point from the increase in wages to the laying of tracks and paying shot firers. The miners and operators signed yesterday and there will be an immediate rush of miners to the mines. All workers about the mines will receive an increase in salary of 5.55 per cent, and the representatives of the miners succeeded in attaining an increase equivalent to 15 and one-half per cent for firemen. Their average wage last year was $2.02 a day, and the new agreement it will be $2.36.

The increase in wages means about $8,000,000 annually to the operators. Forty thousand miners will be the recipients of increases. The day men started to work yesterday, and inside of ten days it is expected that all the men will be back at the mines. The settling of the strike means the increase of 3 cents a ton on all coal mined in Illinois and in Williamson and Franklin counties 3 cents extra or 6 cents a ton.

Men employed in the pipe fitting shops in San Francisco, Cal., have had several meetings of late and have decided to organize into a labor union.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

"WHICH IS THE TRUE GOSPEL?"

TEXT—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." —Romans 1;16.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1.—The International Bible Students' Convention is in session here with an excellent attendance, and deep interest manifested. Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle delivered two addresses today, one of them in Jefferson Theater. We report one of them, from the following text: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." —Romans 1: 10.

Three weeks ago today Christendom was startled by a communication which announced that the Christian Alliance had lifted a collection of $60,000 in a few minutes—$300 cash, the balance in promises. Then followed the startling announcement that Brother Simpson, its President, stated that the collection lifted would probably be the last at Old Orchard, because the Camp Grounds directors had rented its Auditorium for three days for our use. He declared that he disagrees with our theology. This, of course, was a veiled threat that the Directors of the camp ground must break their contract with the Bible Students. This they promptly did, and we accepted back the money paid in advance, rather than go to law. It is for this reason, dear friends, that we are having our Convention "outside the camp." We are glad that its fence does not separate us from our great Redeemer and Teacher, the joy of whose blessing I see in your faces.

Secular editors were astonished! They had been congratulating Christian people that the days of the rack, the thumb screw and the stake were past and that from every quarter were coming appeals for Christian Union, which, it was hoped, might even ultimately include all denominations of Catholics and Protestants. Yet here they had to listen to the contrary—a suggestion that Christian people in alliance were so opposed to Bible Students that even a year would not be sufficient to purify the air of Old Orchard and to permit them to meet here next year to take up another collection. It seemed funny, too, to these editors, that anything could drive a Christian Alliance meeting away from a $60,000 collection!

EXPLANATIONS SURELY IN ORDER.

Since Brother Simpson may not care to tell the whole truth about the matter and since the Christian public is interested and ought to know the facts, I must tell them. The unpleasant duty, however, will not necessitate my saying an unkind word concerning Mr. Simpson and the Christian friends who are in alliance with him.

There are two reasons why Brother Simpson thought it doubtful if he could come next year following our three days of this year.

(1) He knew instinctively that his collections would be smaller, hardly worth coming for, if the people should begin to get the eyes of their understanding more widely opened respecting what really constitutes the Gospel of Christ.

(2) The $60,000 "raised" was not cash and a large proportion of it never will be. Some of it is promised over and over again and telegraphed over and over, as was the case with the young woman who in the spectacular manner offered her jewels from time to time and had it mentioned in the papers. Such repetition of charitable work are considered entirely proper by many in connection with religious work in various denominations, "for the good of the cause." Subscriptions are given publicly without hope of payment, to influence others who are more sincere, some of whom in the excitement give more than they can afford.

CHICAGO STOCK YARD METHOD.

This same method is illustrated in the Chicago Stock Yards. A fine, large trained bull gallops out to meet the cattle designed for slaughter. He walks before them and becomes their leader. Following him in a grand rush for a narrow passage they crowd one another to the executioner, who knocks them senseless. A special place just large enough for himself is provided for the decoy bull, who, later, goes out to lead on another herd for the slaughter.

We do not mean to say that those who give their money are slaughtered or otherwise injured. We believe that they are blessed—that everyone is blessed who sacrifices anything heartily unto the Lord, or to what they suppose to be his service, whether it is such or not. It is the method of getting the money from the people and the deception practised which we deplore. However, the Alliance has plenty of company in this method in larger Christian denominations. It is part of the "business" method of recent years. Some who did not understand this "business" method wondered where all the money apparently contributed to the "Christian Alliance" work was spent. An investigation of its financial accounts was made, which revealed the fact that they were chaotic, and other "business" methods were advised.

"THE DARKNESS HATETH THE LIGHT."

Some one may inquire why the Christian Alliance should fear us and whether or not we have ever done them harm. We reply, Never have we injured them in the slightest degree, nor ever even publicly mentioned their name before. Their opposition to us is on the lines of general principles mentioned by the Great Teacher, "The darkness hateth the light;" "All things that are reproved are made manifest by the light." (Eph. 5: 13.) Our work is to proclaim the true Gospel—to incite Christian people to Bible study in the light of the Bible's own testimony and without sectarian spectacles, which, in the past, have so distorted the Word of God and set it forth in false colors.

As Christian people come to see the grossness of the errors by which they have been blinded, the light not only has a blessed and transforming effect upon their minds, but it influences their pocketbooks also. They no longer appreciate the "business" methods of the Alliance nor the brand of Gospel which it sets forth. The more God's people come to a correct understanding of the teachings of his Word, the smaller will be the collections of the Christian Alliance. That is the real secret of their opposition. I would that it were true that they would never take up another collection at Old Orchard! The heathen have already had too much of their Gospel of damnation. God's name has already been slandered and blasphemed enough by the false Gospel message—that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of humanity ever born are to suffer eternal roasting because of father Adam's sin and the ignorance, stupidity and meanness which have resulted.

LET TRUTH PREVAIL.

If the intelligent men connected with the Alliance really believe the horrible nightmare of the Dark Ages which they are proclaiming as the Gospel of Christ, then, of course, they are excusable for preaching it. It is not for others to judge of their honesty in this matter, but it is for others to decide that they will no longer assist or co-operate in the spread of such horrible travesties upon the Divine character—no longer assist financially or otherwise in binding upon the poor heathen at home and abroad increased ignorance and superstition.

Everybody knows that the word Gospel signifies "good tidings." And everybody ought to know that, as Christian people, we have for centuries misused the word, applying it to the bad tidings of great misery to all people except the mere handful of the elect. We did this because it was handed down to us by our forefathers. What Jesus said to the Jews has been true of us as Christians, "Ye do make void the laws of God through your traditions." Thank God that, as in the natural world he is sending us now the electric light instead of the tallow candle, so through Bible study helps, concordances, etc., his Word (the Lamp to his people's footsteps until the day dawn) is now shining brighter than ever before. But, alas, those believing the Bible to have been properly interpreted by the creeds of the past, have abandoned every thought of a revealed religion. They have no longer hope of any Divine Revelation of a Divine Purpose. They have become agnostics and are searching for truth in the opposite direction as Higher Critics, Evolutionists, etc.

WHICH IS THE TRUE GOSPEL?

Catholic and Protestant orthodoxy have set forth for centuries two general views of the Gospel of Christ. To whatever extent they now disagree with these they should publicly disown and abandon them. Until then they are besmirched with whatever odium attaches.

The Catholic Gospel (Good Tidings) is that all the heathen, all Catholics and all Protestants, except a mere handful, go to a Purgatory of awful suffering, terrible anguish, lasting for decades, centuries and thousands of years, roasting, boiling, agonizing, and thus purging away their sins and dross that they may ultimately attain to heavenly bliss for the remainder of eternity. If that is good tidings it can be considered such only in contrast with something more horrible, if that be imaginable. Whoever can have any joy through believing this Gospel we may surely congratulate as being very easily happified. We surely would not wish to take from him one molecule of his comfort.

OUR PROTESTANT GOSPEL.

Our Protestant Gospel, of which we are so proud that we want to thrust it upon Jews and Catholics and heathens everywhere, we should thoroughly understand, enjoy and appreciate before we waste good time and money giving it to others. Here it is. Four centuries ago our forefathers were not Protestants, but Catholics and believed in Purgatory, etc., as above. Then what was known as the Reformation Movement set in. Catholics, Jews and infidels will admit with Protestants that a great blessing of enlightenment and civilization has come to the world in the train of the Reformation Movement. But none of us is prepared to admit that the Reformers were perfect, nor their work perfect. We give thanks to God for the greater light of our day and that we have more light than the Reformers had on many subjects.

The Reformers criticized the Catholic teachings which they had formerly believed. They examined their Bibles and found nothing there to the effect that Mary was the mother of God, nor that we should pray to saints, nor that we should use pictures or images in our worship, nor that their sacrifice of Christ in the mass was proper nor that there was a Purgatory anywhere. The Reformers threw out these things as unscriptural. They completely demolished Purgatory in their minds, declaring that it had never been anything more than imagination. Then came another thought, viz.: What must we do with the thousands of millions of mankind that we and our fathers for centuries supposed were in Purgatory roasting, stewing, tortured, but hoping for heaven. They looked at one another in consternation. They had hearts and sympathies and felt that as it had devolved upon them to smash Purgatory, it must also devolve upon them to re-locate all those thousands of millions whom they had on their hands. They felt the weight of the responsibility. Could they demand of God that they should be put into heaven? Surely not! Surely only the saintly few are fit for heaven! They, as well as all, recognized that fact. Then with blank consternation they determined that they must crowd the entire mass into a hell of eternal torture and shut the gates upon them forever and write upon the gates, "Who enters here abandons hope."

BROTHER CALVIN TO THE RESCUE.

Taking from practically all humanity all future hope made the Reformers for the time heart-sick. It would be awful to do that for one person, but to thus "do" all humanity seemed terrible. And then to be obliged to label that Gospel "good tidings" must certainly have been a trying experience for the Reformers.

But Brother John Calvin helped them amazingly and took from them their burden. He told them that they should not worry, because it was all God's fault and not theirs. God had predestined them to that awful future long before he created man. Now they should merely try to think of themselves as the "elect" and try to forget everybody else. Of course, it seemed horrible to charge all these things against the God of all Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power. But it was the only solution which occurred to them. John Calvin's theories were afterwards embodied in the "Westminster Confession of Faith." And that confession of faith became the foundation of nearly all Protestant creeds. Brother Wesley afterwards objected, but admitted that only the saintly went to heaven and everybody else went to eternal torment. His protest was that, instead of this being by Divine foreordination and intention, it was, on the contrary, because of Divine unwisdom and incompetency. Of course to the poor sufferers it mattered not how they got there.

"GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY."

Surely no sane person can any longer defend any of the above "Gospels" as the true one, of which St. Paul was not ashamed! Surely St. Paul never preached any of those Gospels, nor did any of the Apostles —nor does the Bible support such theories, except by the turning and twisting of language, mistranslations of the original and misinterpretations of some parables. The plain statements of the Scriptures are all directly in the opposite.

The Bible teaches that "the wages of sin is death," not Purgatory nor eternal torment. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Adam, the perfect, was placed on trial for life eternal or death eternal. He sinned and the sentence against him was, "Cursed is the earth for thy sake; thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee. In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread thereof until thou return unto the ground from whence thou wast taken." (Gen. 3: 17, 19.) St. Paul declares the same: "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world; and thus death passed upon all men, because all are sinners."—Romans 5: 12.

Looking about us we find this true. Everybody who is not dead is dying. As the Bible says, we are living under a reign of Sin and Death. Nothing that man can do can either eradicate sin or lift us out of our dead and dying conditions. God alone can help us! He proposes to help us and the message respecting that help is, in the Scriptures, called The Gospel. Its announcement by the angels on the night of Jesus' birth is full, complete, satisfactory, viz.: "Behold we bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people; for unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior (life giver) which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2: 10.

Ah, now we have the Truth! The penalty of sin is death. And the good tidings is that God has provided for our recovery from sin and death. The Savior gave his life for the cancellation of our sin, for the satisfaction of Justice, that in due time Adam and all his condemned and imperfect race might be released from the condemnation and be lifted out of the sin and death conditions which now prevail. That uplifting is Scripturally called the resurrection of the dead. Hence the preachings of the early Church was, "Jesus and the Resurrection"—the Redeemer and his work.

STILL MORE GOOD TIDINGS.

The good tidings for the race in general is that the Redeemer in God's due time will become King of kings and Lord of lords—the Messiah of glory, God's glorious Representative. For a thousand years the regenerating work for Adam's race will progress. (Matt. 19: 28; Acts 3: 19-23.) God's Chosen People, Israel, will be the earthly agents of the heavenly and invisible King of glory. By the close of his reign the whole earth will have been transformed into the Paradise of God. "He will make the place of his feet glorious." And mankind will all be perfect again, in God's image. There will be no more sin, no more sickness, no more dying, because all the things of sin and death will have passed away and he who sits upon the Throne will have renewed all things. (Rev. 21: 5.) All who, after coming to a full knowledge of the Truth of God's love and gracious provision, still love sin and hate righteousness will be destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no resurrection, no recovery; as St. Peter says, "They shall perish like brute beasts."

As though all the foregoing were not a sufficiency of good tidings, there is more—but only for a certain class, 'the elect,'—only for those who now have the ear to hear and the eye to see and the heart to obey by faith. For these is the good tidings of this age which others, however, do not appreciate, viz.: that God is now calling a little handful of saintly ones to walk the narrow way in the footsteps of Jesus—to suffer with him and, when his Kingdom shall come, to reign with him on the spirit plane. This is the real good tidings of the Bible, of which neither St. Paul nor we need be ashamed.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

Please find enclosed money order for renewal of Tribune for Mrs. Shephard. The many readers of Pastor Russell's sermons wish you success in your labor of love, and may the Lord's richest blessings be yours.

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES BIRD.

Lima, O., Sept. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you please change my address from Put-in-Bay to Lima. I am anxious not to lose a copy on account of the wonderful sermons of Pastor Russell. I am very much pleased with my Tribune, as it is the only paper that publishes Pastor Russell's sermons that I can read.

Yours,
MRS. R. J. THOMSON.

Alliance, O., Sept 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the "Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society," I have renewed my subscription to your paper. I appreciate the Labor Tribune most of all because of the large clear type in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. May God bless you for thus publishing sermons that set forth Bible truths so plain, that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. (Isa. 35: 8.)

Sincerely yours,
H. C. TEMPLE.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4.

By some mistake or misunderstanding your much valued paper, September 1 issue, did not reach us. We don't feel at home without the Tribune and Pastor Russell's sermons. It is "more to be desired they than gold. Yes, than much from gold, sweeter also than honey and the droppings of the honey comb. May our Heavenly Father's blessings rest upon you in your endeavor to serve the hungry.

Yours,
W. HUNTER.

The following letter has been received by the Labor Tribune from D. Herrandora, one of the Truth Pilgrims in far off Cuba. It shows that the Truth people are even on the alert. The letter is as follows:

San Louis, Orrente, Cuba.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

The "Northern Baptists" of El Cristo, Oriente, Cuba, W. I., are fighting bitterly "Millenial Dawn." D. Herrandora, evangelist missionary facing the troubles at San Louis, Oriente, Cuba, has challenged Mr. J. J. Peters to a public discussion sustaining Pastor C. T. Russell's claims.

Monessen, Pa., Sept. 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to notify you that I have renewed my subscription for the Tribune through the Watch Tower office, please have number on my tab changed.

I have had the Tribune now a good many years, but since you commenced to print Brother Russels sermons, it's dearer to me than ever, as I am a firm believer in the Gospel Truths he proclaims, and I take this occasion to thank you for the style and care in which you print them. Of any paper I have ever seen publishing Pastor Russell's sermons the Tribune is far and away the best.

Yours Respectfully,
CHAS. E. JAFUERT.

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Voorheesville, N. Y., Sept 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again I wish to express my appreciation to you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I am also interested in the signs of the times as these have been prophesied in God's Word; it also gives me great pleasure to give the paper to friends to read, especially to those who have a hearing ear for the Truth. If you could only see what a help you are in printing these sermons; but praise the Lord, the time is very near when you will see the good you have done in helping to spread the Harvest Message and you will also reap a grand reward.

Wishing you much success,
MISS IDA L. HAENER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Shephard, St. Louis.
R. L. Work, Philadelphia.
Fred J. Darrow, Grand Junction.
Mrs. M. B. Buskhard, Racine.
Mrs. V. Gomes, Springfield.
B. J. Frank, Sparks.
Mrs. L. F. Andrews, Paducah.
A. B. Heard, San Antonio.
Geo. B. Clayton, Pottstown.
J. M. Andrews, Jonesboro.
Chas. E. Jafuert, Monessen.
Mrs. Geo. Kuetzer, Chicago.
T. Telford, Philadelphia.
Mrs. F. S. Gooding, Girard.
Mrs. F. Kinmont, Glascow, Scotland.
J. McCready, Glascow, Scotland.
Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, London, England.
Mary E. Berdowillard, Jamaica Plain.
H. J. Nightingale, Watervliet.
J. J. Dixon, Waukesha.
Mrs. C. M. Kellog, Waukesha.
E. Yeo, South London, Canada.
Emil K. Berglund, Worcester.
H. C. Temple, Alliance.
J. N. England, Demorest.
H. Bennett, City.
Mrs. Wm. Konold, Millvale.
F. G. Giddings, Scotia.
T. R. Leedy, Graham.

KEEPING SWEET.

It is not a matter of temperament nearly as much as some people imagine. To have a cheery and sunny and care-free habit of thought and life is something probably to be sought after and cultivated more than it is; but there is a greater achievement than this, and a much more Christian and fundamental one.

It is not a matter of circumstances or surroundings or chance happenings in life. Some of the sweetest souls —those who keep most resolutely the bitterness of envy and mistrust and narrowness and pessimism out of their schemes of life—have had to drink most deeply of the cup of sorrow, and trouble and affliction. Keeping sweet is a habit of the soul; it is not learned lightly by very many of us; but it may be, it ought to be, maintained and persisted in even when life is doing its worst for us.

Just to take men and things at their best (perverse men and perverse things, it may be), to resolutely shut your soul to withering doubt, and pessimism and fear, to be brave and hopeful and expectant of the best, to let kindness and patience have their perfect work both in your thought and in your deed—all these are implied just in keeping sweet. Yes, surely it is a great achievement, the crown and glory of Christian attainment.

We discount our religion most seriously and fatally when we do not allow it to train and discipline us in this fine art of Christian expression. We get the notion sometimes that harshness means strength, and we try to justify bitterness and unkindness in the name of our zeal for righteousness and truth. But we seldom succeed in satisfying our own conscience by the subterfuge, and we do always succeed in taking something from the winsomeness and charm and real power of the religion that we profess. It is a question if the lack of kindness, of forbearance, of sweet reasonableness that manifests itself in our lives so often and so constantly does not do more to dishonor the name of the Son of man and to discredit the cause of his kingdom than all the other failures and shortcomings that our lives do show. Just to keep sweet in our own soul life and in all our relations with the world about us is to give to our profession of religion a winsomeness and vitality that will make it a power for the bringing in of the kingdom.

STUPID PEOPLE.

Couldn't Tell What Grew Up Straight and Was Served on Toast.

Never ask any one to supply you with a missing word, says a writer in the Atchison Globe, and if the experience which he relates is typical it is good advice. A woman was engaged recently in writing a letter to a friend, in which she was telling of what they had to eat at a party. She was getting along very well when all of a sudden she stopped to think. "What," she called to her family, "is that green stuff that grows up straight?"

"Evergreen trees," some one replied.

"Oh, no," said the woman; "I mean something to eat."

"Onions," was the reply.

"No," she said, "not onions."

"Lettuce," "beans," "peas," and so on, were all called out by the family, all anxious to supply the missing word.

"None of them is right," said the woman. Then she tried a new tack.

"What is it," she said, "they serve on toast?"

"Poached eggs," said one member of the family.

"Jam," said another.

Then the woman got up, tore her letter into pieces and put the thing off till later on.

Three days later she was in a grocery store and saw something marked "15 cents a bunch" that sent her running all the way home.

"It was asparagus!" she cried. "I should think some of you might have known it was asparagus! Didn't I say it grew up straight and was served on toast?"

ABSURD FASHIONS.

Hairdressing and Hats in the Time of Marie Antoinette.

Some of the fashions in France during the reign of unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette were exceedingly absurd, particularly hairdressing and hats, which were trimmed with such an extravagant wealth of feathers that the coaches had to have their seats lowered. According to Mme. Campan, "mothers and husbands murmured, and the general rumor was that the queen would ruin the French ladies."

One day Louis XVI. decided to forbid the court in a body to follow the royal hunt in coaches. In order to be freer he wished only to permit real sportsmen to attend. The noble ladies immediately rebelled, and the Princess of Monaco criticised the decision by means of her headdress, upon which arose a miniature royal coach, followed by two gentlemen on foot in gaiters. On the left of this was displayed a cypress garnished with black tears, the large roots being formed of crape.

More absurd still was the hairdressing of the mother of Louis Philippe, upon whose head every one could admire her son, the Duc de Beaujolais, in the arms of his nurse as well as a parrot pecking at a cherry.

Her Only Criticism.

Little Dorothy not only liked her tea and coffee to have the appearance of being "real and truly," but she also liked to taste the flavor of each. One afternoon her mother took her to a friend's home where tea was served at 5 o'clock.

The hostess gave to Dorothy what she usually gave to her own children of Dorothy's age, in the line of liquid refreshment—viz. hot water, sugar and milk. Dorothy tasted hers politely and ate her little cakes.

"Why, Dorothy, you aren't drinking your tea, dear. Isn't it sweet enough?" asked the hostess.

"Yes, Mrs. C., it's sweet enough," replied the child.

"Then why aren't you taking it?"

"It's too dull," she replied.—New York Times.

Another Meaning.

A traveler to the north on the Great Northern railway, having delivered his luggage to the care of an alert railway porter, proceeded to make himself comfortable in the corner of a first class smoking compartment. The porter, having performed his duty, came to the carriage to report, not without expectation of acceptable reward.

"Well," said the passenger, "I see by the letters 'G. N. R.' on your cap, 'Gratuities never received.'"

"Not quite that, sir," replied the porter, touching his cap peak. "It might mean 'gratuities never refused.'" And the way that porter smiled when he left the carriage betokened his satisfaction at the material result of his smart answer and the service he had rendered.—London Mail.

SEP 24 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

The N. Y. Public Library 425 Lafayette St. [illegible]

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 42. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

IRWIN OPERATORS REJECT ALL OVERTURES

Tell Pittsburg Businessmen There is No Question at Issue Except Recognition of Union and They Will Sign No Scales--Claim Their Miners are Satisfied and That Mines are Operating Satisfactorily -- Miners Will Keep Fight Up All Winter.

Two of the big coal companies of the Greensburg and Irwin coal fields have replied to the letter sent out by the committee of Pittsburg business men, urging arbitration of the great Westmoreland county strike. They say, in effect: "This is our strike, and we don't want anyone to interfere in it."

John M. Jamison, president of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, gave out his answer Monday. He says the entire trouble is due to "paid agitators and organizers, whose business it was to foment trouble." Colonel George F. Huff, president of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, says among other things, in his answer, that there is no general suspension of work by the miners.

The local strike leaders have in their possession several pay envelopes which they claim furnish evidence that some of the coal barons, or their representatives, are selling liquor to the strikbreakers employed at the mines.

One envelope secured from a miner shows that $2.50 was deducted from a $5 pay for whisky. Another shows that $3.50 was taken out by the company for beer. This was deducted from a pay of $9.85 for two weeks' work.

International President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is expected to reach the city on Tuesday from his home in Bridgeport, O., where he spent Sunday. He did not come but he will certainly arrive before the end of the week.

When he arrives here he will be shown a full report of the conditions in the strike zone—a report which is in direct contradiction to the statements issued by the Keystone and Jamison concerns in their refusal to arbitrate.

The data to be presented to President Lewis was secured after a thorough investigation of the affairs in Westmoreland county by National Board members Diamond of Michigan and Charles Garner of Canada, sent into the field under instructions from the chief executive.

Mr. Diamond said:

"After a close investigation of the entire strike territory we have discovered that the operators have employed only one-third of the usual number of men in the mines and that they are getting only one-fourth of the normal output.

"In most mines the output is only 10 per cent of the normal, but the number of men at work on the Jamison branch brings the total to 25 per cent.

"We talked with President Lewis over long distance telephone the other day and he told us to have our report ready for him not later than Tuesday."

In explanation of the apparently large payroll made public by the Keystone and Jamison companies President Francis Feehan of District No. 5 said today:

"It must be remembered that imported men usually refuse to work at the tonnage rate and will not accept employ unless they are paid by the day. The cost of production to the operators right now is 20 per cent more than the scale asked by the strikers."

President Feehan received a telegram this morning stating that the 30,000 victorious strikers in the southwest fields returned to work today.

The Jamison Company's reply, given out Monday, was in part as follows:

"Greensburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1910.

Messrs. F. R. Babcock,
Enoch Rauh,
H. D. W. English,
Lee S. Smith, and
Samuel Ewart,
Pittsburg, Pa.

"Gentlemen:—Your letter of the sixteenth instant has been received. Believing that your communication was addressed to us in good faith, we take pleasure in replying as you request.

"We would take serious exception to the statement of facts set forth in your letter were we to take up and discuss the same by paragraphs, but in our opinion the facts as we understand them, can be developed in an orderly way by simply addressing our attention to the chief feature of your letter, which we take to be the following: That we place before 'an impartial, unprejudiced committee the differences which are your.'

"Before addressing ourselves particularly to this feature of the letter, however, we deem it important to recite briefly the early history of this labor controversy—at least in so far as it affects this company, in order to show what was its cause and extent, and what, if any, are the so-called 'differences.'

"We desire to state, as the first fact, that this company has not at any time, either before or after the beginning of this strike, had any communication, verbal or written, from its own employes, containing demands or our plants, either about wages or other conditions of employment. The first disturbance at any of our plants in connection with this strike occurred during the first week of April, and resulted in a partial suspension at one plant for a period of four or five days, after which the men went back to work. From that time this same mine has been operating without a single break in the ranks right up to this moment, with a normal force and output, the output ranging from 2,000 to 2,200 tons daily. The trouble at this mine, which was all over and entirely dissipated within a week, was secretly initiated and developed by persons who were not at that time, nor at any other previous time, in our employ; the same persons having been at that time or having since become regularly employed as agitators and organizers.

"A few weeks later there was some loss of employes at another plant, and still later a loss at a third plant; the losses at no time at either of these plants amounting to as much as 50 per cent of the forces, except for a few days. The trouble at these two plants was likewise originated by the secret work of professional agitators.

"Another fact which we assert, is that at no time during the past two or three months, since these camps were established, has there been more than a mere handful of our former employes about them. Many men who left the district when the agitation began have since returned and are now at work, and more are returning daily. During the week ending the 17th inst., this company had a daily working average of more than 2,000 men at work at their plants. Two hundred and fifty more men would fill every available place about the mines, and we are satisfied that that many of our men are simply waiting for the agitators to leave the field so that they can safely return to their former employment.

"As further testimony to show the absence of trouble with our own employes, during the past five months, we give herewith a full statement of the output for the corresponding five months of the years 1909 and 1910: From April to August, inclusive, 1909, the total output was 1,018,195 tons, and for the same five months of the year 1910 was 931,181 tons—showing a loss for the period of less than 9 per cent. The lowest monthly tonnage in 1910 was 174,650 tons.

"We have thought it necessary to recite these facts in order that you may appreciate how impossible a matter it would be to formulate a plan to adjust the alleged differences between this company and its former employes. We do not recognize differences which might exist between this company and strikers from other mines or districts, led by professional, salaried agitators, as proper subjects of arbitration. Such controversies, we firmly believe, deserve a different mode of treatment. The statement of facts herein set forth, and the well known policy of this company to deal directly with its own employes alone, in our judgment, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that there exist no such 'differences' as require adjustment.

"For the first eight months of the year 1910, January to August, inclusive, the gross earnings of all our employes of all classes (but not including the salaries of superintendents nor of persons in the central offices) amounted to $1,020,410.86. The net amount paid in cash for the same pe-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SONS OF VULCAN OFFICIALS STILL OBSTRUCT SCALE AGREEMENT.

The United Sons of Vulcan are now ready to meet the manufacturers, after having submitted the matter of conference to the various lodges, but the manufacturers have not yet come to any conclusion what to do, although several of them conferred Tuesday but there were but few present at the meeting and none would say when a full meeting would be held

The Lockhart Iron and Steel Company is ready to begin operations at once and have plenty of men on hand, it is claimed, to start the mill but have delayed starting until next week. The other mills are in fairly good shape also but no reasons are given out for delaying a start.

Wilkes' mill at Sharon started operation Monday with a full force of puddlers, and other mills are preparing to begin work while the Sons of Vulcan have presumably lost control of the situation through their blundering, and it is doubtful if they will regain the position they formerly held. This is due chiefly to their attitude toward the manufacturers, who sought an early conference but the Sons of Vulcan delayed this until the time was almost too late and the manufacturers were in position to start the mills without any scale.

Michael McCune, spokesman, general manager and everything else of the Sons of Vulcan, today said: "Another vote has been taken and they have decided to have another conference with the manufacturers but remember the vote for a conference carried by a very small majority, yes, a very small majority."

It is generally recognized the puddlers are such a wealthy set, blessed with all the luxuries, and abundance of funds to carry them anywhere (providing they travel by freight and without the knowledge of the company's officials) that early settlement, even at scale rates is preposterous and a reflection upon their pride. No wonder it offends Mike and his associates on the committee to have infamous employers suggest to them that they hurry up.

The most fortunate man in the organization is "Mike" McCune and next to "Mike" are the officers on salary. This coterie, it is intimated, have a very familiar air which they delight in humming, "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here." This is, of course, exclusive of the members, who contribute and are not drawing any of the funds from the treasury. "Mike" and his oligarchy have grave fears that if something does not happen soon they'll have to go to work, and what a terrible calamity that would be!

All real friends of labor deplore the ridiculous position that the Sons of Vulcan have been placed in through the tactics of their officials. When the Amalgamated Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor makes settlement with the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Western Bar Iron Association and the Sons of Vulcan demand 25 cents a ton more the situation is not only complicated, but there is left no argument to go to the manufacturers on.

There are those who declare that Spang-Chalfant, Frankstown and Mooreheads are operating at a lower scale than that demanded, and that Thomas Waite, representing the puddlers, is employed at the Crescent, which is working under a special scale not at a higher but a very much lower price than that demanded by the scale committee from the manufacturers. The general knowledge of such inconsistencies places the Sons of Vulcan in the most absurd position. The membership of the organization ought to protest.

The adjustment of the puddle scale with the S. of V. committee under existing circumstances, the manufacturers declare, is impossible. They explain that they must get the same scales as their competitors, else they are unable to sell in he same market. In advantage of 25 cents a ton is considerable. The markets are in the west, and the Western Bar Iron Association has already settled its scale with the Amalgamated Association. That is the scale to which Pittsburg manufacturers must adjust themselves. And unless the Sons of Vulcan recognize this fact the mills will be operated with Amalgamated puddlers or without any scale at all.

COAL STRIKE ENDS IN SOUTHWEST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—Representatives of the miners in the southwestern field tonight ratified the agreement made with the operators and will resume work next Tuesday. According to the new agreement, said to be a victory for the miners, they receive an increase of 5.55 per cent on day work, dead work and yardage.

The miners also receive an increase of 3 cents a ton on shooting coal and an increase of 5 cents a ton on long wall work. The arbitration clause was finally settled by an agreement to leave all future differences to W. L. A. Long, mine inspector of Kansas.

The penalization clause provides that when the operators close a mine they shall pay the men $1 a day during the time it is closed, and the miners agree to pay the operators 50 cents per day for the time they cause a mine to be closed.

When work is resumed on Tuesday morning, it will end a strike that began more than five months ago. In many of the districts of the southwestern fields, it is said the miners and their families are in actual want. In the majority of sections the merchants have extended credit to the men, but at the last conference they insisted that the strike be settled, saying the offer made by the operators was fair.

JOHN MITCHELL MAKES AN APPEAL.

Vice President John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a general appeal to the 3,000,000 members of the federation to organize the 20,000,000 unorganized laborers of the country.

"If the 3,000,000 organized workmen of this country could be awakened to a sense of their responsibility," Vice President Mitchell said, "and each one became imbued with a realization of his own strength, and if these forces were applied intelligently and enthusiastically how long would it be before every man and woman working for wages would be a member of the union?

"If every man should constitute himself an organizer and would give one evening each week to organization, it would take only a comparatively short time to unionize all the workers of our country. If all were organized, it would be much less difficult to secure higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions of life and labor.

"Let each man feel he is an important part in the labor movement, that he is personally responsible for its success or failure. Let us individually and collectively resolve that the years 1910 and 1911 shall mark an epoch in the growth and progress of the labor movement of our country."

UNION PRINTERS CHANGE BY-LAWS.

The convention of the International Typographical union, at Minneapolis, last months suggested changes in the present laws, which, if adopted by the referendum vote, will simplify conditions materially.

One of the suggestions is for a change in the method of collecting dues. The method now in force is an assessment of a certain percentage upon the earning capacity of a member. The change of procedure would make a fixed charge of a dollar a month.

Another change graduates the mortuary fund so that members of one year or less shall receive $50, two years $100, three years $150, five years $250.

The old age substitute was also acted upon favorably. Under it a totally disabled member, who is ineligible to the privileges of the Union Printers' Home shall be entitled to the regular pension.

A proposition to erect a $100,000 headquarters building at Indianapolis was adversely acted upon, but a further proposition to hold the annual convention at the headquarters city instead of in different towns was sent back to the subordinate unions for discussion until next year's convention.

Another resolution that will come before the referendum is the fixing of the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer at $3,000 a year. They now receive $2,100.

The executive board was instructed to make a generous contribution to the American Tuberculosis society.

12,000 MINERS STRIKE AT CARDIFF.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 19.—Twelve thousand miners employed in the Cambrian colliery trust went on strike today, forcing the temporary closing of the mines that supply practically all of the coal for the English navy.

Owing to the fact that the strike is in violation of the orders of the miners' leaders, the Federation of Mine Owners is today in conference regarding the proposal to lock out 200,000 Welsh miners.

The leaders favored the strike but decided to leave its declaration to a vote of all the miners. Today's strikers disregarded this decision.

NO FORCED ARBITRATION

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 20.—That a compulsory arbitration law cannot be passed in Ohio owing to specific prohibition in the constitution, is set forth in a statement by Governor Harmon.

The statement is intended at the governor's office to set at rest talk of a special session of the legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration law which has been urged upon the governor recently, the last time by Mayor Marshall.

The law creating the present state board of arbitration apparently goes as far as the constitution of Ohio permits.

Samuel Gompers Will Not Retire

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor does not intend to retire from his place as the leader of organized labor, because of the suggestion made several days ago by President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners.

Gompers said his future depended upon the attitude of the Federation of Labor.

Mitchell Decides For Trolleymen

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—The grievance of the trolleymen's union that two crews were unjustly discharged was sustained by the arbitrators today.

John Mitchell was the referee and had the deciding vote. The other arbitrators were Attorney Richard J. Bourke and P. S. Coyne, for the company, and S. J. McDonald and M. E. Kane, for the men.

By this decision the company is directed to reinstate the men, although the men are punished with a sixty-day suspension dating from the time of their dismissal, which was early in August.

The dismissal was due to a wreck on the Duryea line, two cars crashing. The damage to the cars was slight, but the company disciplined both crews for violating the rules governing signals.

The Birmingham (England) city council has adopted the rule that the standard of wages in districts where work is executed for that English city should be paid not only by contractors, but by sub-contractors.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Boiler Makers' Locked Out--A Story of Robert Knight--British Trade Union Convention to Be Busy--Rapid Organization of Sailors--South Wales Miners Erupting -- Strained Feeling in Railway Service--Tinplate Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, September 15, 1910.—The prevailing unrest in the labor situation in the United Kingdom has again forced itself upon public attention in a striking manner. The lockout by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation of 20,000 members of the Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, with a total union membership of 55,000, is a matter of the utmost gravity, many subsidiary questions being raised. The men locked out are the shipyard iron workers, platers, riveters, caulkers, angle iron smiths, holders on, etc., and the whole of the federated shipbuilding yards are involved.

The members of the society still employed either belong to non-federated shipbuilding yards—notably at Belfast and in the south of England—or are members of the union engaged on boiler work who are not yet involved because the disputes which have brought about the lockout are in shipbuilding yards and not in engineering establishments which come under a different arrangement. The general fund of the union which can be drawn upon for lockout pay slightly exceeds a quarter of a million dollars.

About a year ago a shipyard national agreement was arrived at between the federated shipbuilding firms in the Kingdom and nineteen of the leading trade unions working in shipbuilding. By mutual consent it provided machinery for settling by conference all disputes which may arise in shipbuilding works. One condition attached was that there should be no stoppage of work. The point at issue between the worker and the employer from whichever side it arose was to be first referred to local representatives of employers and employed, and failing a settlement by them, was to be passed afterwards to the central boards again for consideration in conference between the federation and the unions.

The agreement is said to have worked satisfactorily in all the shipbuilding trades with the exception of the Boiler Makers' Society. Sections of the members of this union have flung down their tools and caused sectional strikes altogether 27 times in breach of the national agreement. There were fifteen of these sectional strikes in August. The last of these brought matters to a climax and the employers at last carried out their threat to retaliate on the society for the illegal actions of these sections of its membership.

The union, officially, seems prepared to admit justice in the employers' action, but amongst the members sympathy with the sectional strikers and with the locked-out men appears general. We know from the developments amongst railway workers and miners how frequently employers can make national agreements very difficult for their workers.

The union proposes to meet the employers with a view to ending the stoppage and the union, again officially, proposes to endeavor to impose firmer discipline upon its members to the end that it can expel those members who defy a national agreement. As a necessary addition to this the union asks that should it give employers the assurance they demand the employers, on their side, must agree not to give work to any expelled member of the union. The Boiler Makers' Society is at present voting upon the question as to whether the executive is to be given powers to arrange terms of settlement something on these lines with the employers. Figures are not to hand, but it seems likely that the union executive, if it secures powers at all, will only do so by a narrow majority.

For some time past there has been an agitation amongst the nineteen affiliated shipbuilding trades for an advance in wages. Up till now the employers have refused it. No doubt they want to end these troublesome sectional strikes, but their present action in locking out the whole of the membership may be read as an endeavor to intimidate the boiler makers and stave off the demand for an advance in wages.

Up till a few years ago, and especially under the secretaryship of Robert Knight, the Boiler Makers' Society was the prize example of trade union discipline in the country. Whether for good or evil it is not for your correspondent to say, Robert Knight had a very short, sharp way with unauthorized strikes. One day Robert Knight was informed that certain men finishing off a vessel at Har-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CIVIC FEDERATION'S WORK PROSPERS.

The September number of The National Civic Federation Review is devoted to a description of the Federation's movement in the interest of national unity which grew out of the national conference on the subject of "Uniform Legislation" held at Washington, D. C., last January. That conference was called for the purpose of developing the universality of the need for greater harmony between the states and a better co-ordination between the states and the federal government on legislative matters; and to take practical steps to meet the situation.

As an essential aid to this work, state councils of the National Civic Federation are being organized, meetings having already been held for that purpose in Maryland, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. This organization work will be completed before the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, in January. President Taft and former President Roosevelt have accepted invitations to speak at that meeting. Many governors will participate, and arrangements will be made to have present delegations from every state council.

A recent number of the Review classified and stated the problems to be dealt with, in which harmony and co-ordination are demanded, on such subjects as "Taxation," "Regulation of Combinations and Corporations," "Regulation of Railroads and Quasi-Public Utilities," "Insurance," "Banking," "Judicial Procedure," "Conservation of our Natural Resources," "Drugs and Food," "State Labor Legislation," "Compensation for Industrial Accidents," "Employment of Children," "State Mediation and Arbitration Laws," "Dairy Laws," "Good Roads Building and Automobile Regulations," "Vital Statistics," "Prison Made Goods," and the bills advocated by the commissioners on uniform state laws on "Negotiable Notes," "Bills of Lading," "Warehouse Receipts" and "Marriage and Divorce."

Coal Shipment Waiting for Raise

An enormous fleet of coal barges, loaded full, are in readiness for the southern trip. The dams in the Kanawha river were opened in an effort to swell the depth to enable the coal boats at the head of the stream to reach the Ohio and thus continue to Cincinnati. The loaded coal in the Pittsburg harbor approximates 13,000,000 bushels, and every effort will be made to clear the harbor at the first chance. A scheme to expedite the shipping by the River Company is to have all available towboats navigate the river as far as the water will permit. Should a favorable depth occur, the few steamers now on hand will convey the fleets to the points where the other steamers are tied up, transferring the burden and returning for a new fleet. It is thought that by this method all of the waiting coal can be moved in one good rise.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

The Lord's House in the Top of the Mountains.

TEXT—"It shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's House shall be established in the top of the monntains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."—Isaiah 2:2.

DETROIT, Mich., September 18.—Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached twice here today to the local branch of the International Bible Students' Association. He had an excellent hearing and large and intelligent audiences. One address was entitled "The Great Hereafter." The other we now report from the following text: **"It shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."** (Isaiah 2: 2.) The speaker said:

Our text has not yet been fulfilled, but we believe the beginning of its fulfillment to be near. It pictures Messiah's Kingdom, for which Christian people have long been waiting and praying, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven"—the same Kingdom for which the Jews so long waited and are still waiting. Our text relates, not to the spiritual part of the Kingdom, which belongs to the natural seed of Abraham. A great mistake has been made by many of us in the past, in that we have not discerned and acknowledged the two Israels, spiritual and natural, and the separate rewards and blessings apportioned to these by the Divine promises of the Scriptures. Both are to be used of God in fulfilling the promise made to Abraham—in blessing all the families of the earth. Only a "little flock" is to be selected during this Gospel Age and tried, fitted and polished and eventually changed from human to spirit nature, "like unto the angels." These with their Lord and Head, will constitute the great Mediator of the New Covenant, under which all the families of the earth will be blessed. After the completion of Messiah, Head and Members, on the plane of glory, the New Covenant will be inaugurated with Israel, as the Scriptures distinctly teach. (Jer. 31: 31-34.) Our text, therefore, waits for its accomplishment until the last member of the elect Church of Christ shall have passed beyond the vail.

ISRAEL THE EARTHLY REPRESENTATIVE

In the symbolic language of the Scriptures a mountain always symbolizes a Kingdom. Hence the mountain of the Lord's house means the Kingdom of God and that royal house or family recognized by him. For instance, we read that David sat upon the throne of the Kingdom of the Lord and that God made a Covenant with him, "even the sure mercies of David," viz., that none but his seed, his posterity, would ever be recognized as the Divinely appointed representatives of God in kingly authority and power. In other words, Messiah was to be the offspring of David, the great antitypical David (Beloved) who must "reign from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth." Under this power or rule Israel will be exalted amongst the nations and used as the Divine channel of blessing for all people, that eventually all the families of the earth may come to the true knowledge of God and to a full opportunity of becoming children of Abraham through faith and obedience.

The Messiah—King on the spirit plane, the Son of God (and like God invisible to men as are also the angels) is the antitypical David and the antitypical Solomon, the wise, the great, the rich. In the days of his flesh he was the Son of David according to the flesh, though begotten of a divine life not tainted by any human imperfection. He was, therefore, holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners. His faithfulness to the will of the Father made him subject to all the experiences of a life of suffering and death, as expressed in his own words, The cup which my Father hath poured for me, shall I refuse to drink it? His obedience unto death, even the death of the cross, demonstrated his loyalty to the last degree and he received the high reward appropriated. "Him hath God also highly exalted and given a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow both of things in heaven and things in earth."

Exalted to the right hand of Divine favor he waits only for the Father's time to take to himself his great power and reign. (Rev. 11: 17.) Meantime, in harmony with the Divine will, purposed before the foundation of the world, he acts as Advocate for such as have the hearing ear and the obedient heart and will now respond to the special invitation of the Gospel Age. That call is to leave the world, its sins, its pleasures and its hopes, and to walk by faith in the exceeding great and precious promises of God—the things which eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man. These are the heavenly things promised them as the Bride and joint-heir with their Redeemer in his glorious Kingdom to come and its blessed work of uplifting Israel and the world.

IN THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAINS

We have before our minds the antitypical house of David. Messiah's kingly household, the royal priesthood Divinely prepared. As a Kingdom it will be at the top, above all the kingdoms of earth. Not only will this be true of the spiritual Kingdom (invisible to men as the angels are invisible), but it will include also an earthly Kingdom composed of "Israelites indeed." At their head as princes in all the earth will stand the resurrected Ancient Worthies, perfected as men and samples of what all mankind, by obedience to the laws of the Kingdom, may attain to with eternal life. These Ancient Worthies are enumerated in the Scriptures—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the prophets, etc., and described by St. Paul in Hebrews 11: 38-40.

To these belong the earthly promises of the Old Testament. They never heard of the heavenly or spiritual promises. Their loyalty will find its reward in the fact that they will come forth from the tomb no longer blemished and imperfect, but fully, completely restored to the perfection originally enjoyed by father Adam. Additionally, these will have the special guidance and instruction of Messiah (Head and members) in all the affairs of mankind. Thus as the Master said, speaking of that time, "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the prophets in the Kingdom." (Luke 13: 28.) The world will have contact with them and will be blessed by their instruction. But the world will never see Messiah, except as they will see his mind, his disposition, his character, through these, his earthly representatives in the Kingdom. He fully meant it when he declared before he died, "Yet a little while and the world seeth me no more. But ye see me." (John 14: 19.) The Apostle assures us that we shall see him as he is, because we shall be like him. The Church will experience the First Resurrection change from earthly to heavenly nature, "because flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."—1 Cor. 15: 50.

God's Kingdom will be represented in the earth by Israel—especially by these saintly men of Israel resurrected perfect, who will be the special appointees and representatives of the glorified Messiah's rule. As it is written, instead of the fathers (the ancient saintly ones were styled "the fathers," as Jesus was styled the Son of Abraham and David) shall be the children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Psa. 45: 16.) These princes, acting under and continually in contact with the spiritual Kingdom and rulers styled in the Scriptures "the royal priesthood" will, of course, be so superior in their wisdom and power as to command the obedience of the whole earth. The nation of Israel, with whom they are related, would naturally respond more quickly than others to the New order of things, which is just that for which they have been waiting and praying for more than thirty centuries.

ALL NATIONS FLOW UNTO IT

In these words the Lord through the prophet assures us of the wonderful success which will attend the establishment of the New Empire of earth, the dominion of the Prince of Light, which supercede the dominion of the Prince of darkness, when Satan shall be bound for a thousand years, that he may deceive the peoples no more. Messiah's Kingdom will be high above all other Kingdoms, not only in its grandeur, majesty and authority, but also in the lofty principles which it will represent. Thus it is written, "He shall lay righteousness to the line and justice to the plummet and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies." (Isa. 28: 17.) Nevertheless, as the world shall come to appreciate the new order of things all nations shall flow unto it, **flow up to** it—contrary to the downwardness of fallen human nature. It will make manifest such wonderful rewards for righteousness and obedience to God and it will so make manifest the stripes that must attend all wilful disobedience to the Divine arrangement that the Scriptures will be fulfilled which declares "that when the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."—Isa. 26: 9.

Humanity for six thousand years has been learning "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," its downward tendency in every sense of the word. Every form of government has been tried in an endeavor to secure the greatest amount of blessing. But the uniform results have been that those exalted to place and influence and power have proved themselves unequal to the opportunities and temptations of the position and have abused them selfishly. Whoever is acquainted with history realizes the truthfulness of all this. If some of us have hoped that the general education of the masses and the general enlightenment of the world would abolish sin and selfishness and demonstrate the truthfulness of the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," we are willing to confess that it has but proven a mistake. We perceive that the greater the wisdom and intelligence granted to a selfish mind and heart the greater will be its opportunities for evil and inclination thereto.

EVERY MAN AGAINST HIS NEIGHBOR

As a consequence the world is losing confidence in itself. All, whether politicians or judges or governors, great or small, of one party or another, of one nationality or another—all are accused of being "tarred with the same stick" of selfishness. The Bible clearly indicates that this distrust is not without reason and that the great time of trouble soon to come upon every nation (Dan. 12: 1) will be the direct result of this loss of confidence. The Bible's description of the matter briefly summed up is, every man's hand shall be against his neighbor. (Zech. 8: 10; 14: 13.) It will be after that great time of trouble shall have thoroughly sickened humanity as respects itself and any hopes it might have had of bringing about a Millennium by its own efforts—that God will manifest his Kingdom in the top of the mountains—higher than all other kingdoms every way, and all people shall flow toward it. As it is written, "The desire of all peoples shall come."—Hag. 2: 7.

This is described in the verse following our text which reads, "And many people shall go and say, Come ye, let us go up to the mountain (kingdom) of the Lord, to the house (temple) of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion (the spiritual, unseen Kingdom of Messiah) shall go forth the Law and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem (the seat of earth's empire to be). And he shall judge among the nations (rewarding and punishing justly), and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

All Christians agree that these words apply to the Messiah's Kingdom. They tell us clearly and distinctly of how the judgments of the Lord will be abroad in the earth, causing wars to cease and the knowledge of the Lord to fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. (Isa. 11: 9.) Notwithstanding, therefore, the picture of the intervening trouble, which Divine Wisdom sees necessary for the humbling of human pride let us rejoice in the glorious arrangement God has made on mankind's behalf. And let the Church of Christ specially rejoice in the favored position offered to her in connection with the world's salvation—a seat with the Redeemer in his glorious spiritual Throne and share with him in the great work of blessing natural Israel and all the families of the earth.

O, HOUSE OF JACOB, COME!

We have already noted that this prophecy belongs to natural Israel and not to spiritual Israel. As the first verse declares, it concerns Judah and Jerusalem. By the time this prophecy will have begun to be fulfilled, spiritual Israel will be beyond the vail. It is in full harmony with this that we read in the fifth verse, "O, house of Jacob, Come ye and let us walk in the light of the Lord!" This is particularly the time when this message to natural Israel should go forth. We understand the Scriptures to teach that during the next few years the Lord will have special dealings with Israel in connection with this call. He will point out to them the way of righteousness and the great privileges that are theirs as a people, because of Divine promises to their fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, etc. But only those who respond by turning to the light of God's Word to walk in it will be in the proper condition of heart and obedience to promptly get the blessing at the beginning of Messiah's reign. Those most prompt to respond will get the greater blessing.

Verses 6-10 portray some of the reasons why God's favor has been withdrawn for a time from natural Israel—aside from the fact that his special favor was for the time to be given to Spiritual Israel. Then follows a description of the time of trouble, in which present institutions will succumb, to be followed by Messiah's Empire. Let us read some of those verses and note their applicability to our day and the correspondence between these statements and very similar pronouncements in the Book of Revelation, applicable also to the time in which we are living. We will quote and paraphrase from verse 11 to the end of the chapter.

WHAT THE TROUBLE WILL ACCOMPLISH

The lofty looks of man shall be humbled and the haughtiness of man shall be bowed down; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day. One of the greatest obstacles in the pathway of humanity, hindering approach to truth and righteousness, is pride. The Almighty God is not sufficiently reverenced. The very learned men of all our Colleges seem more and more to doubt that there is a God and that the affairs of earth are subject to any other regulations than those of chance, except as the learned can regulate them. The time of trouble when the various theories of man will be tried and found wanting will demonstrate most thoroughly that the wisdom from above is neglected in favor of earthly wisdom. The Lord says in another place, The wisdom of their wise men shall perish and the understanding of their prudent men shall disappear. This will go from bad to worse and all the Wisdom of the learned and the methods to which they have trusted will prove futile. The result will be the glory of the Lord and the humbling of human pride.

For the day of the Lord of Hosts shall be heavy upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up, and he shall be brought low, and upon all the cedars of Lebanon that are high and lifted up (the ecclesiastically great) and upon all the oaks of Bashan (the politically strong); upon all the high mountains (the kingdoms of the world) and upon all the hills that are lifted up (the smaller princedoms); and upon every high tower and upon every fenced wall (representing human organizations for strength and protection) and upon all the ships of Tarsish (labor organizations) and upon all desirable prospects and ideals of earthly ambition, the arm of the Lord will be heavy. The result will be that the loftiness shall be bowed and the haughtiness shall be made low and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day, and the idols shall be utterly abolished. (Isa. 2: 12-18.) God must be first under the new order of things. No peace or blessing will otherwise result.

HIDING IN ROCKS AND CAVES

Those in distress and perplexity will in that time of trouble flee to the hills and the rocks and the caves of earth for fear. As Revelation (6: 16) expresses it, They shall call to the rocks, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne." We are not to understand this more literally than its context. It does not signify that people will be so foolish as to literally pray for rocks to fall upon them, when they could more easily destroy their lives in another way. The thought is the very contrary of this—that they desire protection, shielding, hiding, covering from the trouble of the coming day of the Lord. These shelters of the rocks and caves of the earth symbolically represent the attempted protection of human organizations, insurance companies, secret societies, etc. But none of these will be able to protect from the trouble which is coming—which will be world-wide and involve every earthly thing and interest, religious and secular, financial and political.

This will take place when the glory of the Lord and his majesty are manifested in connection with his standing up to assume command of the world and when He will shake terribly the earth (society) that everything contrary to righteousness and holiness may be uprooted and overthrown. St. Paul pictures that same time of trouble and declares that the only thing that will not be shaken will be whatever is in harmony with God's Kingdom of righteousness.—Hebrew 12: 26-29.

In that great day of trouble and re-adjustment of the world's affairs and re-statement of the Divine requirements of the Golden Rule, the idol of gold and silver will cease forever. Those idolatries will be abandoned as things of darkness, while the majesty of God and the righteousness of his requirements will be fully manifest to all who have been in the darkness of present institutions, for their assistance.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New London, Conn., Sept. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send to my address as many copies of your last issue, September 8, containing Pastor Russell's wonderful sermon, "Messiah's Coming Kingdom, Spiritual," as the enclosed will cover.

We want them for distribution among friends. I wonder sometimes if you realize the grandeur of the part you are taking in the Harvest work. Our forefathers are said to have "builded better than they knew." I wish your excellent paper had a place in every household of this land. The "Lord of the Harvest" will surely bring your reward.

Respectfully,
M. H. BARROWS.

Paxton, Ill., Sept 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., I am renewing for the third year my subscription for the National Labor Tribune.

Your paper is highly appreciated in our home. I congratulate you upon printing so clean a secular paper. My chief interest, however, centers in Pastor Russell's sermons, which you so accurately and so plainly print from week to week. For this feature alone, I am renewing my subscription, and so long as you continue to publish these sermons, I hope to be a subscriber.

Accept my appreciation and thanks for past favors. I can always depend upon the Tribune's arriving on time. In the two year's subscription, I have missed one issue only.

May God bless the Harvest Work, in the newspapers, and I trust in due time you may be rewarded for your every effort put forth, in helping to spread in every nook and corner, the glad tiding of great joy which so soon shall be unto all people."

Very Respectfully,
MRS. THOS. J. VIMONT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for renewal of your valuable paper. I appreciate it especially for the sermons of our beloved Pastor C. T. Russell. I feel I could not do without them.

MISS E. COFFMAN.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper since last April through the W. T. B. & T. society and appreciate it because of your stand for truth on every subject, but still more so because of your publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.

I write you because my paper of September 8 did not reach me, the first one since I am a subscriber, and as I do not wish to miss one of the sermons will you kindly send it with this week's issue.

Praying that you may continue to be used of God in the dissemination of these blessed truths, I am

Very sincerely,
MRS. A. B. SHUFF.

Silver Spring, Md., Sept 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enclose stamp for which please mail me a copy of the issue of the Labor Tribune of July 14, this year. I have mislaid my copy of that issue containing part of Pilot's Report, which I desire to preserve.

While recognizing the excellence of your journal in its special field and the interest of its miscellaneous features, I desire at this time especially to express my very high appreciation of your continuance to publish Pastor Russell's sermons and that in such attractive form, believing that you thereby render an inestimable service to many.

Very sincerely yours,
F. W. WATKINS.

Cambridge, O., Sept. 11.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Inclose you will find renewal for another year's subscription. I do not want to miss any of the papers. I am always anxious for the paper on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. What a wonderful and rapid spreading of the glad tiding of great pay this is. May God bless you, dear editor, in this work. The Lord will reward you for this as it is written in Mathew 10-42.

Hoping you will continue to publish these sermons.

Yours truly,
BELLE REINHART.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Many thanks for the large print of Pastor Russell's sermons, which are much appreciated. I wish you continued success in your work.

Yours respectfully,
J. C. RICE.

Halstead, Pa., Sept. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me August 18th number of National Labor Tribune. I have renewed my subscription to your much esteemed journal through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. Am glad that you continue to publish our dear pastor's sermons, and hope you will receive a greater reward than this world can give.

Sincerely your friend,
E. W. DEAN.

Los Angeles, Cal., September 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Several years ago I became a subscriber to your paper because of the fact that you were publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, although I have enjoyed other features of the paper also.

The sermon on "Immortal Worms and Unquenchable Fire," which appeared in your issue of September 1st, I think would be a good one to send to some of our Christian friends who are still looking at God's plans and purposes concerning the sons of Adam through the smoked glasses of the dark ages, and as a consequence are maligning our Heavenly Father's name and character by teaching that blasphemous doctrine of eternal torture for nearly all of his creatures.

Very truly yours,
E. C. HARRINGTON.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., September 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In renewing my subscription I wish to tell you how much I appreciate your valuable paper, not alone because it publishes Brother Russell's sermons in such large type, and in full, but because it is a clean paper and gives all the labor news in a clean, comprehensive and reliable manner. I hope and trust that you will be richly rewarded for the important part you are doing in the great harvest work now drawing to a close.

Enclosed find my renewal.

Sincerely yours,
R. S. GANOUNG.

Jamaica Plains, Mass., Sept. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I see by the slip on my Tribune that my paper has run out. Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription. I could not do without your paper. I find I get a better report of Bro. Russell's sermon than is given in any other paper.

We were privileged to attend the Portland, Maine, Convention and hear Bro. Russell's Sunday discourses, consequently we are anxiously awaiting their report in the Tribune.

Thanking you for the fine manner in which the sermons are printed I remain.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. N. LONG.

Iola, Kas., Sept. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate very much your stand for Truth and righteousness in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in such good style, also for the space given for publishing the letters from the Dear Friends. May the Lord bless you abundantly in thus assisting in the Harvest Work.

Yours respectfully,
DR. AND MRS. A. B. TWADELL.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order for the Tribune to be sent to Mr. William Cope, Sun, Fayette county, W. Va. I wish I could send you a big list of subscribers to your valuable paper. It's a pleasure to read Pastor Russell's sermons as they are published in the Tribune. Continue the good work. Your work will surely be rewarded.

Sincerely yours,
J. L. MORGAN.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Belle Reinhart, Cambridge.
J. W. Musselwhite, Saltsville.
F. A. Long, Briston.
Miss E. Coffman, Indianapolis.
A. G. Walber, Hartford.
R. S. Ganoung, Seneca Falls.
William Cope, Sun.
Mrs. S. N. Long, Jamaica Plains.
W. W. Jiles, Browns Summit.
J. F. Ducat, Clarksville.
Mrs. Jennie E. Robinson, Brooklyn.
John H. Wilson, Iola.
E. W. Dean, Hallstead.

CORE OF THE EARTH.

One of the Enigmas of Nature That Science Cannot Solve.

Human beings know only a mere skin of the surface of the earth, not more than thirty miles deep, while the globe is 8,000 miles in diameter. There is probably no oxygen at all below thirty miles, and it is difficult to guess what are the elements within. Probably the heaviest elements form a dense core near the center.

It is in some respects astonishing, most alarming, that we are so completely devoid of any direct knowledge of the constituents of the vast mass of globe beneath us and really only know the merest film. A skin or membrane one-twentieth of an inch in thickness (the thickness of kid or brown paper) spread over a ball a little more than a foot in diameter represents the proportion between the the known crust of the earth thirty miles thick and the great globe itself.

We are dependent on inference and speculation for our notions as to the constitution of all that is beneath the mere skin of thirty miles thickness on the globe's surface! Even what is thrown up by the biggest volcanoes does not come from below this depth or tell us what lies hidden there.—Exchange.

Helter Skelter.

"Helter skelter" has been suggestively defined as a jingling expression vaguely imitating the hurried clatter of feet rapidly and irregularly moved. Most dictionaries, however, led astray probably by the ordinary orthography, have missed the true etymology of this phrase. It should be "helter kelter." "Helter" is an old word for "hang," probably connected with halter, and "kelter" is used by old writers in the sense of "order" or the proper state. Thus Barrow, the divine, says, "If the organs of prayer be out of kelter how can we pray?" "Helter skelter," therefore, is literally "hang order" and means, "Oh, hang order; let us do it, or let it take its chance." Ben Jonson in "Every Man In His Humor" writes, "Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care 'll kill a cat." and Shakespeare, using it to express rush and hurry, says, "Helter skelter have I rode to thee."

A Rival.

"Why do you always say, 'As scarce as hen's teeth?'"

"Because they are about the scarcest things in the world."

"More scarce than men who enjoy hearing about the cleverness of other people's babies?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 48 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1910 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

TRAINMEN'S UNIONS STAND BY RAILROADS

They Say That the Cost of Operating Has Fallen as Heavily On Companies as High Prices in Other Directions Have Fallen On Other Consumers--Maintain That the Advance in Freight Rates is Justified.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The most significant council of railroad employes ever held in this country instructed at the Amsterdam Opera House today the chiefs of the four great organizations of railroad workmen to go to Washington and appeal to the government of the United States in behalf of the proposed freight rate increases.

The meeting was characterized by the brotherhoods themselves as the most momentous since the first spike was driven into the first railroad for these reasons. It was the first out and out pronouncement that the interests of employes and employers are identical. It was the first time the powerful unions have ever united to back up the railroad companies by going directly to the government. It marked, as the leaders of the brotherhoods agreed, the growth of a spirit of fairness and mutuality toward the companies that pay the wages. It served notice that while the brotherhoods are not minded to be tags for any political party, they intend to scrutinize the attitude of candidates for office (particularly for federal office) as to how employers as well as employes shall be treated by the lawmakers and law enforcers.

Three thousand delegates representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, gathered at the Amsterdam Opera House and listened to speeches from Warren S. Stone, grand chief of engineers; A. B. Garretson, president of the conductors; W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen; P. H. Morrissey, president of the American Railway Investors and Employes, Association, G. H. Sines, of the trainmen, and other executives. The delegates came with authority from 350,000 railroad workmen on 63 railroads east of the Mississippi river, and represented 2,000,000 voters dependent for a livelihood on the railroad companies.

After four hours' conference they addressed a memorial to President Taft, the interstate commerce commission and all national and state law-making bodies. The memorial contains resolutions which support the proposal of the railroad companies that they be permitted to make a reasonable increase in rates.

The brotherhoods did not take action suddenly or tumultously. The proposal to stand by the companies had been talked over for several months in all the lodges. It had been threshed out thoroughly and the delegates came to the council with one idea in mind, that the employes were in the same boat with the companies. They were in absolute harmony on all of the principal points brought up at the meeting. These were that:

"Everything the railroads must buy has gone up in price and the only thing they sell—transportation—has gone down. The companies are required to make a greater outlay every year for perfected service safety appliances, wages and supplies.

"The rates now permitted are too low to enable the companies to make a fair profit, pay fair wages or to continue to provide high-class service to the public.

"There is no other class of people so directly affected by the cost of living as the trainmen, and they recognize that the companies have felt the increase in the same degree as the individual. The trainmen therefore refuse to join in the clamor of ship- ers' association, jobbers, middlemen and politicians for still lower rates."

There is no confession of weakness on the part of the unions in such support of the companies. They will continue to insist upon higher wages, more favorable working conditions, shorter hours and adequate compensation for workmen injured or killed in the service, but the companies must have more earning power to meet these demands. There will be no political agitation, but candidates for office will be requested to answer questions concerning their attitude toward employers and employes.

The delegates listened intently while the memorial to President Taft and the commission was read. It is as follows:

"To the President of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission and all National and State law-making bodies—Greeting:

"At a union meeting of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, employed on the Erie, Lackawanna, Long Island, Reading, New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Central of New England, Central of Vermont, New York, New Haven & Hartford; New York, Ontario & Western; Pennsylvania lines East, Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, Delaware & Hudson, New York Central, Buffalo & Susquehanna, and all other railroad lines in the eastern territory, held at the Amsterdam Opera House, New York city, Sunday, September 25, 1910, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The train service organizations, as represented at this meeting, with a combined membership of approximately 350,000, propose to continue to insist from their employers higher wages, more favorable working conditions, shorter hours and adequate compensation for their membership injured or killed in the service. They are not, however, unmindful of the fact that in order to accrue these benefits the employers must be accorded sufficient earning power to meet these demands

"Whereas, The 2,000,000 voters directly dependent on the railroad interests of this country for a livelihood ask for nothing short of a square deal from the hands of the state and government law making bodies, be it

"Resolved, That we exert our collective and individual efforts against those who are selfishly or otherwise antagonistic to the interests in which derive our livelihoods.

"We, as employes, fully realize that as a practical proposition, theories laid aside, the earnings of railroads must be sufficient to pay all charges and expenses, with a substantial and assured margin of profit, in order that conditions may continue to improve, so that the convenience of the public may be conserved and protected, and that necessary extensions may be made to keep pace with the growth of our common country. We further recognize that our welfare, as employes of the roads of the United States, is dependent upon the prosperity of the employing company, and that the investor has the right to protection and consideration as well as the employe, and,

"Whereas, Under the enlarged powers it now possesses, the interstate

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

UNITED SONS OF VULCAN ACCEPT THE AMALGAMATED SCALE FOR 1910-1911.

After an idleness of twelve weeks the United Sons of Vulcan have signed the scale with the manufacturers and have returned to work. This was the only course left to pursue, as the Amalgamated Association had signed with the Western Bar Iron Association as with the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and there was nothing left for the Sons of Vulcan to do but to come to a speedy adjustment.

A further delay of coming to a proper conclusion merely meant that the manufacturers would accept the Amalgamated Association wage agreement and declare the mills union, and under such circumstances new men could be introduced and with the sanction of the American Federation of Labor the mills could be started and the members of the Sons of Vulcan would eventually be displaced, providing, however, the manufacturers cared to pursue such course.

The rate of the Western Bar Iron Association, which was established by the Amalgamated Association signing the same, was practically adopted, and while the Sons of Vulcan demanded better conditions and higher wages, the base rate had been established and a suspension longer was futile.

In the mills governed by the wage agreement of the Sons of Vulcan, the wages of the puddlers will not drop below $5.25 a ton, while the base rate of the Amalgamated Association is $5 a ton, thus an advantage of 25c a ton is a victory for the Sons of Vulcan.

The base rate of $5 a ton, under the sliding scale, would be reached in mills operated under an A. A. agreement when iron sells at $30 a ton. The Sons of Vulcan would be paid the base rate after bar iron had reached the price of $23 a ton.

The present selling price of common bar iron as quoted here is between $29 and $31 a ton. The Amalgamated Association and the United Sons of Vulcan members in the puddling department are paid now at 1.45 card gate, which is $6.50 a ton.

The Sons of Vulcan received several concessions at the conference Friday. The "scrappers" in this organization in the new agreement will receive from 10 to 12 cents a ton above the Western Bar Iron agreement on light and heavy scrap and castings.

The settlement of the scale Friday under the favorable conditions that existed was a victory for the conservative faction in the organization.

Charles S. Robinson, vice president and general manager of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube mills, declared during the conference that the union agreements should be signed for a period of from two to three years. It is believed that the unions will soon have to come to this. The plan would save the convention expenses that are keeping some labor organizations poor.

The scale committee of the manufacturers at the conference consisted of L. W. Johnston, general manager of the A. M. Byers mills in Pittsburg and Girard; Charles S. Robinson of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and F. E. Richardson of the Pittsburg Forge Company.

The following mills are operating under a Sons of Vulcan scale:

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, A. M. Byers Iron Company, Wayne Iron & Steel Company, Pittsburg Forge & Iron Company, Kittanning Iron Company, Colonial Iron & Steel Company and the mill of the Wheeling Iron & Steel Company at Benwood, W. Va., and Zug & Company.

STRIKE OFFICIALS PREPARING FOR WINTER SIEGE.

Collections of funds from various sources, which the mine workers' officials say amount to $18,000 in cash, were taken into the Irwin field last Friday and Saturday for distribution among the striking coal miners. A part of this fund came from organized fields. In addition to this, quite a large amount of groceries and provisions and clothing went out to the same miners, so that each of the strikers and his family has supplies for some time to come, with the exception of needed housing for cold weather. This is what is worrying the miners and strike leaders at present.

The strike assessments which have been ordered collected from September 1 by the national organization, will in many instances not be collected in the Pittsburg district until the second pay, as the order for this collection did not come until too late. As a result, coal operators in Pittsburg estimate that not more than 15 per cent of the miners will have the strike assessment deducted from their pay, and this will accumulate not more than $10,000. At the next pay this sum will be increased materially, providing the miners at work are willing.

President Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district said this week that he was confident that the check-off would be quite large.

It is announced that the Pittsburg district leader has decided that he will not be a candidate for the office of national president at the next annual election of the United Mine Workers, leaving the field open to any other candidate that may wish to oppose President T. L. Lewis.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, vice president of the Federation and one of the most influential labor leaders in the world, have been asked to come here for an investigation of conditions in the Irwin coal field strike zone.

Formal action to this effect was taken in this city last Saturday afternoon by the executive board of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, in session in the Ferguson building.

President Feehan said after the meeting: "In view of the fact that the Westmoreland county struggle is vital to the cause of organized labor me and my associates feel confident that the presence of Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell will go a long way towards helping the strikers to ultimate victory. The recent visit to the strike zone by Secretary Frank Morrison of the Federation was beneficial in more ways than one. The executive board had this in mind when they extended the invitations to the leaders mentioned above."

The international executive board, United Mine Workers, has set aside a fund of $25,000 specifically for the purpose of lumber for housing the strikers and their families.

Following a flying trip to Indianapolis last week by Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan of District No. 5, and a conference with International President Thomas L. Lewis, the above announcement came from the Hoosier capital.

Just as soon as it is discovered how many houses are needed, through an investigation now being made by District Organizers McCartney and Barufaldi, the lumber will be purchased and the work started. Mr. Donovan said yesterday:

"We will furnish the lumber, probably hemlock; the nails, hammers and saws, and the strikers will be glad to do the rest. Why, they can put those houses up in no time. It will be pastime for them.

"We plan to have the buildings in rows, six and a half feet high, weather proof, substantially roofed and papered and, above all, sanitary. Each family will have a house and there will be sufficient room for all and no unhealthy crowding.

"Fortunately we have found persons who are not afraid of the enmity of the coal barons and we don't have to worry about property on which to erect the houses. In fact, we have been offered more ground than can be used, and all free."

GOMPERS ON CITY CONGESTION.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor advocated a shorter work day for the laboring men who live in large cities as the surest remedy for the congestion of population in large centers, in a recent address before the New York city congressional commission on immigration and labor in that city.

Mr. Gompers declared further that better transportation facilities, increased wages and restriction of immigration would assist in a solution of the problem. He was of the opinion that the idea of sending immigrants to agricultural districts would really prove of little benefit in relieving the congestion.

"Shorter hours for work are a necessity," said Mr. Gompers. "I believe that the adoption of this plan would do much to reduce congestion, and the workingman would profit by shorter hours in having more time to spend at home and could devote more time to his own improvement.

Want Glass Strikers Restrained

Arguments will be heard in court before Judge Richard S. Holt of Beaver county at five o'clock Saturday evening in the injunction case of the Rochester Tumbler Works against the American Flint Glass Workers' union. Recently the court granted a temporary injunction stopping members of the union, who are on strike, from in any way interfering with operations at the plant and from in any way interfering with those now employed there. Most of the witnesses' testimony has been heard. Only a few will testify Saturday evening. The argument will be held for the purpose of looking into the company's charter. Attorneys Weyand & Moorhead are representing the defense and Attorney McConnel the plaintiff.

The potters of Trenton have demanded a general increase of 10 per cent in wages in various forms and the installation of more modern methods for improving working conditions, such as dust preventing devices. The present working agreement expires November 1

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Trade Union Convention--International Blacklegging and American Horse Shoes Discussed--Big Cotton Lockout Threatened--Boiler Makers' Crisis Continued--Tinplate Trade Active and Higher Prices Ruling.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, September 22.—The British annual trades union convention opened on September 12th and continued through the ensuing week. The two delegates from America, T. V. O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Association, and the Hon. W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers, were received by the congress with immense enthusiasm, cheers being called for at the opening of their fraternal address. This is the seventeenth time American union men have sent these special greetings to English workers.

T. V. O'Connor said that on this side he had found the same problems faced the trade unions as in America. He referred to the cornering of food in the states by means of a great system of cold storage houses and the use of so-called "religious" organizations as strike breakers. These two factors are practically unknown in the United Kingdom as yet. T. V. O'Connor also declared, with the unanimous endorsement of the congress, that national problems were in reality international ones and he looked forward to the day when America would send to the British trade union convention not fraternal delegates, but accredited ones.

The Hon. W. B. Wilson told the delegates that he was the first member of the American Federation of Labor to be elected to the United States' federal congress, but now he had eight colleagues. He told the Englishmen about the American "We don't patronize" list.

Both American fraternal delegates were presented with cases of cutlery which had been specially made at the Sheffield Co-Operative Works. Convention President Haslam expressed the hope that both gentlemen would live long to do yeoman service in their own country in their great cause. Immediately afterwards Mr. Haslam presented a gold chain and locket to Mrs. Wilson. Of course, nothing would satisfy the meeting but that he should place it round her neck. This he attempted to do, amid much kindly cheering, but evidently he did not understand the fastening on the chain. His efforts were hopeless. At last he thought he had accomplished his gallant task, and as Mrs. Wilson turned to bow to the audience he applauded himself. In the end Mrs. Wilson fastened the chain herself, heartily applauded by the meeting.

The congress represents 1,750,000 organized workers. At the second sitting of the convention a resolution was passed of a far-reaching and momentous character, and passed by a majority of over one million votes. The matter is so important that the resolution should be given here verbatim:

"That in the opinion of this congress the present system of sectional trade unionism is unable successfully to combat the encroachments of modern capitalism, and, while recognizing the usefulness of sectional trade unionism in the past and present, the congress realizes that much greater achievements are possible and the redemption of the working class would be hastened if all the existing unions were amalgamated by industries, with one central executive elected by the combined unions, and with power to act unitedly whenever there is a strike or lockout in any industry, thus making the grievance of one the concern of all. The congress therefore instructs its parliamentary committee to put themselves in communication with all the trade unions in Great Britain and ascertain their views on the above question, also to promote a general scheme of amalgamation and make a recommendation on the matter to the next congress."

At the third sitting the Osborne judgment came up for treatment. This, as readers of the National Labor Tribune will be aware, is the judgment in the Osborne action which prevents trade unions any longer from using any of their funds for any political purpose, whether to conduct a candidature or to support or help support a labor member of parliament. It was recognized that this would be a big topic at the convention. The resolution that the convention regarded it as an essential that trade unions should enjoy absolute freedom to engage in political action was distinguished by a big debate. British unions have been deprived of rights which they have enjoyed for between forty and fifty years, said Alexander Wilkie (Shipwrights), Labor member of parliament. Notwithstanding all the difficulties in the way the Labor party would still progress and succeed in spite of all opposition. Like a phoenix it would rise up out of the ashes of the Osborne decision stronger than ever. After threats of deliberate defiance of the decision a resolution was carried by 1,717,000 votes to 13,000 making the reversal of the judgment an election issue.

Amongst the minor operations of the convention there were many points of interest. The National League of the Blind was represented by a blind man and the convention endorsed a series of proposals making for the better payment, occupation, and housing of blind workers.

A resolution was carried protesting against the injustice to British workmen who work in connection with foreign ships' crews, the latter having no knowledge of our language. A case was mentioned where a foreign crane man was employed. He knew no English and when told to "Heave up" he lowered the load, fatally injuring some British workmen.

International blacklegging was denounced and it was regretted by Will Thorne, Labor member of parliament and head of the biggest union of unskilled laborers, that British workmen were the greatest offenders. The importation by the war office of American horse shoes was complained of by the Amalgamated Farriers who urged that the government department should employ their own farriers. A blast furnace men's delegate submitted a resolution dealing with a scheme for the nationalization of railways and canals in this country.

So far as can be seen, the threat of the employers in the cotton trade to declare a general lock out is likely to be put into effect by the employers meeting on September 19th. Here, as will be remembered, a sectional strike has been declared by the mill owners to be a breach of the five

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MACHINISTS WIN COVETED EMBLEM.

Local No. 216 of the International Association of Machinists held an open meeting and flag presentation at Washington hall, Washington and Beaver avenues, North Side, Friday night. It was one of the best meetings ever held by the local and was attended by a number of the labor leaders of the Pittsburg district.

Among the speakers for the meeting were John Francis, warden of the Western penitentiary; Attorney James R. Drew, who presented the flag, and William Shaw, business agent of the Machinists, association.

Several songs were rendered by John Smith, George Harrington, George Ward and William Simpson.

President Mike Thoburn of the local, received the flag and made a short address, thanking the association for the present.

The flag is a silk one and was presented to the members of local No. 216 for having the greatest percentage of its members in the parade on Labor day when the Union Labor temple was dedicated. Refreshments and a light lunch was served after the meeting.

The National Window Glass Workers of America have obtained a wage increase of 30 per cent for the coming year.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT POW-WOW.

The international Congress on Unemployment meeting in Paris, France, was opened by former Premier Bourgeois at the Sorbonne, last Wednesday. M. Bourgeois explained in his address that the object of the congress was to discuss the reasons for lack of employment in certain districts, but also to devise means for the distribution of labor from the congested centers to districts where a scarcity of labor exists.

There were 200 delegates in attendance. Among the American representatives were Henry Walcott Farnam, president of political economy at Yale; Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor; Prof. Edward Thomas Devine of Columbia, J. B. Andrews of Wisconsin, William Leiserson and Helen Sumner. An attempt by the German delegates to widen the program so as to cover socialistic remedies for unemployment was ruled out on the ground that it would only lead to futile discussion. The American representatives are watching the proceedings with interest, though they consider that the subject is less acute in America than Europe. Mr. Leiserson read a paper advocating labor exchanges as the best means of insuring mobility of the labor project.

PRINTERS' REPORT SHOWS INCREASE.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays of the International Typographical union, which was up to the expiration of the fiscal year May 31 last, shows a total of receipts from all sources of $518,419.18 and expenditures of $417,998.76. The balance on hand at the date of the report was $359,149.69 of which $81,553 was in the general fund and $277,596.69 in the old age pension fund.

Special assistance and benefit expenditures for the year amounted to $28,728.43. There was paid toward the support of the home, at 15 cents a month for each member $86,051.30, and donations in the home library fund amounted to $2,616.66.

There were 574 death benefits paid, the largest but one since the establishment of the fund. The death rate was 1.19 per cent, or a trifle over 11 for each thousand members, the average age of those dying being 47.7 years.

In the war on tuberculosis $2,169.43 was spent with satisfactory results.

In this matter of growth the secretary reports 52 new subordinate unions and 21 suspended and surrendered.

Wisconsin labor commissioner recommends an eight hour day for children.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PREACHING TO IMPRISONED SPIRITS.

TEXT—"By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison."—1 Peter 3:19.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—A convention of Bible Students is in session in this city. Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, as President of the International Bible Students' Association, addressed the Students twice today. His audiences were large and intelligent. We report one of his addresses from the following text: **"By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison."** (1 Peter 3: 19.) He said:

Much speculation has been aroused by our text. Some have claimed that it signifies that Christ, after his death on the cross and before his resurrection, went to some place where human spirits are imprisoned in some kind of purgatory and there preached to them. Not only is the Catholic theory in line with this suggestion, but many Protestants hold that the dead may be prayed for and thus be assisted to escape from eternal torment. All of this is wrong, as we shall show—quite contrary to the teachings of our text when viewed in the light of its context.

Those preached to were not human beings, but spirit beings—not men, but angels. This is clearly stated in verse 20, which tells us when these angels were imprisoned and why. They were imprisoned in the days of Noah at the time of the flood. They were imprisoned for disobedience. (v. 19.) So we read, "He preached unto spirits in prison, which sometime were disobedient, when once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a preparing." Turning back to the Genesis account of that time we find quite a complete record or history of these disobedient spirits, in the Sixth Chapter, verses 1-5.

ANGELS PREFERRED TO BE HUMANS

Some time after father Adam's disobedience and his expulsion from Eden—the holy angels were permitted to visit humanity with a view to assisting men back to harmony with God. This doubtless was permitted for two reasons. First; had such an opportunity not been furnished, the angels might in the conclusion of God's great Plan, have been inclined to say, Yes, God accomplished human salvation, but in a very roundabout way and at very great cost and trouble. Had he given us an opportunity to mingle with humanity we might have had an uplifting influence upon the people and have accomplished their reconciliation to God.

God wished to forestall any such misunderstanding of the wisdom of the Plan which he had arranged and would, in due time, work out; secondly, the angels themselves never had come in contact with sin of any kind. Hence they never had been tested or tried in respect to their obedience and loyalty to the Creator. They were permitted to attempt the recovery of humanity—partly in order to test their own obedience and loyalty to God.

Our knowledge of spirit beings, and the powers granted to them by the Almighty is limited to our observation of the Bible record. It shows us that, originally, all the angels possessed a power of materialization. That power was not taken away from the holy angels although it ceased to be useful and used, and the Divine Revelation, the Bible, became the Instructor of those who sought to do the will of the Lord. Many illustrations of this power of materialization are furnished us in the Scriptures. The angels who appeared as young men at our Lord's sepulchre and again at his ascension and who, as soon as they had accomplished the purposes of their visit, vanished, are illustrations. Going back to Abraham's day we remember the account of how he sat in the door of his tent and, Behold, three men came to him. He received them as men, entertained them at dinner and, we read, "They did eat and talked with Abraham." It was not until some time after dinner as they took their departure that they made known to Abraham that they were spirit beings, merely appearing in human bodies specially created for the purpose and in clothing specially prepared. They were still spirit beings, but used the materialized form with apparently the same convenience as humanity, eating, talking, etc. When through with the service requiring the communication they could with equal ease de-materialize; that is to say, they could dissolve the bodies and clothing very much, we believe, after the manner claimed by spiritualists.

Genesis 6: 1 informs us that this privilege of materialization for the assistance of mankind was eventually misused by some of the angels as an opportunity for sinful intercourse with humanity. The time at which this began is not definitely stated. The expression, "When men began to multiply on the face of the earth," might safely be estimated at about a thousand years after Adam's creation and fall. This would leave a period of 656 years to the flood. It was approximately during that long period that the angelic sons of God, seeing the daughters of men, took to themselves for wives all that they chose of the fair daughters of men. And they bare children to them. The same became mighty men which were of old men of renown—and giants. We remember that at that early day human life was much longer than now and that manhood was scarcely reached before a century and that few became fathers sooner; and when we remember also that the children of the angels are not mentioned as boys, but men, mighty men, renowned men, it gives the thought that the angels, without Divine permission, had really started to propagate a new race and that their progeny was much stronger than that of the poor, Adamic stock.

The disregard of Divine Law meant that the strength of these giants would be used selfishly and the licentious example of the angels had a demoralizing effect upon the children of Adam, as well as upon their own children. All this is stated and implied in the words, "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." What a terrible picture of the condition of things before the flood! But God was not astonished, for he had foreknown everything. Hence he had a great canopy of water in the sky which temporarily gave the earth an equable, temperate climate, but which he intended should fall upon the earth and cause the great flood in Noah's day. Hence at the appropriate time God gave instructions to Noah to prepare an ark for the saving of himself and his house. Noah and his family were the only members of Adam's race in all the earth who were not more or less contaminated by those angels. How wide must have been that influence when we read as an exceptional matter, "Now Noah (and his family) was perfect in his generation"—the disobedient angels had nothing whatever to do with generating them.

FALLEN ANGELS CHANGED

While the angels preferred to live as men in human bodies, they would not be overwhelmed like humanity in the flood, but merely dissolve, by dematerialization, their human bodies and be, as originally, spirit beings. Satan was the first sinner against the Divine government, in his endeavor to set up a separate empire and to have humanity for his subjects. Although God had full power to destroy Satan and the other disobedient angels, he has not exercised that power. Instead he merely isolated them from himself and the holy angels and imprisoned them, in the sense that he no longer permitted them to materialize, either as a serpent or as humanity for the tempting and injury of our race. In this sense they are imprisoned—restrained of liberty.

Now let us hear St. Peter's words respecting these angels who sinned. He says (2 Pet. 2: 4), "God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment." The word tartarus here rendered "hell" in our Common Version, is found nowhere else in the Bible. It refers to our earth's atmosphere and to the fact that those fallen angels, called demons or devils, are "the power of the air." And Satan who was originally an angel of much higher rank and nature is their Prince, "The Prince of the power of the air," the Prince of demons. They are "cast down" in the sense of being treated ignominiously. They are "in chains of darkness," not in chains of iron. They can still go and come and be sources of temptation to humanity who are in a sinful attitude of mind. They are restrained in chains of darkness in the sense that whatever they do must be done in the dark—until their judgment time at the Great Day—at the beginning of Messiah's thousand-year day of the reign of righteousness.

Turn to St. Jude's Epistle. There we read (V. 6). "The angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains, under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day." Their first estate in which they were created was the spirit or angelic condition. They left their own proper condition of living and nature, in violation of the Divine will, that they might live on a lower plane—live in sin; for the angels are sexless, though always referred to as masculine. And our Lord declares that those begotten of the holy Spirit, who during this age shall attain to the resurrection of the dead, the "First Resurrection," will be "like unto the angels" in several respects—one of these being that they will neither marry nor be given in marriage, but be without sexual distinction. St. Jude agrees with St. Peter that they are restrained in chains and that the chains are restraints of darkness—they cannot materialize in the light.

In harmony with this note how spiritualists hold their seances, either in absolute darkness or in a very faint light. They claim now that the spirits are getting more and more power of materialization and that soon they will be able to materialize in broad day light and go about amongst humanity as members of the race. We do not question the power of God to restrain these fallen angels, these demons—his power to restrain them from materializing and thus doing great harm in the world. Nevertheless, we wonder if they will not be permitted by God to find some greater powers, means of materialization, contrary to the Divine decree, that their course in this matter may more particularly manifest to what extent some of them have changed and reformed and desire to be obedient, for instance, while others are still as opposed to God and righteousness as ever. There is room for this understanding in the statement of the Apostle that the chains of darkness were to control them until the Great Day—not necessarily into that day—perhaps at its very beginning they may be permitted to gain certain liberties and do a certain amount of injury to humanity, to all who are not attentive to the Word of God, and who, therefore, will not know who these spirits are—that they are the fallen angels, the demons of the Bible.

"WICKED SPIRITS" "LYING SPIRITS"

These are the terms used in the Scriptures in describing the fallen angels, who from earliest days have attempted to deceive humanity—representing themselves as human beings who have died and who desire to communicate with their friends. And they attempt to do so through spirit mediums. This is their practice from of old. Their endeavor is to break down the human will and to more and more control it. The height of their ambition and success is to fully dominate the human will, so that they may use the human body as their own flesh, as when they had power to materialize. Those who come fully under their control become demented, often several spirits gaining possession of the one personality and attempting to use the same brains and body. It is estimated that one-half of all who are in insane asylums are merely victims of spirit-obsession. The great remedy against all this is the Truth of God's Word. Those who accept that cannot be deceived. But the masses of mankind are being deceived. The Scripture teaching is that when a man is dead he knows not anything, and will never know anything until the resurrection of the dead. Who ever knows this is fortified against all the deceptions of the evil spirits.

We are not claiming that all mediums are fraudulent. Some of them we know to be most sincere. A large number have been delivered from their awful position of acting as tools of Satan by the reading of our little pamphlet, "Proofs that Spiritism is Demonism."

JESUS PREACHED TO THESE SPIRITS

There are no human spirits to be preached to. Human beings are not spirit beings. The dead of humanity who have never heard of "the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved" will hear that name in God's due time—in the resurrection—during the thousand years of Messiah's reign when he, as the true light, shall lighten every man that cometh into the world.—John 1: 9.

But if Jesus died and in death knew not anything, how could he preach to the fallen angels? We answer that it is a common expression that "actions speak louder than words." The great actions or facts connected with our Lord's death and resurrection constituted a most wonderful sermon to the fallen angels. As they beheld the Redeemer's faithfulness to God, even unto death, even the death of the cross, and as they then beheld God's faithfulness to him in raising him from the dead to the highest nature—the divine nature—"far above angels and principalities and powers and every name that is named"—all this constituted a most wonderful sermon of love and loyalty, faith and obedience, etc. The sermon to them meant, How serious was our mistake in being disobedient to God in any particular. It meant also, May not God, who has thus gone to so much trouble for the redemption of fallen men have in his heart also a place of mercy for us, should we repent? The Apostle intimates that these fallen angels with the exception of Satan, are yet to have a testing or trial, for he assures the Church that God purposes that we, as the Bride of Christ, shall not only be entrusted with the work of judging or giving trial to the world of mankind during the Millennium, but also that we shall judge angels—not the holy angels, for, of course, they need no judging on our part—but the fallen angels—1 Cor. 6: 3.

Quite possibly the hopes inspired by that great sermon preached by our Lord's resurrection, to the spirit beings led some of those fallen angels to repentance. If so we may suppose that during the eighteen centuries since, they have suffered severely at the hands of the rebellious angels, who would be aroused to animosity by their reform.

The Scriptures seem to imply that "fallen angels," "wicked spirits," "lying spirits," "demons," will have much to do with bringing about the great "time of trouble" with which this Gospel Age will end, before the complete inauguration of Messiah's Empire and the binding of Satan. (Rev. 20: 4.) The intimation is that the trouble here will be short and sharp, as in the days of Noah. The declaration of the Apostle that these evil spirits will be in chains of darkness until the Judgment of the Great Day leaves room for the inference that when the Judgment of the Great Day begins, the chains of darkness will be broken. If, therefore, we have the right understanding of this matter, great events are near at hand. Spirit mediums are already declaring that the spirits tell them that they will soon be able to materialize in broad daylight. With the power to counterfeit and personate humanity what may this not mean in the way of deception mentioned by our Lord, who declares that it will be so strong that it would deceive even the "very elect" were they not specially protected and guided.

We remind you also of the great stride which Spiritism, Occultism and Psychic Science have made within the last few years. These now number amongst their friends and advocates some of the brightest scientific minds. One of these, Prof. James, of Harvard College, recently, before dying, declared that he would speedily communicate with his friends. Already the newspapers tell us that he has begun to communicate, but the mediums claim that he has difficulty in operating through them, because of the great force and power of his intellect and that they must gradually become able to act as his mediums. From the Bible standpoint all this is a fraud—a deception—but not on the part of the mediums who are themselves deceived, but on the part of the fallen angels, who are thus tricking humanity.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Schenectady, N. Y., September 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since you have published Pastor Russell's sermons. What a grand work you are doing. Sending out the truth, proclaiming it, far and near, through the columns of your paper. The privilege has been yours and you have grasped it. Surely a great reward will follow, greater than that of which you have any idea. May much success attend your work, and many an one, hungering and thirsting after the truth and righteousness, be led to the table, spread with a feast of fat things, through your paper.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. W. A. FELLOWS.

Amherst, N. S., September 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you please hereafter send my copy of the Labor Tribune to Amherst, Nova Scotia, until further notice. My address has been South Boston, Mass. I have much delighted in your paper for its fine issues of Pastor Russell's sermons, and also much appreciated your service to us in printing Pilate's Report, which was very interesting. Shall be glad to subscribe while you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord bless you richly in your service to his people. My subscription does not expire till December 1, 1910, and then it will be renewed as usual, God willing.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN A. MEGGISON.

East Falls Church, Va., Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money for present year's subscription to next May. Also stamps for the papers containing Pilate's letters. You publish a very fine labor paper. I enjoy reading it, but its greatest value to me and mine lies in Pastor Russell's sermons. He sets forth truth, present truth, now due. The deaf world will be hungry for it a few years later on, though wanting none of it now. I admire and commend your courage. Your reward is sure, believe me.

Sincerely yours,
I. A. CONKLIN.

Canal Dover, O., September 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We have enjoyed the weekly visit of your paper the past year and again desire to renew our subscription. Also please send us five extra copies of September 15th issue.

Wishing you success in your endeavor to help spread the glad tidings,

Respectfully,
LOYAL N. OSTRANDER.

Breslau, Germany, Sept. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Kindly change my address from Paul Kaiser, Breslau, Germany, to Paul Kaiser, Galveston, Texas.

We thank you very much for prompt delivery while in Germany for the last two years. The special feature of the Tribune that interests us is the weekly sermon by Pastor Russell, which you print in such clear, full type.

Yours respectfully,
PAUL KAISER AND WIFE.

Fremont, O., September 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract society I have renewed my subscription to your paper. I enjoy the sermons of our dear Brother Russell, and such good print. May the good work go on is my prayer.

Sincerely yours,
BEN. BAUMANN.

Baltimore, Md., September 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Upon arriving home I again find my paper awaiting me and I feel it a duty to express my appreciation for the promptness in which I am receiving my paper, not having missed one since subscribing, March 11, not even one day late. I value your paper very highly for Pastor Russell's sermons, which you publish weekly, and no doubt same is appreciated by all who love the Truth, which is so clearly set forth in the sermons, (by Truth I mean God's word). The more I know of God and his wonderful love for all mankind, the more I love him, for truly it is said, to know God is to love him. May God's blessing rest upon you for your boldness in presenting the Truth not only in the publishing of Brother Russell's sermons, but also by holding up the true condition between capital and labor, showing the sufferings of the groaning creation. Again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,
HENRY KRUHM.

Manning, Ia., September 17.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed our subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower office. Please change date on my paper.

Dear Editor, it would be hard to estimate the joy and comfort received in reading the Gospel, as presented in Pastor Russell's sermons as you publish them in the Tribune. We thank you most heartily for your kindness in this matter, and we doubt not but what you are receiving now a great amount of pleasure in being one who has the privilege of doing service for the Lord in this way, and may your reward hereafter be great, and we believe it will. (1 Cor. 2: 9.)

Sincerely yours,
GEO. R. HUGHART AND FAMILY.

Waukesha, Wis., September 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower office, I want to tell you how much your subscribers and readers in Waukesha admire your fearlessness in publishing Brother Russell's September 1st sermon. Some of the papers which have been publishing them did not publish this one for fear of man. May the Lord bless you for your good work.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. C. M. KELLOGG.

Millville, N. J., September 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please change the address of my paper to Millville, N. J., which formerly was Catskill, N. Y.

The type is large and clear and I do not want to miss even one paper. I subscribed because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, which, to Christians, are very edifying. Yet I find the paper clean, good and one that any household would enjoy reading aside from the religious matter. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Very respectfully,
MRS. G. P. HAVILAND.

Canton, O., September 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Since your paper comes so regular and presents Pastor C. T. Russell's weekly sermons in such excellent style and type, I count it a pleasure, indeed, to speak a good word for the paper whenever I have the opportunity. I expect to be a regular subscriber as long as you publish the sermons, and wish you the very best of success.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD HAZLETT.

Rome, Ga., September 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find check with exchange added. Will send your valuable paper for one year to each of the following friends. This on account of the good reliable news you furnish on all questions, especially the precious messages of Truth from the pen of our dear Pastor C. T. Russell. May God's richest blessings abide with you.

Very truly your friend,
C. R. PITNER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Loyal N. Ostrander, Canal Dover.
I. A. Conklin, East Falls Church.
J. P. McAbee, Anniston.
G. W. Henderson, Piedmont.
Caleb Atkins, City.
John Crombie, City.
W. C. Brown, Saginaw.
Mrs. Alice M. Crane, Lyons.
E. M. Cobb, Waukesha.
R. B. Tuttle, Monongahela.
Clara L. Hallister, City.
Geo. R. Hughart, Manning.
Gale W. Pierce, Sunnyside.
R. J. Calkin, Franklin.
E. S. Newton, Tacoma.
Ben. Baumann, Fremont.
R. M. Naismith, Belton.
J. L. Pierce, Lincoln.
Robt. Gough, Brooklyn.
Minna Trenkel, Rolla.
Mrs. T. J. Vimont, Paxton.
F. Grusel, Lawrence.

Any of our readers wishing a friend to receive a sample copy of the Tribune will please send us the name and address and it will be promptly attended to, one name or a hundred.

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SPECTACLE OF POWER.

Thoughts Evoked by the Parade of Labor's Hosts in New York.

Under the caption "Greatest of Labor Day Processions" the New York American comments as follows on the Labor day parade in that city:

In spite of the unseasonable heat the Labor day parade in this city yesterday was a record breaker.

Hour after hour the lines of high spirited men and women with hands and banners passed down the main artery of the town, until the tally of marchers ran far beyond half a hundred thousand.

It was impossible for one to witness such a spectacle—showing, as it did, the unity and fraternity of the workers of New York—without reflecting upon the vast social power that was represented there.

It was felt that these were no holiday soldiers, but the true and tried conscripts of the perpetual war that civilization is waging against hunger and heat and cold and all the other enemies of physical existence.

The hosts of labor marshaled into such a gigantic army suggest and foreshow the coming of a time when there shall be no armies save those of industry and when the republic will be better organized than it is today for the raising of the general standard of living.

The constitution of the American commonwealth is the greatest of all labor unions. It is the union into which all other unions must finally be merged.

In the working out of this merger the patriotic and magnanimous forces of organized labor have a leading political part to play.

The government belongs to them in common with the rest of the American citizenship, and the courts as they stand are their courts, created and maintained by their arms and with their consent to uphold the liberty and humanity for which they strive.

BUCK'S STOVE WAR ENDED.

Boycott Lifted on Company's Products. Plant to Be Unionized.

The four years' war between organized labor and the Buck's Stove and Range company was formally ended on Sept. 7, when an agreement was signed by representatives of both sides in conference at St. Louis. The agreement was worded so as not to furnish ammunition for the suit in equity by C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich. The tentative agreement, the ratification of which Mr. Post opposed, was reached some six weeks ago. No terms as to wages or hours are mentioned in the agreement, the statement being made that the labor leaders are confident of the good faith of the Buck company heads.

The liberal translation of the formal articles of peace is that the local unions will unionize the plant without opposition of the controlling powers. The company will resume work within thirty days. Mr. Post is a minority stockholder. Neither he nor his representatives were avowedly at the conference.

The agreement lifts the boycott off the product of the Buck company and commends it to union men and union sympathizers. The confidence of the labor leaders in the good will of Frederick W. Gardener, the majority stockholder of the Buck company, and his associates in the management is emphasized and was reiterated in a statement by Samuel Gompers, who declared the agreement ends the controversy.

Judge Smith McPherson of the United States district court, sitting at Red Oak, Ia., had previously denied the request of C. W. Post of Battle Creek for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor and its officers and the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis from entering into a closed shop agreement.

Oldest Known Bricklayer.

Sulphur Springs (Tex.) boasts the oldest known bricklayer in the world. His name is J. F. Youngblood, and he was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1804, which would make his age 106 years. Mr. Youngblood reads without glasses and has all his teeth except one. He is an active member of the Bricklayers and Masons' union and is now employed on the Carnegie library building in course of erection at Sulphur Springs.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Labor Briefs.

Boston lithographers will work only eight hours after Jan. 1.

Washington unionists demand a nine hour day and a fifty-four hour week for women.

A strike fund of $200,000 is to be raised for the benefit of striking miners in the Irwin (Pa.) coal fields.

OCT 7 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

The N Y Public Library 425 Lafayette st 25 Jan 1911

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 44 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

UNIONS INDIGNANT OVER EARLY CHARGES.

The Plant of the Los Angeles Times Destroyed by Explosion and the Fact That its Owner Fought Labor Unions Bitterly Made Pretext of Charges for Which There is No Apparent Warrant--Score of Men Killed in the Disaster.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 2.—A large force of workmen after digging for 20 hours into the debris of the Times building, wrecked by an explosion Saturday morning, have unearthed five of the 19 bodies buried in the ruins. The men are still at work, aided by a huge railway crane and derrick, which is lifting out the masses of heavy steel.

In the meantime, the police are guarding the homes of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Times, and of General Manager Harry Chandler. Guards are also watching over the plants of several concerns recently involved in strikes.

Three arrests have been made since the explosion, one of the suspects is an alleged anarchist, Martin Kazan. In the hope of securing information as to the perpetrators of the outrage, Mayor Alexander increased the city's offer of reward $10,000.

Together with the offers of local newspapers and labor organizations, whose leaders have announced a determination to assist in the search for the criminals, this raises the total amount of rewards to $18,500. The city's offer is intended to tempt any one having knowledge of a dynamite conspiracy to divulge the secret. There are no conditions.

Capt. Paul Flammer, chief of detectives, stated tonight that A. J. Burns, formerly connected with the San Francisco graft prosecution, and now the head of the secret service of American Bankers' Association, and W. J. Moran of the United States secret service, inspected the ruins of the Times office today and said that in their opinion the building was destroyed by a charge of nitroglycerin. On the other hand, many of the best-posted insurance underwriters assert that the explosion did not act like a dynamite or nitroglycerine explosion but was more like gas, as the whole building was enveloped in flames immediately after the shock.

The following is a revised list of dead in the disaster. As no trace of those previously recorded as missing has been found, it is concluded they are dead.

The Dead.

Churchill Harvey Elder, assistant city editor, died at Clara Barton hospital at 7:30 o'clock yesterday.

Harry L. Crane, assistant telegraph editor, aged 33, married, one child; body not recovered.

R. L. Sawyer, 34, telegraph editor, married, two children; body recovered.

J. Wesley Reaves, stenographer, married; bodp recovered.

J. C. Galliher, 40, linotype operator, married, five children; body not recovered.

W. G. Tunstall, 45, linotype operator, married; body not recovered.

Fred Llewellyn, linotype operator, married; body not recovered.

John Howard, 45 printer, married, one child; body not recovered.

Grant Moore, 42, machinist, married; body not recovered.

Edward Wasson, 35, printer, married; body not recovered.

Elmer Frink, 25, linotype operator, married, one child; body not recovered.

Don E. Johnson, 36 linotype operator, married; body not recovered.

Ernest Jordan, 32, linotype operator, married, one child; body not recovered.

Frank Underwood, 45, printer, married, one child; body not recovered.

Charles Gulliver, 35, compositor, married; body not recovered.

Carl Sallada, 32, linotype operator, body not recovered.

Charles Haggerly, pressman, body not recovered.

Howard Cordway, linotype operator, body not recovered.

Harry Flinn, linotype operator, body not recovered.

Unidentified employe, went down with composing room floor.

Bodies Burned to Bits.

The body of J. Wesley Reaves, secretary to Harry Chandler, is one of those recovered today. Identity was established more by the place in which it was found than by any evidence on the body itself. It was burned into fragments and so were the four other bodies taken out today after 3 o'clock Sunday morning and before

The first body was found shortly between that time and 7:30 o'clock, three more were recovered, all burned beyond recognition. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of Howard Cordway, a young stereotyper. Reaves' body was found under what had been the general manager's office.

Mrs. Churchill Harvey Elder, wife of the night editor, who died of his burns and injuries yesterday, arrived here from San Francisco and shortly afterward collapsed from the strain under which she had labored since learning of the catastrophe. She is in a serious condition tonight.

John Howard, Jr., son of one of the linotypers whose body is believed to be in the ruins, collapsed today. Since the morning of the explosion, he had been watching the ruins and waiting for the shovelmen to work their way to the body.

At the coroner's inquest the committee of dynamite experts and engineers appointed by Chief Police Gallow to investigate the wreckage in an effort to learn the character of the explosive used will report their findings. Little in the way of evidence that might lead to the discovery of clews has been found. Detectives have spent many hours investigating at the home F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, near whose home a bomb was found, but nothing tangible has been discovered.

Among the remarkable escapes chronicled since the explosion and fire, were those of George W. Long and his crew of engravers. They were on the sixth floor of the building. In the few seconds intervening between the explosion and the envelopment of the building in flames, the men made their way to safety, while the linotype men and the printers on the second floor were trapped by fire and perished.

Engraving Crew Escapes.

Besides Long, the engraving crew

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EMPLOYERS' STATEMENT OF THE PUDDLING DISPUTE.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the public as to our position regarding the strike of the puddlers formerly employed by us, we beg to call your attention to the following facts:

Until about three years ago the skilled labor employed in our mill practically all belonged to the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers. About that time a large proportion of the puddlers in this district left the Amalgamated Association and organized the Sons of Vulcan. As we had always taken the position that our men were at perfect liberty to belong to any organization they might choose, or to no organization, we recognized the new organization and signed its scale which was at that time the same as the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers. Up until about a year ago part of the employes of our puddle department belonged to the Amalgamated Association and part of to the Sons of Vulcan. During the last year practically all of the puddlers have been connected with the Sons of Vulcan.

As the scale ended on June 30th both organizations presented their scales to us both calling for a very considerable advance over last year's prices; that of the Sons of Vulcan, however, being very much higher than the other. The Amalgamated Association in accordance with their custom entered into conference with the manufacturers and about the 20th of July a scale was agreed on which was signed by practically all of the manufacturers of iron, including ourselves. In the meantime mills desiring to run were permitted to do so pending settlement. The Sons of Vulcan, on the other hand while appointing a conference committee refused to give it any power; consequently it was impossible to have a conference as the manufacturers could not see any use of going over the scale unless both parties had power to adjust it satisfactorily. The Sons of Vulcan's position was that we must sign their scale as presented or keep our mills closed. As our Western competitors were running on a much lower Amalgamated scale and our Eastern competitors on a still lower scale it was manifestly impossible to comply with their demands. As we had some business which it was necessary for us to take care of we were compelled to buy muck bar and also employed some Amalgamated puddlers and started a few furnaces.

In the meantime we had several conferences with a committee of our former employes and tried to impress upon them the necessity of appointing a committee with full power to adjust the scale. This was finally agreed to and on Friday, September 23rd, a committee of the manufacturers met with a similar committee of the Sons of Vulcan and agreed on a scale for the ensuing year which was practically identical with the Amalgamated scale which had been agreed to about two months before. No conditions were mentioned and it was understood and agreed that this adjustment applied to all the manufacturers represented including ourselves. On Friday, September 24th, a committee from the local lodge of the Sons of Vulcan waited on us and asked our position with regard to the puddlers now in our employ and also as to the new puddle boss whom we have employed while our mill was still idle. To this we answered that the men who had gone to work were assured before doing so that they would have permanent employment so long as they did their work satisfactorily and as to the puddle boss, the old puddle boss with whom they were entirely satisfied would retain his position and the new man would take charge of the night turn or alternate with the day turn as we might decide best. We also assured the men that as soon as some necessary repairs were made in a few furnaces we could give work to all our employes both new and old. This was afterwards confirmed by our old puddle boss, Craddock Jones, in conversation with the men when he assured them that he could readily provide employment for all. We were, therefore, very much surprised to have a deputation of our old employes wait on us Saturday evening and demand that all the men employed in the puddling department since July 1st should be discharged and especially the new puddle boss.

As these demands were 1st—that we should violate the pledges that we had given to the men who had gone to work and 2nd—that we should allow them to dictate in violation of all precedent who should have charge of our work, of course, we were compelled to decline both propositions as the one demanded a sacrifice of our honor and the other a sacrifice of our right to control our own mill. We regret very much that we have been compelled to part company with our old employes as we would have much preferred to have them remain in our employ and to give employment to men who live in McKees Rocks and this neighborhood. No mill has given more steady work to its employes and no set of men have been better treated in any mill than in ours and we gave them every possible assurance that this policy would be continued by us. We, however, are unwilling to sacrifice either our honor or our independence and are compelled to secure men from other places.

We desire, however, to give assurance that this is not a conflict with organized labor, but in the position we have taken we have the support of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and the men we are now employing are Amalgamated men. We have no conflict with any of our old employes as individuals and would be very glad to give them employment so long as any vacancies remain. We are ready to give the old employes preference in any jobs which have not already been taken. The indications are, however, that there will be very few vacancies in a few days.

LOCKHART IRON & STEEL CO.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Unrest--Boilermakers, Cotton Operatives and Coal Miners' Troubles--Seamen's Strike--Transport Workers Combination Suggested -- Unions in Austria--Tinplate Trade Good.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, October 1.—Although labor conditions are still very strained in the United Kingdom, matters have not become so dangerous as was feared. With regard to the ship building dispute, representatives of the Boilermakers' Society are in conference with representatives of the ship building employers with a view to arriving at a settlement of the boilermakers' lock out. At first the boilermakers were disinclined to confer at all unless the employers withdrew right away the lock out notices. Eventually, as the employers proved to be obdurate, the men waived this point. The employers asked for assurances backed up by penalties that the much denounced sectional strikes will not continue taking place. On the other hand the men's delegates before assenting to their society granting these required assurances, want to be given in return counter assurances. At the same time the men propose to bring into the discussion many grievances under which they suffer. On the whole there is every likelihood of a peace being signed.

In the cotton industry, the growing dispute there is the subject of correspondence between mill owners and operatives. The card room workers, however, are more in favor of a trial of strength than the other important group of workers, the spinners. At the present moment nothing is settled, and it cannot be determined yet whether there will be a lock out over the whole cotton industry or whether the two mills struck against will receive their workers back. With regard to the Welsh coal crisis the twelve thousand Cambrian collieries who struck were out for one day only. Nine thousand have returned to work, but propose to do as so many other Welsh coal miners do—that is to hand in the legal one month's notice required with a view to ceasing work on a wholesale scale on October 1st.

Further indications continue to reach me of the way in which members of trade unions in this country are ignoring the control of their leaders and defying discipline generally. This matter was discussed at the recent trade union convention and denounced by the delegates assembled there. The problem is acute. It would be a brave man who would venture to declare that the men are altogether right and there have certainly been signs that some of our trade union officials are acquiring some of the habits of the bureaucrat. After all our trade unions are fighting organizations and attempts to endow them with the calm languid atmosphere of government offices are fraught with danger and are bound to be resisted by the sometimes more virile members of the union.

The Sheffield iron molders are in a fair way to get the increase of wages they have been going for. The men are only asking for an increase in their wages from ten dollars to ten and and a half dollars per week. The employers offer an advance of 25 cents.

The warning of a possible strike of seamen given by Havelock Wilson at Hull contains more than appears on the surface. From inquiries made in London, it appears that every preparation is being made for the time when the "cease work" signal may be given. The greatest secrecy is being observed as to the course events may take, the reason for this, it is stated, being to make any possible move more effectual by taking the employers by surprise. There is also a prospect of the trouble extending on international lines, as was suggested at the recent congress of Transport Workers at Copenhagen. Indeed, it was only through the firmness of the men's leaders that a strike of international seamen did not take place immediately following the decision of the congress.

Meanwhile the leaders have been organizing the workers concerned in the grievances against the ship owners, so that a strong ultimatum may be presented to the employers for a recognition of the men's demands. Significant in this connection was the conference convened on September 21st and September 22nd, when a proposal was brought forward for amalgamating the unions representing the transport workers of Great Britain. If such an amalgamation takes place the membership of the combined body will reach between 60,000 and 70,000 and will embrace the bulk of the seamen, firemen and dockers engaged in English shipping.

The warning sounded by Mr. Wilson is not altogether approved by others interested in the movement. It is regarded as ill-timed and against the more hopeful policy of "organizing your forces before giving the challenge."

The minds of trade unionists are gloomily alternating between the consideration of the Osborne case and the discussion of the existing labor crisis. The campaign on which J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., and his colleagues are to enter next month is looked forward to with some eagerness to relieve the tension. Macdonald is engaged to speak in various parts of the country in denunciation of "judge-made law" and the Osborne decision. Almost every day in October and during the first week in November he will be addressing meetings of working men, and be will be helped in the campaign by a large section of the Labor party.

The joint board of the general federation of trade unions, the Labor party, and the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress will meet on the 28th of this month, when the situation will be discussed. In all likelihood the result will be the calling together of another conference in London the week before the reassembling of parliament. Meanwhile no little comfort has been taken by the rank and file of the Labor party and by some of the most active of the leaders from the pronouncement of Sidney Webb, which lays it down as a sound political axiom that the charge for payment of members of parliament can be made a vote in

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

UNION DISSENSION IN OHIO ENDS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The matter of unifying the labor movement in Ohio, which has caused endless discussions between the chartered body of the Ohio Federation of Labor and the seceding body, came to a satisfactory ending Saturday afternoon when the executive boards of both organizations, in a session presided over by Secretary Frank H. Morrison of the A. F. of L., at the Dennison House, adopted a lengthy agreement. Until Saturday the two bodies, one recognized by the American Federation of Labor and the other unchartered by the national body, had been fighting for supremacy in this state, in which there are about 2,000 unions, representing thousands of unionists in the various industries. Of this number of unions over half have been affiliated with the seceding body, but by the agreement of Saturday all the difficulties which had existed were eliminated in the interest of peace, good will and the promotion of the vital features of labor. The agreement, as adopted and signed by members of the executive boards of both bodies is as follows:

1. That all unions now affiliated with the unchartered Ohio Federation of Labor shall be received into the Ohio State Federation of Labor at its convention at Hamilton, Ohio, on the following basis:

(a) All unions which have paid to the unchartered body their per capita tax up to September 30, 1910, on the payment of an initiation fee of $2.

(b) All unions that have not paid their per capita tax to the unchartered body up to September 30, 1910, and all unions that are not affiliated with either body, on the payment of per capita tax for the months of July, August and September, and an initiation fee of $2.

2. That the time for affiliation be extended until 12 o'clock noon Monday, October 10, 1910.

3. That all books, funds and property of the old body be turned over to the auditing committee elected by the convention.

4. That section 1, article 11 of the constitution of the A. F. of L. shall govern the credentials committee as to the eligibility of unions for affiliation. The following is the section:

"Section 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

5. That a transcript of unions in good standing with the old body be furnished the credential committee on October 9, 1910.

action taken against us by the coal barons.

"The result of these suits if they ever come to trial will effect every trades union in the United States, favorably or unfavorably.

"The suits instituted against President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the Federation are not nearly so serious as those now pending. The action in question taken by the Bucks Stove & Range Company questioned the right of a trades union to boycott.

"This action against us attacks the right of labor men to organize and to go out on strike. The suits brought by the Bucks company have been settled by the company offering to make a withdrawal and pay the costs. This, of course, will permit the Federation to concentrate its attention on the local situation."

In preparation for an all-winter fight against the coal companies, Feehan announced yesterday that he had appointed a committee of strikers to visit the various camps of the strikers for the purpose of locating convenient places for erecting houses. Within another week contracts will be let for the lumber.

TO ADJUST LABOR TROUBLES

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 1.—The first annual convention of the Trades and Workers Association, an organization seeking too solve the labor situation by peaceful methods adjourned last night. A resolution was adopted recommending that the department of commerce and labor be requested to issue a monthly bulletin showing the wages paid workmen in different crafts of cities of over 20,000 population and that these bulletins be posted in all postoffices of cities of over 5,000 for the benefit of employers and employes.

Father of Coke Operator Dead

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 3.—Patrick Lynch, aged 88, father of Thomas Lynch, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and John Lynch, president of the Union Supply Company, died this afternoon at his home in Jefferson street. He was born in Dunraven, Ireland, in 1822, and was a pioneer resident of Uniontown. For many years he was in the contracting business.

CHANCE FOR PEACE IN IRWIN FIELD.

That there is substantial hope of a settlement of the disastrous coal strike in the Irwin field and that President Francis Feehan of district No. 5, United Mine Workers, entertains such hopes, was made apparent in a statement made by the strike leader on Monday.

On numerous occasions during the past month President Feehan has been urged to co-operate with labor leaders throughout the state in arranging for a mammoth meeting of organized labor forces at Greensburg. Speaking of this movement Monday he said:

"It is the object of the leaders to meet at Greensburg to give the representatives of organized labor an opportunity to view first hand the deplorable conditions that exist in the strike zone, and to investigate the industrial conditions which are generally conceded to be the worst in the state.

"It is believed that if such a gathering is held an effort will be made to have the labor forces of the state unite in a movement to have the state constabulary, the eviction and trespass laws repealed.

"I have from time to time refused to co-operate with such a campaign because I believe that it is hopeful that a settlement of the strike can be effected without taking such radical action."

"Can you say anything further about the possibilities of a settlement?" Mr. Feehan was asked.

The district president hesitated a moment and then replied:

"No, nothing further than what I have already stated."

ANOTHER PEACE SIGN IN IRWIN FIELD.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 3.—What is considered a step toward settlement of the coal strike in this district was taken tonight when a mass meeting of the strikers and citizens of South Greensburg was held to hear a proposition made by the Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

During the strike riot of July 10 a number of strikers and deputies were injured and as a result 74 strikers were arrested on charges of rioting and 25 deputies for assault and battery. The hearings are scheduled for this week. The Keystone Company's proposition tonight was that if all the charges are withdrawn on both sides the company will pay all the costs. The proposition was made through Borough Solicitor J. R. Silvis and was accepted by a large vote.

Realizing from an organized labor viewpoint the all importance of a victory for the striking miners in the Irwin coal fields, the American Federation of Labor, recognized as the most potent factor in the trades union movement in all the world, will give serious consideration to the Westmoreland county fight at its annual session beginning at St. Louis October 12.

As a result it is likely that every organization affiliated with the Federation will pledge its moral and financial support to the strikers in the Irwin field.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the Federation, who recently made a two-day tour through the strike territory, has informed President Francis Feehan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, that he will make a full report to the convention of the conditions as he found them.

President Feehan said yesterday:

"I feel confident that every trades organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will take a direct interest in our fight particularly because of the litigation now pending as a result of the recent coal

HAS ANYBODY HERE SEEN POWELL?

Friends and relatives of George Powell, formerly president of the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association, are disturbed by his disappearance. Nothing has been seen or heard of him for many weeks, and inquiry has failed to disclose where he has gone. Powell has a wife living at New Castle, which is his home.

IRWIN MINERS THANK LABOR TRIBUNE.

IRWIN, Pa., Sept. 28.—At a regular meeting of local union No. 2088 or Irwin, Pa., the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Our heavenly Father has placed his hand of affliction on Brother Joseph Sistek and removed him, by death, we have lost a high and esteemed brother; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to his relatives and recommend them to God, who alone can console them in their affliction.

"Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the relatives and published in the National Labor Tribune and the Argus.

"JOSEPH H. ROSS,
"ROBERT DUDL,
"MICHAEL KLEMAN,
"Committee."

Wages in Brazil and Chile average 80 cents a day.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

BLOOD ATONEMENT FOR SIN IS A NECESSITY.

TEXT—"The life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar, to make an atonement for your soul: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul."—Lev. 17:11.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 2.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle addressed a large and very attentive audience today at the Academy of Music from the following text: **"The life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar, to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul."** (Lev. 17: 11.) He said:

Ours is a day in which, more than ever before, the statement of our text is disputed—disbelieved—by Jews, Gentiles and Christians. The great Christian author, St. Paul, agrees exactly with the words of Moses in our text, saying, Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins. (Heb. 9: 22.) The orthodox Jew and the orthodox Christian, therefore, are in substantial agreement as to the foundation of things and the unorthodox are in agreement of opposition. The latter agree that there is no necessity for Sin Atonement—that the later thought of all the wise men of the earth, the greatest ministers and rabbis, is that there is no such thing as Original Sin; hence could be no such thing as necessity for cancelling it—of making an atonement or satisfaction to Justice on behalf of it. Two things have contributed to these unorthodox, unscriptural views.

(1) The agnostic Jew not only disputes the Bible as an authority on [the] subject, but, in addition, admits to himself that if the shedding of blood, if the sacrifices commanded by the Levitical code for Sin Atonement be admitted to be right and necessary, it would involve the thought that the Jewish people have had no sin atonement in any sense of the word for more than eighteen centuries, because sin atonement must be made according to certain specified conditions or else it could not be made at all. The loss of the Ark of the Covenant containing the Law, as covered by the Mercy-Seat, was one of these disasters. The destruction of Jerusalem, the City of the great King, was another, and, above all, the Law required that the sacrifices should be killed, and the presentations sacrificially made to God, only by a priest who could show his lineage as a son of Aaron.

Since the destruction of Jerusalem A. D. 70, the Jewish nation has been so scattered and devasted by their foes—some of these, alas, claiming to be Christians and dishonoring the name of Jesus! As a result all official records and genealogies of the Jewish people are broken, vitiated, destroyed. Undoubtedly there are numerous descendants from Aaron living today; but, since they cannot prove their descent, they are absolutely forbidden to attempt to make a sin atonement on the Atonement Day. Viewing the matter from this standpoint the unorthodox Jew feels all the more inclined to repudiate the necessity for any Sin Atonement. Alas, indeed many of them seem not only to have lost confidence in the Mosaic arrangement, but to have lost faith entirely in a personal God. We hope and believe that many of these are sincere and will be blessed and assisted back to faith shortly and to a better understanding of the holy Scriptures and of God's dealings with their nation.

JEWISH ATONEMENT A FARCE

In view of what we have said, all must see that it would be impossible to the Jews to observe the Atonement Day, having no priest nor other facility necessary to requirements of the Law. Nevertheless, an outward show of ceremony is kept up. On the proper Atonement Day of their year, the Tenth Day of the Seventh Month, the Jew figuratively acknowledges that the merit of the previous sacrifice has expired. He fasts. He prays, according to the original program. But he has no priest. No bullock is slain for the sins of the tribe of Levi. No goat is slain for the sins of the other tribes. And no blood is taken into the Most Holy to make an Atonement. Not only have they no priest to officiate, but they have no mercy-seat. Some of them wring the neck of a rooster, swinging it over the head three times. But this was not the sacrifice of the Day of Atonement and could not take its place.

We should not be misunderstood as holding up the Jew to ridicule. Quite to the contrary, we sympathize with him. We appreciate his reverence for the Divine Law and his desire for fellowship with God in the cleansing of his sins. We would, however, suggest to them that nothing is to be gained by deceiving themselves and each other into the supposition that their Atonement Day brings them any relief or harmonizes them in any sense of the word with the Almighty. What they do is a mere farce. The sooner this be acknowledged the sooner will their honesty in the matter bring them into the proper condition of heart to recognize that the sins of more than eighteen centuries rest upon them uncancelled and that this is the explanation of the calamities that have befallen them.

When Israelites come properly to understand the situation, they will see that all their hopes center in Messiah's Kingdom. Messiah is not only the great King typified by David and Solomon, but he is also the great priest typified by Aaron and more particularly by Melchisedec, who was a priest upon his kingly throne. So Messiah will not only be the great King over Israel and the world, but he will be the great Priest whose application of his own merit will effect the cancellation of sins forever. He will not re-introduce to them sacrifices of bulls and goats, but will make known to them that those sacrifices were mere foreshadowings of better sacrifices—so much better that they will not need repeating yearly, but work a perpetual cancellation of the sins of Israel and of all the children of Adam.

HIGHER CRITICS REPUDIATE THE BLOOD

All the worldly-wise of Christendom have reached the point of repudiating the testimony of the Old Testament and the New respecting the need of a sacrificial death for the satisfaction of Divine Justice, the cancellation of sin and restitution of the sinner to Divine favor. The claim of the so-called New Theologists repudiates the fall, repudiates the Ransom and repudiates a restitution to all that was lost—claiming that nothing was lost and that all we have is gain. Thus the world and its wisdom know not God and appreciate not his arrangement that, as death came upon mankind through the sin of one man (Adam), even so a restitution to life should come to all men through Christ—that "as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive."

These worldly-wise men cannot deny the fact that there is sin in the world and that there is death in the world and that the tendency of all sin is towards death. They cannot deny that death is gaining a greater hold than ever before upon our race. Insane asylums, prisons and reform schools show that, notwithstanding our educational facilities and wonderful achievements under the lightening influence of the New Dispensation now dawning—nevertheless the insanity statistics and the prison statistics and the physical statistics show that, in spite of everything, our race is becoming mentally, morally and physically weaker day by day. It is for them to explain how these facts fit to their theory of Evolution.

THE CHRISTIAN'S VIEW OF SIN ATONEMENT

By the term Christian we refer to those who intelligently believe the explanation of the Bible respecting sin, that it is a violation of the Divine Law and carries with it a penalty—that Father Adam was created as sinless as are the angels and as perfect as they, only on a little lower plane of being. Obedience was required of him as the price of Divine favor and everlasting life. Disobedience thrust him from Paradise into the unprepared earth to wrestle with the thorns and thistles, where the decree, "Dying thou shalt die," accomplished his execution. His race was in his loins and naturally shared by heredity his weaknesses and their death penalty, so that the entire race is a dying race.

But the Creator was unwilling that Adam and his children should die as brutes. God did not revoke his decree of death nor give any intimation that he had done unjustly in condemning his creature. He did, however, provide a way for their relief. He provided that, as the first man alone had sinned actually, so one Redeemer alone would be necessary for the race. And to him he offered a great reward, so that his sacrifice for sins would work out to his own advantage, as well as to the sinner's. A part of the reward was the high exaltation to the heavenly nature—far above angels, and the gift of the Kingdom of earth necessary for the overruling and subduing of the spirit of rebellion in the world and for the exaltation and uplifting from sin and death conditions of all the willing and obedient of Adam's entire race.

"THE BETTER SACRIFICES"

From the Divine standpoint "the man Christ Jesus gave himself a ransom for all," for Adam's entire race, "to be testified in due time." He antityped the bullock of Israel's Atonement Day, as well as antityped the priest who slew the bullock—because he offered up himself. Rewarded by the Almighty, he was raised from death to the spirit plane, higher than the angels. Applying his merit to the antitypical Levites, "the household of faith," "the Church of the First-borns," he then began a work little understood by either Jews or Christians, but nevertheless clearly outlined in the Word of God. His work throughout this age has been the gathering of the elect class—which is chosen because of faithfulness to him (and obedience in walking in his steps in the narrow way. These composed both of Jews and) of Gentiles, have for centuries been in course of development—their sacrifices being typified by that of the Lord's goat on the Atonement Day. Their sacrifices are small and lean like that of the goat, in comparison to the bullock. But they are accepted by the Great High Priest, and the offering of their sacrifice is counted as his sacrifice. Thus eventually the High Priest will complete his work of sin-atonement (we believe very soon) and then his second application of the blood upon the Mercy-Seat will be made, just as it was written in the Law, "On behalf of all the people," only that all the people on the larger scale will not mean merely the Israelites outside of the Levites, but will mean the whole world of mankind outside of the household of faith, the antitypical Levites. Forthwith the whole world will be turned over to Messiah, the antitypical Prophet, Priest, King, Mediator, Judge. Then for a thousand years the world will receive the blessed, uplifting influences. It will not be sufficient that satisfaction be given to Justice for their sins and that they shall be turned over to the glorious Messiah, they will still need his work of uplifting to bring them back to all that Adam possessed and lost through disobedience.

There will come in Israel's share in the great work of recovering the world to God. They are still beloved for the fathers' sakes and the gifts and calling of God to them are things he will not repent of. At that time the great antitypical Prophet, Priest and King will begin his work as a Mediator. At that time he will mediate by bringing into operation the New Covenant which God promised he would make with Israel and Judah, "after those days"—after the days of their humiliation and being cast off, they shall be reclaimed and uplifted and blessed and used of the Lord. This is God's Covenant with them when he will take away their sins—when by virtue of the "better sacrifices" their sins shall be absolutely and forever cancelled by the antitypical Priest, of whom the Prophet David wrote, "The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for the age after the order of Melchizedec"—a kingly priest on the spirit plane.—Psa. 110: 4.

WHAT ATONEMENT SIGNIFIES

The word Atonement, or At-one-ment, signifies the bringing of persons alienated or estranged back into harmony, sympathy, union. Many are perplexed at the doctrine of blood-atonement so prominently set forth in the Bible. The shedding of blood is naturally revolting and properly so. It seems strange, therefore, to those who do not understand the philosophy of the Divine Plan of Salvation, why God should have required a blood-atonement for sin. Sometimes the very people who object to blood-atonement believe something much more awful—that an atonement for sin can be effected by hundreds or thousands of years of most terrible torture. Some believe even worse than this—that an everlasting torment penalty for sin will be exacted of all except the saintly few of humanity. How inconsistent and illogical we have been in our reasoning upon religious subjects!

In Scriptural usage blood stands for, or represents, the life. In harmony with this is our ordinary use of the word. We read, "The blood of Jesus Christ our Lord cleanseth us from all sin." Here the word blood stands for death, or rather, for the merit of the sacrificial death of Jesus. His death would have been equally efficacious as man's Ransom-Price if his side had not been pierced. It would have been equally meritorious if he had died in any other manner, except that he was to take the place of the sinner to the very last degree—as the Mosaic Law declares, "Cursed is everyone that hangeth upon a tree," thus branding crucifixion as the most ignominious form of death.

But why should God require the death of a victim as a basis for the forgiveness of the sins of Adam and his race? We reply that God's Law was intended to be an illustration of the exactness of Divine Justice. Justice could not punish Adam nor his children with everlasting torture or any other of the horrible things we once imagined. The severest penalty of the Divine Law is represented in our common law, which, as an extreme penalty, requires the death of the transgressor. Adam, having been sentenced to death, would have had no future opportunity to life—neither by resurrection nor otherwise. Adam's children, sharing his weaknesses, would have had no opportunity to regain life, because Justice is unchangeable. If it was just to condemn sin, it would be injustice to rescind the penalty and set the culprit free. Divine Love has provided a way by which Adam and his children are all to be freed from death and have an opportunity of eternal life—not by violating the requirements of Divine Justice, but by fulfilling them. Hence in due time, the man Christ Jesus died for the man Adam, to cancel his sin, to satisfy his penalty. And since his sin and penalty have been inherited by his children, the one sacrifice for sin is sufficient for all.

But did not this course do an injustice to the Son of God, some one may ask. No, we reply, the matter was not compulsory so far as the Redeemer was concerned. It was a privilege and gained him a great blessing and reward. As we read, "For the joy that was set before him, he endured the cross, despising the shame," and, as a reward, he is set down at the right hand of Divine Majesty as Prince and Savior, the Messiah, the King of Glory, the "Priest after the order of Melchisedec."

The work of atonement is not completed. The first half of atonement is the satisfaction of Justice. But even this part is not yet completed. The Redeemer presents his sacrifice in two parts, according to the type. The first effusion of his blood spoke peace to believers who now have the ears to hear and the heart to obey; the second effusion, as shown by the Law (Leviticus 16: 15) will make reconciliation for the sins of all the people—the whole world of mankind. Then the other part of Atonement begins.

After the Divine reconciliation comes human reconciliation. The great Messiah will not require sacrifices of humanity, but, on the contrary, will open the blind eyes and cause the knowledge of the grace of God to reach Adam and every member of his race. Then all willing for reconciliation will be helped by the great Mediator of the New Covenant and by Israel, his Chosen People and early representatives. The object to be accomplished during Messiah's reign is the bringing to all the willing and obedient the restitution which God has promised—restitution to all that was lost. Ultimately Messiah will transfer the allegiance of the whole world (perfected by him) to Jehovah God, that he may be all in all.—1 Cor. 15: 28.

The "little flock," gathered from both Jews and Gentiles during the past eighteen centuries, will have been accepted. A little flock has been called and tested and tried in respect to faithfulness to God even unto death. These will be on the spirit plane with Messiah, his joint-heirs and assistants in the glorious work of raising humanity back to at-one-ment with the Father.

Gamaliel's Report.

The Tribune is again favored by Brother J. A. Bohnet, one of the untiring Pilgrims in the spreading of Truth, for the following interesting report of that eminent lawyer, Gamaliel, under whom Saul of Tarsus (the Apostle Paul) studied law prior to his persecution of Jesus of Nazareth.

GAMALIEL'S INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH AND MARY AND OTHERS CONCERNING JESUS.

The Basiographa or holy writings found in the St. Sophia Mosque at Constantinople, made by Gamaliel, in the Talmuds of the Jews, 27 B. It seems Gamaliel was sent by the Sanhedrim to interrogate Joseph and Mary in regard to this child Jesus. He says:

"I found Joseph and Mary in the city of Mecca, in the land of Ammon or Moab, but I did not find Jesus when I went to the place where I was told he was, he was somewhere else; and thus I followed him from place to place, until I despaired of finding him at all. Whether he knew I was in search of him and did it to elude me, I cannot tell, though I think it most likely that was the reason, for his mother says he is bashful and shuns company.

"Joseph is a wood-workman. He is very tall and ugly. His hair looks as though it might have been dark auburn when young. His eyes are gray and vicious. He is anything but prepossessing in his appearance, and he is as gross and glum as he looks. He is but a poor talker, and it seems that yes and no are the depths of his mind. I am satisfied he is very disagreeable to his family. His children look very much like him, and upon the whole I would call them a third-rate family. I asked him who were his parents. He said his father's name was Jacob, and his grandfather was Matthew. He did not like to talk on the subject. He is very jealous. I told him that we had heard that he had had a vision, and I was sent to ascertain the facts in the case. He said he did not call it a vision; he called it a dream. He said after he and Mary had agreed to marry, it seemed that something told him that Mary was with child; that he did not know whether he was asleep or awake, but it made such an impression on his mind that he concluded to have nothing more to do with her; and while he was working one day under a shed, all at once a man in snowy white stood by his side, and told him not to doubt the virtue of Mary, for she was holy before the Lord; that the child conceived in her was not by man but by the holy spirit, and that the child would be free from human passions. In order to do this he must—that is, his humanity must—be of the extract of almah (that is the Hebrew word for virgin), that he might endure all things, and not resist, and fill the demands of prophecy. He said the angel told him that this child should be great and should rule all the kingdoms of this world. He said that this child should set up a new kingdom, wherein should dwell righteousness and peace, and that the kingdoms of this world which should oppose him God would utterly destroy. I asked him, How could a virgin conceive of herself without the germination of the male? He said, 'This is the work of God. He has brought to life the womb of Elizabeth, so she had conceived and will bear a son in her old age who will go before and tell the people of the coming of the king.'

"After telling me all these things, he disappeared like the melting down of a light. I then went and told Mary what had occurred, and she told me that the same angel, or one like him, had appeared to her and told the same things. So I married Mary, thinking that if what the angel had told us was true, it would be greatly to our advantage; but I am fearful we are mistaken. Jesus seems to take no interest in us, nor anything else much. I call him lazy and careless. I do not think he will ever amount to much, much less be a king. If he does, he must do a great deal better than he has been doing."

"I asked him how long after that interview with the angel before the child was born. He said he did not know, but thought it was seven or eight months. I asked him where they were at the time. He said in Bethlehem. The Roman commander had given orders for all the Jews to go on a certain day to be enrolled as taxpayers, and he and Mary went to Bethlehem as the nearest place of enrollment; and while there this babe was born. I asked if anything strange occurred there that night. He said that the people were much excited, but he was so tired that he had gone to sleep and saw nothing. He said toward day there were several priests came in to see them and the babe, and gave them many presents. And the news got circulated that this child was to be King of the Jews, and it created such an excitement that he took the child and his mother and came to Moab for protection, for fear the Romans would kill the child to keep it from being a rival to the Romans.

"I discovered that all Joseph's ideas were of a selfish kind. All he thought of was himself. Mary is altogether a different character, she is too noble to be the wife of such a man. She seems to be about forty or forty-five years of age, abounds with cheerful and happy spirit and is full of happy fancies. She is fair to see, rather fleshy, has soft and innocent looking eyes, and seems to be naturally a good woman. I asked her who her parents were, and she said her father's name was Eli, and her mother's name was Anna; her grandmother's name was Pennel, a widow of the tribe of Asher, of great renown. I asked her if Jesus was the son of Joseph. She said he was not. I asked her to relate the circumstances of the child's history. She said that one day while she was grinding some meal there appeared at the door a stranger in shining raiment, which showed as bright as the light. She was very much alarmed at his presence and trembled; but all her fears were calmed when he spoke to her; for he said, 'Mary, thou art loved by the Lord and he has sent me to tell thee that thou shalt have a child; that this child shall be great and rule all nations of the earth.' She continued: 'I immediately thought of my engagement to Joseph, and supposed that was the way the child was to come; but he astonished me the more when he told me that cousin Elizabeth had conceived and would bear a son, whose name was to be John, and my son should be called Jesus. This caused me to remember that Zacharias had seen a vision and disputed with the angel, and for that was struck with dumbness, so that he could no longer hold the priest's office. I asked the messenger if Joseph knew anything of the matter. He said that he told Joseph that I was to have a child by command of the holy spirit, and that he was to redeem his people from their sins, and was to reign over the whole world; that every man should confess to him and he should rule over all the kings of the earth.'

"I asked her how she knew he was an angel, and she said he told her so, and then she knew he was an angel from the way he come and went. I asked her to describe how he went away from her, and she said that he seemed to melt away like the extinguishing of a light. I asked her if she knew anything of John the Baptist. She said he lived in the mountains of Judea the last she knew of him. I asked her if he and Jesus were acquainted, or did they visit. She said she did not think they knew each other.

"I asked her if at the time this angel, as she called him, visited her, she was almah (that is, virgin). She said she was; that she had never showed to man, nor was known by any man. I asked her if she at that time maintained her fourchette; and after making her and Joseph understand what I meant, they both said she had, and Joseph said this was the way he had of testing her virtue. I asked her if she knew when conception took place. She said she did not. I asked her if she was in any pain in bearing, or in delivering this child. She said, 'None of any consequence.' I asked her if he was healthy; to give me a description of his life. She said he was perfectly healthy; that she never heard him complain of any pain or dissatisfaction; his food always agreed with him; that he would eat anything set before him, and if any one else complained he would say he thought it good enough, much better than we deserved. She said that Joseph was a little hard to please, but this boy had answered him so often, and his answers were so mild and yet so suitable, that he had almost broken him of finding fault. She said he settled all the disputes of the family; that no odds what was the subject or who it was, one word from him closed all mouths, and what gave him such power was his words were always unpretending and spoken as though they were not intended as a rebuke, but merely as a decision. I asked her if she had ever seen him angry or out of humor. She said she had seen him apparently vexed and grieved at the disputes and follies of others, but had never seen him angry.

(To Be Continued.)

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Bareville, Pa., Sept. 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am taking your paper only on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, which I find very instructive and edifying. I do not want to miss a single copy as long as I find these sermons therein.

Truly yours,
LEVI ZOOK.

Graham, Va., Sept. 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am fortunate in being a subscriber to your valuable paper. The friend that made selection for me knew well my need in having such a combination as Pastor Russell's paper and yours. Long live the Tribune and may you and your paper become so alive in the Truth, God's Truth, that wherever Watch Tower and Truth go there may Tribune go also. I have long been a subscriber to the Watch Tower, and I am partial to it, but wish to assist all others that assists it.

Hopefully,
T. R. LEEDY.

Roseto, Pa., Sept. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

For some unknown reason I did not receive my paper of the 15th of September. By any means I do not like to miss any of Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons because they are so interesting, and the type you print them with is so clear, which I enjoy greatly.

I hope and trust that you will be richly rewarded for the important part you are doing in the great harvest work now drawing to a close.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH MAGGESE.

Soudan, Minn., Sept. 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your paper so much because you give such big space to Pastor Russell's sermons in large, clear type. And telling the truth of laboring men's condition! I will make it my point to have your paper as long as I see the sermons of Pastor Russell in it.

Sincerely yours,
ANDRU MALM.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Louis Mangold, Tonawanda.
Matthew Radowich, Chicago.
George Bursom, Sr., Rogers.
L. H. Kestler, Burnside.
W. F. Woods, Plainsville.
Mrs. S. E. Prow, Plainsville.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 46 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1910 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

MINERS' SCHOOLS ARE TO BE STARTED.

Sixty Mine Foremen, Fire Bosses and Superintendents at a Banquet Held at Charleroi Hear Plans for More Frequent Conferences On Mine Subjects--The District to be Given Schools at Which Improved Methods of Mining Will be Taught--Present for Inspector Cunningham.

At a delightful banquet held at Hotel Charleroi, (Charleroi, Pa.), Saturday, where more than sixty mine foremen, fire bosses and superintendents were present, was started a movement which will mean much for the future efficiency and safety of mining operations in this region.

The banquet was intended primarily as a pleasant surprise to Inspector F. W. Cunningham, but advantage of the meeting was taken to organize a Mining Institute of the Mine Foremen and Fire Bosses of the Twenty-first Bituminous District. Headquarters will be at Charleroi. Meetings will be held every three months.

The object is to bring together in close personal contact those who must solve the increasingly difficult questions arising from the development and extension of mining operations, and to this end, to have frequent meetings for reading papers and discussions. The inspectors of the district will co-operate.

Mining schools are to be established throughout the district which ambitious mining men of all ages will be urged to attend.

The men present were clean cut, intelligent and well informed, and many of them had secured their education and certificates by labor and sacrifices which are beyond the conception of most people.

The banquet was served at 9 p. m. and was excellent. When cigars were passed Mr. Andrew Jenkins called the meeting to order and spoke humorously and to the point on the object of the meeting.

Alex M. Templeton of Washington gave some further details, and, on behalf of the mine foremen and fire bosses present, as an evidence of their friendship and appreciation of his duties, presented to Inspector Cunningham a beautiful jeweled Knight Templar emblem.

The whole affair had been a complete surprise to Mr. Cunningham but he responded very fittingly and with much feeling.

Other addresses were made, without preparation but easily and well, and all showing eager interest in the educational movement, by Thomas Easton, Harry C. Drum, John McNeil, Robert Whitelaw and John Malabone, Jr.

Officers of the new mining institute were chosen as follows: President, Andrew Jenkins, Charleroi; vice president, Thomas Cavanaugh, Fayette City; secretary, John J. Cairns, Roscoe; assistant secretary, Henry Abbott, Roscoe; treasurer, John McNeil, Coal Center.

After votes of thanks to those who had contributed to make the affair a success, the meeting adjourned with the promise of the newly elected officers that the work outlined would immediately be taken in hand.

$20,000 MORE FOR THE STRIKING MINERS OF THE IRWIN FIELD.

Tim Donavan, secretary of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, has just received $20,000 for distribution among the striking miners and their families in the Irwin coal field, and unless an early adjustment is made this will continue until settlement is reached.

While the $20,000 was being properly transferred a conference was on between the miners and operators, the miners having been invited to meet with the operators with the object in view of ending the strike. Should any reasonable offer be made at this conference there is but little question but that the miners will accept and the strike called off.

The whole question of settlement is now up to the operators, as the miners claim they have done everything in their power to bring about a satisfactory ending, and unless an adjustment is reached at once the convention already called will convene November 1st, and this may mean disaster to the Republican ticket and the responsibility will be placed upon the operators who refuse to meet and adjust their differences.

Their program for the convention has not yet been arranged, but labor conventions have no programs save the business presented by the delegates and there is no telling what kind of resolution may be presented. As a rule resolutions on such occasions are drafted and presented on the impulse of the moment and there is great danger that political questions may be introduced and forced through even against the wishes of those who may oppose such action.

Among the most important delegates will be John P. White of Iowa, candidate for international president to succeed the present incumbent. White is said to be the greatest labor orator in the country today and he is reckoned as the Demosthenese of the labor movement. White is a most conservative leader and his arguments are profound and logical. He is not given to radicalism nor does he make inflammatory addresses, but he is moderate in his expression and exceptionally eloquent.

Those who have heard White declare he is the greatest leader of labor's host in this country, but he is not known in the east but is well known in the west. He is not a perpetual seeker of office, but is president of the Iowa miners' organization and preferred to remain at the head of the state organization in preference to being elected international president until he was deliberately dragged into the field as a candidate for that office.

The indications are that White will carry Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania and the southwest by tremendous majorities and will break even in all the other states if he does not carry them by good majorities. He has been very fortunate in his leadership and has never lost a single battle. Thus White is being eulogized by the miners throughout the country, and the indications are that the delegates to the state federation convention to meet in Greensburg will be given a treat in listening to an address by the wonder of the west, who promises to storm the east within the next few weeks.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Finish of the Cotton Lockout--Miners and Railway Workers in Convention. Troubles Still Active in South Wales and Amongst the Boiler Makers. European Labor Troubles--Tinplate Business on Good Scale.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, October 14.—The great lockout in the cotton industry of this country has finished. The mills were closed against the operatives on October 3, and were re-opened on October 10.

The dispute arose with the dismissal on June 7 of George Howe, a grinder at Fern Mill, Oldham, for refusing to "pick flats with an awl"—that is, clean the machinery of cotton refuse. He said that that was not work for a member of the Cardroom Workers' trade union, and the union declared a strike of all its members at the mill. The men refused arbitration and the lockout was declared. Then the men accepted arbitration, but refused to allow Howe to resume work till the decision be made known, though the employers offered to pay him his wages since June if they are found to be in the wrong.

Seven hundred mills were to be effected eventually by the lockout and 150,000 workers. Many discussions took place between the men and their employers. Great satisfaction is felt in Lancashire and is shared by the whole country, that the lockout has come to an end. Now that the threatened tragedy for a great section of our industrial population is averted, we may find an almost comic element in the device by which obstinate people have saved their faces while averting intolerable mischief. The sacred principles are asserted and yet the combatants are reconciled by a little agreement between two spinning companies. The Fern Spinning Company cannot reinstate the grinder who has been the occasion of all the trouble, but the Duke Spinning Company, next door, agrees to find him a situation by dismissing one of its own men, while the Fern Company agrees to employ the displaced grinder in place of George Howe. On both sides it is practically agreed that things qual to the same thing are equal to one another, but at the same time totally different.

It would however, be quite unfair and erroneous to pretend that this is a full account of the matter. There were principles involved, but their vindication was gone about in the wrong way, and what the arbitrator has done by his patient and skillful handling of the question is to get both parties out of the resulting impasse and to clear the ground for dealing with the essential and important matters in the right way. Now both parties will appear before him in an arbitration upon the real underlying causes of difference. The Brooklands agreement has for seventeen years maintained peace in the cotton trade, previously harassed by continual strikes and lockouts. We have recently seen a threatening wages dispute settled for five years by its agency. But that agreement, admirable though it be, has some of the imperfections attaching to all human devices. Time has shown that it stands in need of interpretation and possibly of modification. A joint conference is to be held under arbitrator chairmanship, which will be an informal arbitration, and if successful in reaching agreement, will dispense with the necessity for any more formal proceedings.

A Charwomen's trade union has just been formed in the south of France. It includes all such women in the district of Montpellier. At their first meeting the ladies of the duster and pail made an increase of their hourly wages from 4 cents to 7 cents, one of their principal demands.

The annual convention of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is in session this week. Over 600,000 miners are represented by 166 delegates. This federation has grown in strength rapidly during recent years. One of its first triumphs—the eight hours' day for miners, which is in operation on every mining field of Great Britain. The Miners' Federation suggests a new type of mine inspector. There are miners in all districts who have followed every form of labor in the pit from boyhood and who have given evidence before examiners of their fitness to manage. Out of this class a staff of men might be appointed throughout the country. Money spent in this direction would be well spent by sending to all the districts men as inspectors, who were not only much experienced, but whose general life and sympathy leaned towards the men who were still following their ordinary occupation.

A resolution was adopted that in any amendment of the workmen's compensation act, there should be inserted a minimum sum of $3.75 per week for adult labor in mines. Another resolution demanded the sinking of more shafts where wide areas of coal are being worked.

It was resolved that the taking over of all mines by the state was advisable, and would in fact be good business for the state. The federation's executive was asked to secure one conciliation board to deal with miners' wages throughout Great Britain, and that there be a uniform standard of agreement for all districts.

Two other important resolutions were carried, one to the affect that the Miners' Federation should set about the evolving of a scheme for a one-cent labor newspaper, and the other that the federation should take up the question of preparing a scheme for raising funds for parliamentary purposes.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has also been in convention this week, 74,000 members being represented. The report presented to the convention by General Secretary Williams urged upon the members the necessity of keeping their representatives in the house of commons.

On the question of compensation

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LEWIS ACCUSES OHIO OPERATORS.

(Tribune Correspondence)

MARTINS FERRY, Oct. 17.—There are about eight thousand miners idle in Ohio owing to strikes, according to a statement made by National President Lewis, who is at his home in Bridgeport. The responsibility for the idleness is laid at the door of the operators, according to a statement made today by the head of the miners' organization, who said:

"Nearly eight thousand men in the coal mines of Ohio are affected by strikes. Nearly six thousand of this number are in what is known as the Tuscarawas district for several weeks.

"A great deal has been said in the form of criticism of the miners of the Tuscarawas district on their refusal to submit the controversy to arbitration for settlement.

"The surprising feature of the strike in the Tuscarawas district is the fact that the operators in that section signed an agreement to pay the demands provided by the miners in the special convention at Cincinnati.

"After operating the mines in the Tuscarawas district for several weeks under the agreement and paying the advance in wages, the operators tried in a joint convention at Canton to modify the machine mining prices to such an extent that it would have meant a reduction instead of an advance in wages.

"Because the miners refused to become a party to repudiating a contract already agreed upon, the operators repudiated their own agreement and forced a lockout in the Tuscarawas district that has caused the present idleness of the mines in that district.

"The operators have now placed themselves in the position of repudiating their own agreement and wanted the miners to arbitrate whether or not the operators are justified in repudiating their own contract. This is why the miners will not agree to the arbitration proposed by the operators.

"The mining situation throughout the country is as good as can be expected. Conditions in the mining industry in the west are becoming normal, except in northern Colorado.

"Contracts have been negotiated and signed in the districts west, except in northern Colorado.

"It is true that there are a number of mines in Illinois and the southwest that have not yet worked, because the mines were in such a condition that they needed so much repairs that they are not in condition. In a few instances in Illinois the mines will be abandoned because the expense of getting them in condition will be too great to justify operation."

Struthers Crimes Since Strike Started

Saturday night's tragedy is one of a series of crimes that have terrorized Struthers since the strike was declared against the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, July 1, 1909. There have been three dynamiting outrages, one man killed, two men probably fatally wounded, one man stabbed, and several shooting affrays in which no one was injured. Despite a reward of $13,000 offered for the capture of the dynamiters and $1,000 for the apprehension of the parties who shot Ira Coleman no arrests were made.

The following is a list of the crimes committed during Struthers's reign of terror:

August 24, 1909—Home of A. M. Lyons, special agent for the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, riddled by bullets. No one injured.

September 1, 1909—Fred Slavin, a striker, stabbed by a strike-breaker during a fight between union and non-union men.

September 19, 1909—Home of Charles Gibson, superintendent of the Struthers plant, damaged by dynamite. No one hurt.

December 8, 1909—A house owned by Mrs. McPhee and occupied by Harry Smith and Harry Briney, two strike-breakers and their families, wrecked by dynamite. The occupants escaped uninjured.

January 12, 1910—A frame store building in Bridge street, owned by John Shaffer, damaged by an explosion of dynamite.

September 30, 1910—Ira Coleman, a young strike-breaker, shot from ambush while crossing the Yellow Creek bridge. He is now in the City hospital in a serious condition.

October 15, 1910—James Burke killed and John Caswell fatally wounded by Charles Brown.—Youngstown Vindicator.

MARTIAL LAW IN FRENCH STRIKE.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Paris is practically under martial law today, the numerous outrages of the past few days having excited the government to a degree that has not been manifest for a long while.

A proposed demonstration of the striking railroad men in the Bois de Vincennes has been forbidden by Premier Briand, who declared that the proposed meeting was illegal in that it was a defiance of the government's attitude toward the railroad situation. Briand added that he would use rigorous methods to prevent the meeting, if necessary.

A terrific bomb explosion occurred early today outside the home of Director Massard of the Nationalist newspaper Patrie, in the Boulevard Periere, adjoining the home of Sarah Bernhardt. The damage was great, but no lives were lost. Pasted to Massard's door was found a paper on which was written: "First warning from the strikers."

Another bomb was exploded in the Terner quartes, injuring a street cleaner. Twenty anarchists were arrested. A terrible bomb, unexploded, was found this afternoon in Vincennes. In the office of Libertaire, a Socialist newspaper, the police arrested a printer who had in his possession a bomb similar to the ones exploded a few days ago in the Rue de Berrie.

The French Socialist press is severe in its criticism of Briand, who, before becoming popular in politics, was the editor of a Socialist newspaper, a fact the premier likes to forget. Cartoons of Briand being shot are common.

On the other hand, the rest of the press praises Briand for his methods in breaking the railway strikes and in attempting later to secure increased wages and shorter hours for the strikers.

IRWIN DEPUTIES FOUND GUILTY.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—After more than 36 hours' deliberation, the jury in the Yukon murder case in which 18 deputy sheriffs were accused of killing Paul Reno in a riot May 27, returned a verdict finding them guilty of voluntary manslaughter. This was the first conviction in any of the murder cases growing out of the miners' strike in this county.

Sixteen of the deputies were unable to furnish bail and were sent to jail. They are: J. C. Crogan, C. B. Trual, A. Williams, J. C. Howard, J. C. Fuller, P. D. Brown, B. Elliott, J. C. Marshall, F. F. McClure, William Koelmer, A. Thompson, E. M. Deere, L. C. McWhorter, W. T. Daniels, A. Hargan, S. P. Weber. Those who furnished bail were: W. A. McCloskey and F. R. Fee. It is understood that the attorneys for the defendants will ask for a new trial.

SETTLES DISPUTE WITH MACHINISTS.

The long pending disagreement between the Baltimore & Ohio and certain of its machinists over rules and regulations governing the work in shops has been virtually settled by the agreement which it is officially announced, has been reached between General Superintendent of Motive Power Harris, representing the railroad company, and Attorney Mitchell, representing the men. This is now in course of ratification by the machinists of the different localities where the shops are located, and the Baltimore & Ohio officials are assured that the whole matter will be closed up within the next five days.

At some of the localities where action has already been taken it was unanimously in favor of acceptance. The basis of the agreement is fundamentally the same as was offered by the railroad company months ago, which was the taking back of the men as individuals subject to existing shop rules and regulations and without prejudice as to insurance and pension privileges. The agreement now finally perfected is the same, with the added assurance that the number of men to be taken back within given periods is definitely specified. The settlement embraces the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern as well as the Baltimore & Ohio proper.

STEEL AT LOWEST EBB, SAYS SCHWAB.

SOUTH SHARON, Pa., Oct. 17.—An industrial change of great importance occurred this morning when the American Steel & Wire Company's mills at South Sharon was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Cleveland district to the Pittsburg district. This means that they will come under an entirely new district management and the head offices will now be in Pittsburg instead of at Cleveland as has always been the case heretofore. This will probably mean much to the future of the plant, as it has always been obliged to take the tail end of the Cleveland business and has not run to full capacity for several years.

It is thought that one of the chief reasons for this transfer is that it will place the local plant in a position where they can take over the Carnegie end of the works and operate the whole plant in South Sharon. This operating by the American Steel and Wire Company of an entire steel plant where there are wire and nail mills in connection is generally the policy of this branch of the United States Steel Corporation of the Pittsburg district as for instance the Donora plants the Carnegie interests of which were taken over by the wire company some time ago. It is claimed that where two concerns have a plant divided as the one in South Sharon that things do not go as successfully as when one company operates the entire works.

Everything Now O. K. With Sons

The trouble at McKees Rocks (Lockhart mill), having been settled in favor of the Sons of Vulcan, the trouble of that organization is over for the scale year of 1910-1911. All the mills that signed last year have signed this, and the organization is now in position, if they will, to spread into other fields. This has been a hindrance to the Sons in negotiating their scale this year as the Republic and the Western Bar Iron association mills are all in the A. A., which fixes the price to be paid for puddling.

All the mills signing Sons of Vulcan scales are running all the furnaces that puddlers can be had to operate them. The men all seem satisfied and a good winter's work is predicted.

The executive board of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America has increased its regular organization staff from one to five. A more thorough effort is to be made to organize the craft in all parts of the country in the near future.

Strike Leader Killed

STRUTHERS, O., Oct. 18.—John Caswell, aged 27, one of the leaders in the Struthers strike of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, lies at the City hospital, Youngstown, mortally wounded with a shot through the right lung, and Charles Brown, former deputy at the Struthers plant, is in the county jail, where he was rushed in an automobile to keep him from being lynched by a mob of sympathizers, who had gathered for that purpose.

The two men got into an argument over the strike and Brown shot at close range.

The strike here was marked by a long line of dynamitings and shootings.

James Burke, aged 44, proprietor of the Klondyke cafe in Struthers, was found early Sunday morning lying beside his place of business with a bullet hole in his chest.

Conciliation Board Still Working

The anthracite conciliation board, which has been in existence for eight years, is still found to be practicable. One of the most recent cases of labor difficulties which it has settled, is a strike in the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Since its creation 194 cases have come before the board, and of these 150 were presented in the first three years, while only forty-four were presented in the last four years. The fact that the complaints grow less is favorably regarded by members of the board.—Philadelphia Press.

TELEGRAPHERS EXPECT TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—As a result of the publicity given the recent spat of the telegraphers with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the Commercial Telegraphers' union has enrolled more men than at any other time since the strike in 1907.

"Tremendous additions to our ranks are reported from nearly every locality," said an officer of the union, "and the week ending last Saturday was the most gratifying that I have ever experienced.

"At the last meeting of the Chicago local of the union, the work of organizing the men employed by the Postal company was turned over to the national executive board.

"The concensus of opinion among the men is that whether they are reinstated or not, the organization work should be continued with vigor.

"The men feel that this will be necessary in order that a schedule may be presented to the companies in April next year."

Of the last nine men who were discharged by the company, for being agitators, six secured positions elsewhere within a few days after their dismissal.

As a result of the notice that has been sent throughout the country everywhere for men to keep away from Chicago, there has been a dearth of efficient men to fill the offices of the two big companies.

An official of the Postal company is credited with the statement that there are "all kinds of men, but God knows we need a few operators."

In 1900 Belgium adopted what is called an insurance annuity and nationally sustained pension act. Under it annuities are granted according to age and amount of premium paid. Pensions are paid to all over 65 years under certain prescribed conditions of want and disability.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will meet in Birmingham, Ala., October 13 to 15.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

The Seas in the Hollow of God's Hand

TEXT--"Who hath measured the seas in the hollow of his hand."--Isaiah 40:12.

ON THE OCEAN, October 16.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle is enjoying his usual health, en route for London. He expects to be back in Brooklyn the first Sunday in December. His Sundays in Great Britain will be given to London, filling appointments with as many as possible of the smaller cities week days. His discourse for today from the foregoing text follows:

The wonderful force, and immensity of the thought of our text cannot be appreciated by those who have never been upon the great Ocean. As we travel through the water at railroad speed and keep watch in every direction, yet seldom see a vessel, large or small, day after day, we begin to get a little conception of the world in which we live. It is so much larger than previously we were able to comprehend. Yet by the aid of the telescope and the mathematical calculations we perceive that our earth and its seas are small, in comparison to many other worlds. We perceive that our solar system (our sun and his planetary satellites) constitutes but a small fraction of God's great creation. Astronomers tell us that by the aid of sensitive photographic plates they are able to count about one hundred and twenty-five millions of suns, around which planets are revolving, as our earth revolves around our sun. And they estimate that probably only a portion of these suns is visible to our naked eye—so far distant are they. Astronomers estimate that there are millions of other suns so far distant that their light cannot even be discerned by photography.

We stand appalled at the immensity of space and the law and order which everywhere reign. We heartily assent to the words of the Prophet David, "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge; there is no place where their voice is not heard." The person who can look upon this wonderful display of superhuman power and who can believe that these worlds created themselves, shows to the majority of us that, if he has brains, they are sadly disordered, unbalanced. The person who, after intelligent thought, concludes that there is no God, that everything came to be what it is by chance or by the operation of some blind force—that person is described in the Scriptures in the following words, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."—Psalm 14: 1.

"THE HALF WAS NEVER TOLD"

On first reading our text some of us might have been inclined to say, Ah, a beautiful poetic extravagance! But not so, dear friends! As scientific instruments demonstrate to us the immensity of the universe we perceive that the Prophet used very moderate language indeed in his description of the majestic power and greatness of the Creator, representing him as weighing the mountains in his balances and holding the seas in the hollow of his hand and that, from his standpoint, a thousand years are but as a watch in the night. How insignificantly small we all feel in the presence of our God! No wonder some great men have been inclined to say that humanity is too insignificant from the Divine standpoint to be worthy of the least consideration—much less to be objects of Divine care and providence! The Scriptures encourage us to reason from the known to the unknown. They tell us that, although God is so great, so wise, so powerful, he is also just and loving. And the more we consider the matter, the more reasonable this Bible description of the Almighty appears. His power we see demonstrated. The wisdom of One so great cannot be doubted. Then we come to consider, Could One so wise and so powerful be unjust or ungenerous? Our hearts answer, No! No one is really great who is devoid of justice and love. So surely as our God is Jehovah he must possess these qualities.

When we came in contact with the Bible, and particularly after we learned something of its teachings and got rid of the misrepresentations which gathered about it during the dark ages—then we began to recognize it as the message of Jehovah to his creatures. It informed us that the great Creator of the universe is not only Almighty and All-wise, but loving and kind, with Justice as the very foundation of his Empire. From the Bible we learned, too, that our Creator had been pleased to make us in his own image, in his own moral likeness, to the intent that we might enjoy him and the fruits of his righteousness to all eternity. From this standpoint we began to realize that the loftiest sentiments of the human mind and heart are merely the reflections of this Creator.

Thus coming into sympathetic accord with our Maker we can comprehend the principles of his character—what justice signifies, and mercy and kindness—what is wisdom as contrasted with foolishness. From this standpoint we were enabled to see the glorious perfection of our Maker's character and attributes, which justify the name which he has taken to himself when he declares through his ambassador, "God is Love." As we come to realize this more and more, we are grasping the Infinite; we are getting near to the heart of the great Eternal One, who weighs the mountains as in a balance and measures the seas in the hollow of his hand.

"LIKE UNTO YOUR FATHER"

Godlikeness is love-likeness, and, as the Scriptures declare, "Love is the fulfilling of the (Divine) Law" (Rom. 13: 10). Our great Creator, the only living and true God, is thus seen in contrast with all the gods of the heathen, who are pitiless, merciless, vengeful, devilish. From the Bible we learn that Jehovah, the True God, takes delight in doing good—in the exercise of his Almighty power and wisdom in the creating of beings in whose everlasting life and enjoyment forever he takes pleasure. With such glorious intentions his creative work began with the celestial beings, who are still enjoying his favor. With similar benevolence he created man a little lower than the angels, crowning him with glory and honor as the king of all creatures, on the animal, the human plane, the likeness of his Maker, who is a spirit. Hearkening to the explanations of the Divine purposes by the Apostles and Prophets, we have received assurances that nothing has befallen humanity in all the dire experiences of the past six thousand years that the great Creator did not foresee. Further, we have the assurances that Divine Wisdom purposes eventually that the tears and sorrows, crying and dying, the penalty for Original Sin, under which man has suffered all these centuries, the great Creator purposes shall work no real disadvantage to his creatures. Instead, the end of the Divine Program will attest the various elements of the Divine character as nothing else could have done. The holy angels, who have known no sin, will in mankind read to eternity a valuable lesson of the exceeding sinfulness of sin and the wisdom and blessedness of righteousness.

And even mankind, although at present suffering seriously under the weight of Divine displeasure and condemnation to death, will ultimately be so blessed and the weight of blessing so outweigh the sorrows of the curse, that every creature shall bow the knee and every tongue confess to Divine Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power, in connection with the Divine dealings with humanity.

"JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING"

A night of weeping six thousand years long, involving suffering and sorrow to twenty thousand millions, is an awful thought. But the proposition is yet a different one when we remember that the majority of Adam's children die in infancy and that to those who live their three score years and ten with labor and sorrow, there are pleasing and happifying experiences, as well as tears. And when we read that even the tears of a few years are a part of the disciplines, instructions and experiences which God designs shall be valuable lessons in preparation for a glorious and joyous eternity—then the whole matter begins to have a new aspect to our minds. If the light afflictions of this present time will work out blessings for eternity then we can rejoice in them for ourselves, our neighbors and all humanity. And this is the Divine proposition. Not that God has ever proposed eternal life for a single rebellious soul, but that he has prepared blessing for all of Adam's race who shall come into full harmony with himself. At present he is teaching great general lessons to humanity as a whole by the exceeding sinfulness of sin. It would be too bad if, as these lessons are learned, there should be no opportunity of profiting by them. But there will be an opportunity of profiting, and this is the great message which God has sent to mankind and which, Scripturally, is styled The Gospel—the "good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people," through Christ.

The night of weeping, six thousand years long, is about to be followed by the morning of joy. The New Day, in which darkness and sin will be abolished and in which the Sun of Righteousness will bless and heal the world of mankind, is a Thousand-Year Day for the blessing and uplifting of our race (2 Peter 3: 8). The Bible describes that day in most glowing terms. It is the day of Messiah, the day in which God's Kingdom shall come and his will be done on earth as it is done in heaven, the day in which the poor and needy will be lifted up from the dunghill of superstition and depravity, the day in which the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth.

And there shall be no more fear. That day will not end as do others. It will not be followed by a night, but lead on to a glorious eternity for all of God's creatures who appreciate Divine goodness and, using the Divinely provided opportunities, will return to full harmony with their Creator. Such he will in turn recognize as his sons and, at his right hand of favor, they will enjoy pleasures for evermore.

THE REVELATION OF OUR GOD

One of old truly said, "Thou art a God which hidest thyself." (Isa. 45: 15.) How true! As a result the world by wisdom knows not God. He is near in his wisdom and love, yet he can be seen only by those whose eyes of understanding have been opened. But we are glad that the time is coming when all the blind eyes shall see clearly. "As I live, saith the Lord, the whole earth shall be filled with my glory." "The knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep" (Habakkuk 2: 14.) Then all shall see what God hath wrought and our temporary blindness will but accentuate the glorious brightness of his Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power:

"Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan his work in vain;
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain!"

In the end it will be seen that the Divine permission of the reign of sin and death in the earth, instead of being a blot upon Divine character and a demonstration of Divine unwisdom and incompetency, will reveal the great Creator to his subjects, his children, as nothing else could have done. Besides, the experiences of mankind during the seven thousand years from Adam's creation to the end of Messiah's mediatorial Kingdom will demonstrate traits of the Divine character which could not otherwise be manifested to angels or to men.

For instance, without the permission of sin, the element of Divine Justice and the unalterable opposition of God to all sin would never have been known to his creatures. His sentence upon father Adam and his race and the permission of the reign of death and sin for all these centuries have demonstrated the fact that Divine Justice cannot be trifled with. And this reign of sin and the strength of the Divine opposition to sin, and the sentence upon sinners, in turn gave opportunity for the exhibit of Divine mercy, compassion, sympathy, love. Undoubtedly God's love was known to the angelic hosts before, but not to the same extent. His dealing with humanity will prove the depth of his sympathy to angels and to men. "God commended his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." (Rom. 5: 8.) Surely, as the poet declares, we have in this a manifestation of

"Love Divine, all love excelling."

More than this; some of us at one time were, perhaps, inclined to criticize our Maker and to say that he had no right to redeem us at the cost of Calvary; that it was wrong to cancel the sins of one and require the payment of another. But we erred. It was not thus. Rightly understood, the dealings of the Father with the Son add still further to his glory—magnify still more his Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power. With all power and authority the Almighty would not command the death of his Son. For Jesus to become man's Redeemer meant his voluntary sacrifice of himself. And how shall we understand this—the Redeemer's willingness to be man's ransom-price? The Scriptures, replying, tell us that it was because of his great love for the Father, his great confidence in him and his willingness to submit to the Divine will and purposes and arrangement in everything. Yet, notwithstanding the willingness of the Redeemer, the Father would not permit him to engage in this great undertaking which would cost himself so much unless he would give him the corresponding reward. Thus we read of Jesus, that "for the joy that was set before him he endured the cross and despised the shame."

"NO! IT IS JUST LIKE HIM"

The Divine Plan being set forth to an old colored woman, she was asked if it was not strange that God should do such good things for us. Her answer was, "No, Master, it is just like him!"

So we say respecting the great God who made the heavens and the earth and sun and stars. It is not strange that he should have a glorious Plan for all of his creatures—a Plan which will fully exemplify his character—his Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power!

And amongst these wonderful things of the Divine Purpose none is more wonderful than that which relates to the Church class, "the elect," drawn and called and begotten of the holy Spirit during this Gospel Age. These, justified by faith instantly, are a separate class from the world, who will be justified, perfected, through works during Messiah's glorious reign. The arrangement for their faith-justification through the merit of the Redeemer in advance of the world's justification is for the purpose of allowing these, who by nature are "children of wrath even as others," to become sons of God on the spirit plane, "partakers of the divine nature."

Dealing on lines of impartiality, God's offer to these members of Adam's race, a "little flock" in all, is that, if they join with their Redeemer in sacrifice and walk in his footsteps, his merit shall cover their blemishes and they may become for all eternity his glorious Bride and joint-heirs with him in his Kingdom—that they may sit with him in his Throne and be associated in the great work of uplifting the children of men.

How wonderful is our God, infinite in all his qualities! "Who hath known the mind of the Lord; who hath been his counsellor?" (Rom. 11: 34.) How came all these wonderful things which are written in his Book, unless by his own knowledge? Let us bow before him and adore him and be faithful followers in the footsteps of Jesus until the end of the race—until we receive the crown of life.

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Gamaliel's Report.

(Continued from last week.)

"Then he illustrates this to the parents, and asks them what would they do for their children. He was telling some mothers a circumstance of a mother starving herself to feed her child, and then applied it to God as our Father, and they commenced shouting, they were so happy; and Jesus got up and left the house in seeming disgust.

"Massalian says he is tempted at times to become impatient with Jesus, as he devotes so much time to details. It seems almost a waste of time for a man who came to save the world to be lingering over a special case of disease. He thinks he could hasten Jesus' physical deportment. Why not speak one word and remove every sick patient from his sick bed at the same hour? What a triumph this would be. I asked him if Jesus had healed anyone. He said not as yet; but if he is to be King of the Jews, he was to heal all nations, and why not do it at once? If he would, there would be nothing more required to establish his Kingship. But I said to him, 'Is it not equally so with God's creative power? See what time and labor it takes to bring forth a grain of corn. Why not have caused the earth to bring forth every month instead of every year? Jesus was talking in defense of his Father. The people must learn to love and obey the Father before they could reverence the Son.' Yes, he said the God that Jesus represented was one that the people might love and venerate; that he was a God of love, and had no bloody designs to execute on even a bad man, provided he ceased his evil ways.

"It is to be noted that in all Jesus' talk there are manifest references to the future. Many of his statements were like a sealed letter—not to be opened but by time. A grain of mustard was to result in a large tree. All his ideas refer to the future; like the parent helping the child with his burden of today, by telling him of the blessings of tomorrow; and by making today the seed corn of tomorrow; keeping the action of today under moral control by making the morrow the day of judgment. He stated further that Jesus was a young man who was the best judge of human nature he had ever seen; that he thought at times he could tell men their thoughts and expose their bad principles; and while he had all these advantages of life, he seemed not to care for them nor to use them abusively. He seems to like all men—one as well as another—so much so that his own parents have become disgusted with him, and have almost cast him off. But Jesus has such a peculiar temperament that he seems not to care, and is as well satisfied with one as another. He said that Jesus seemed fond of Mary and Martha, who lived at Bethany, and probably I might find him there.

"Massalian is a man of very deep thought and most profound judgment. All his life he has made the Scriptures his study. He, too, is a good judge of human nature, and he is satisfied that Jesus is the Christ. He said that Jesus seemed to understand the prophecy by intuition. He said that his mother told him that Jesus could read from the beginning; that no one had ever taught him to read. He said that he, in making quotations from the prophets, was sometimes mistaken or his memory failed him; but Jesus could correct him every time without the scroll; and that sometimes he thought Jesus was certainly mistaken, but never in a single instance was he wrong. I asked him to describe his person to me, so that I might know him if I should meet him. He said: If you ever meet him you will know him. While he is nothing but a man, there is something about him that distinguishes him from every other man. He is the picture of his mother, only he has not her smooth, round face. His hair is a little more golden than hers, though it is as much from sunburn as anything else. He is tall, and his shoulders are a little drooped; his visage is thin and of a swarthy complexion, though this is from exposure. His eyes are large and a soft-blue, and rather dull and heavy. The lashes are long, and his eyebrows very large. His nose is that of a Jew in every sense of the word. He is not a great talker, unless there is something brought up about heaven and divine things, when his tongue moves glibly and his eyes light up with a peculiar brilliancy; though there is this peculiarity about Jews, he never argues a question; he never disputes. He will commence and state facts, and they are on such a solid basis that nobody will have the boldness to dispute with him. Though he has such mastership of judgment, he takes no pride in confuting his opponents, but always seems to be sorry for them. I have seen him attacked by the scribes and doctors of the law, and they seemed like little children learning their lessons under a master. His strongest points are in the spiritual power of the law and the intentions of the prophets. The young people tried to get him to take a class of them and teach them; but he utterly refused.' This Jew is convinced that he is the Messiah of the world.

(To Be Continued.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Egg Harbor, N. Y., October 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish again to express my appreciation of the nice type you use in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I find them exceedingly comforting, they are so restful to the weary and I hope to be able to subscribe for your paper so long as you continue to publish the sermons.

Very truly yours,
MRS. EDWIN LENT.

New Holland, Pa., October 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Receiving your paper weekly which I enjoy reading, especially on account of Pastor Russell's sermons—such a large type. I do not want to miss a single copy as long as I find the sermons in your paper.

Yours truly,
ANNA MARTIN.

New Brighton, N. Y., October 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I again want to tell you that we still appreciate your paper very much because of the sermons of our dear Pastor C. T. Russell, which are so plain and in full.

Yours,
J. ROSSIER.

Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y., October 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am happy to say I am still a subscriber to your valuable paper, especially valuable because of your publishing Brother Russell's sermons. The privilege has come to you of proclaiming the Truth and you have availed yourself of it. You will in no wise lose your reward.

Very sincerely,
MRS. L. J. PALMER.

Pottstown, Pa., October 13.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, which are so wonderfully instructive, enlightening and comforting. Through his writings the eyes of our understanding have been opened to the character of our God and our heart rejoices to note that the very nature of his character is opposed to the eternal torment teaching. We are sure that the valuable work you are doing in publishing the sermons is accomplishing much to relieve mankind of this delusion. With heartiest wishes for your success, we are

Sincerely yours,
E. F. YORK.

Haverhill, Mass., October 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for the regular coming of the Tribune containing Pastor Russell's sermon, which gives such wonderful expositions of Bible Truths, revealing in God's plan his grand character of Justice, Wisdom and Love.

Wishing you and your paper continued success, I am,

Thankfully yours,
H. H. GOLDTHWAITE.

Millvale, Pa., Oct 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Being a weekly reader of your paper, I want to say that I enjoy reading the paper very much on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. The large print is so helpful to me. I am very much interested in this coming week's sermon, that of October ninth (Oct. 9.) I would like to have the sermon in full if possible, and many of the friends intend getting a copy of that sermon. Wishing you the Lord's blessing in your share of the harvest work. Respectfully,

THAYLE GARDNER.

Burlington, Wash., Sept. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We highly appreciate your paper. It is greatly improved since I first subscribed for it, but specially Pastor Russell's sermons you so faithfully print every week with its wonderfull presentation of the word of God so the thousands of toilers home with God's solution of the question that now so greatly agitate men's minds. On the R. R. depot in appropriate boxes where we circulate the Watch Tower publication are also the Labor Tribune every week. With best wishes.

JOHN STAVE.

Monongahela City, Pa., Oct. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have recently received my subscription for another year through the Watch Tower office and I wish hereby to congratulate you for the way you continue to fearlessly, nobly, plainly and cleanly print Pastor Russell's sermons in your valuable paper. I do not want to miss a single copy of it. I also appreciate the honest, impartial and fearless and interesting way you set before the public all the labor news, as the great struggle between capital and labor continues which will in a very few more years reach a culmination in open anarchism, bringing in the great time of trouble such as was not since their was a Nation. No! nor ever shall be again, which will plow (overturn) the ground (the present order of things, social, civil and ecclesiastical) and thoroughly harrow it (breaking up and mellowing the clods of selfishness, jealousy and pride) thus preparing the people to receive new order of things over which Christ will be King, in that day, showing our restitution blessings on all them who will believe and obey in that day. Behold he cometh with clouds (the spasms of trouble such as we see today in the Irwin coal fields and in the Columbus street car strike and otherwise, political, social and ecclesiastical, we can only say with John, the revelator, even so come Lord Jesus, come quickly.

R. B. TUTTLE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me some extra copies of the Tribune containing our Pastor's glad message to the Jews. To all Bible students this is a most wonderful event. One, that will go down in history. In the beginning of the Gospel age, Paul, a Jew, brought the glad message to the Gentiles, that God's favor had come to them. And now, at the close of the Gospel age, Pastor Russell, a Gentile, is lifting up his voice and telling the glad tidings to the Jews, that God's favor is returning to them.

What does this mean to the Gentiles? Surely there is not much left when we lose such a friends (God's) favor.

Trusting, dear editor, you are finding much pleasure in being used as an instrument to serve the good cause of our Master,

Very truly,
MRS. A. BAADE.

Ridgway, Pa., Oct. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a line to express our appreciation of your promptness in forwarding us Brother Russell's sermons as we move from place to place in the Colporteur work. It must keep you busy to "camp on the trail" of so many who, like ourselves, are continually changing address in their work of scattering the "good news" of the coming kingdom. We have come to look for your sermon page with an interest akin to that with which we look for the Watch Tower, as it, besides Brother Russell's valuable sermon, keeps us in touch with others of the "household of faith." Wishing you continued success in your share of the harvest service.

Yours sincerely,
J. L. HUTCHINSON.

Oxford, O., Oct. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find stamps for which you will please send me extra copies of this week's issue of your paper. We want them especially for Pastor C. T. Russell's sermon. We thank you and pray God's blessing on you for the part you are taking in publishing present truth.

Respectfully,
O. R. WILKINS, SR.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. W. Strange, Rockmart.
Mrs. F. M. Burgdorf, Cedartown.
W. S. Stevens, Atlanta.
Earl McKim, Pitcairn.
Mrs. L. C. Mason, Lake City.
C. F. Rau, Philadelphia.
Benjamin M. Brown, Camden.
Miss Sue Rivers, Chillicothe.
Mrs. Mamie Foster, Oswego.
W. J. Davis, Cambridge.
H. H. Overby, Woodford.
W. A. Fellows, Schenectady.
Mrs. Louis Goehring, Unity Station.
Anna Wilkins, Kansas City.
Chas. J. Steininger, York.
J. O. Camp, Seney.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 47. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

TRAGIC DEATH OF PATRICK DOLAN.

Ex-President Pittsburg District United Mine Workers, Long a Conspicuous Figure in the National Conventions of the Organization, Ground to Pieces Under Wheels of a Pennsylvania Train.

Patrick Dolan, aged 51, widely known among union labor men in Pittsburg and over the country generally, Saturday evening, about 8:20 o'clock, fell under the wheels of the Wheeling express at the Fourth avenue railroad station, and was so horribly injured that he gasped out his life a few moments later on the platform.

The accident happened in full view of hundreds of Saturday night travelers and caused a panic among scores of women and children. A priest who was on the train and saw the sickening incident alighted and administered the last sacrament of the Catholic church to the dying man.

A few moments after Mr. Dolan's body had been carried in a basket to the morgue, at the head of the flight of stairs leading to the depot, John Dolan, a son of the dead man, who was in the city by chance, and learned of the accident in a cafe, rushed into the morgue, explaining:

"Where is my father? Where is he? I know he is dead!"

Frantically holding his head as though it were about to burst, the was only for a moment. Then he started again toward the side of the train, the latter by this time having greatly accelerated its speed. Dolan sought to catch a grip on the step-handle of the next car, missed his hold, ran into the train itself and then stumbled, tried to regain his footing, tripped again and plunged head first under the wheels.

There were shouts from men, shrieks from women, and the conductor, pulling the emergency cord, stopped the train abruptly.

The first spectator to make a move was F. A. Walter of Wind Gap road, Ingram. Walter leaned downward and grasping Dolan tried to drag him from under the train. But he had to use greater effort to free the dying man. Putting more force into his actions, Walter pulled Dolan up on the platform. Half the man's skull had been crushed away.

Walter laid the dying man on the platform. The former labor leader was unconscious and gasping feebly for breath. The Rev. Father Joseph M. Wehrle, pastor of the St. John's Roman Catholic church, Bellaire, O., had seen the accident from the window, having been attracted by the cries of the excited people on the platform as Dolan was seeking to grasp the step-handles. Father Web-

THE LATE PATRICK DOLAN.

much-grieved son was denied the privilege of seeing his father by attaches of the morgue because the elder Dolan's body was so mutilated.

When Mr. Dolan fell under the grinding wheel his head was cut open and his right hand was sheared off as if with a sickle.

He had stopped in a Diamond street cafe shortly before the accident and appeared to walk unsteadily when he started for the train. He was late and began to run, carrying a package in his arm. The train had arrived at the station in Fourth avenue when Dolan was hastening down the steps leading to the platform.

The express was beginning to move out of the station when Dolan ran along the platform to board it. The platform was crowded with men, women and children and many persons were looking and some leaning from the windows of the cars. Many noticed the actions of the hastening man and watched so see whether he succeeded in getting aboard.

Dolan attempted to go up the steps of the third coach from the end of the train. The conductor, perceiving the man's danger, it is said, pushed Dolan backward just as the man was reaching for the handle. Dolan staggered away from the train. But it rle hurried from his car, pushed the curious ones aside and knelt beside Dolan. Then as the former miners' leader died, the priest administered the last rite of the church.

Word of the accident was hurriedly taken to the morgue nearby. Deputy Coroners George Leslie and John Black hastened to the scene and placing Dolan's body within the basket carried by them for the purpose, bore the dead man to the morgue, where the body was identified by letters and former acquaintances. When the accident occurred at the platform, none had known who the unfortunate man was.

About the time that Dolan's body was being laid out by morgue attaches and made presentable, Dolan's son John, aged 21, entered the same cafe where his father had been a few minutes before. Being recognized, the waiters and many of those present gazed, spellbound at the young man. Before the son could give an order, someone said, pityingly:

"Dolan, your father is at the morgue!"

Young Dolan uttered an exclamation which could not be understood and then ran to the morgue nearby.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

APPEAL TO LABOR TO PROTECT ITS OWN INTERESTS.

By MICHAEL HALAPY, District Board Member Mine Workers.

Are you tired and weary battling with other people's difficulties? If so, attend to your own. Don't you know that by shouldering the burdens of others you have augmented your own until now you sweat and groan? You have undertaken to perform more than your mission in life, hence your unhappy existence.

Why should you sweat and groan to make other people happy and yourself miserable? Better work and fight for yourself, and let other people do the same. If other people prefer to suffer the pangs of hunger rather than to work and "eat bread in the sweat of their face," that is their own affair. It need not concern you. If able-bodied men prefer to starve rather than work for a living, they surely have that right. Indeed it is much better that they should starve than eat the bread that somebody else has garnered, and make him miserable.

Are you a hard working man? You have no doubt worked hard and steadily all your days, and what have you for it? Squalor and penury. You have performed a Herculean task and your reward has been a mess of pottage. Is it only a living you want? Then live on grass, like King Nebuchadnezzar; and consequently those who now suck from you your precious blood, will have to do the same, or go to work, if they want to live on a more substantial fare.

The old Latin fathers did a large business in manufacturing maxims, one of which is, "Labor omnia vincit" Labor conquers everything. This shibboleth came forth from its ancient laboratory like "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." No sensible person will doubt its truthfulness. Who would dare to call into question the wisdom of the Roman philosophers?

Aye "Labor conquers everything." It has indeed done so thus far. It is only Labor that removed and is removing all obstacles to physical progress; it leveled down mountains or tunneled them; it built railroads and spanned rivers and chasms with bridges; hewed down the forest, dug canals and transformed deserts into gardens of fruitfulness; it built factories and mills and develved into the inner recesses of the earth, bringing forth Nature's hidden treasures for man's delectation and happiness. Yes, indeed, labor plows, sows and reaps until the desert smiles with its cornucopia of blessings, and the nymphs of pleasure nod their approval and exclaim, "Well done, ye sons of toil!"

What has labor conquered up to date in the United States? The inquiry is fruitful with thought. What is the testimony of the labor press of the country, corroborated by statistics which defy contradiction? It is this, that the land is cursed with wage-slavery—the condition that labor, which, according to the proverb, "conquers everything," is itself conquered, and lies prostrate and manacled beneath the iron hoofs of a despotism as cruel as ever cursed the world.

To hew and dig, to build and repair, to toil and starve, is not conquering in any proper sense of the term. Conquerers are not clothed in rags. Conquerers do not starve. The homes of conquerers are not huts, dark and dismal, where wives and children moan like the night winds, and sob like the rain. Conquerers are not clubbed as if they were thieves, shot down as if they were vagabond dogs, nor imprisoned as if they were felons, by the decrees of despots. No! Conquerers rule—their word is law.

But though you have worked, fought and conquered Nature, O workingman, and made our much vaunted civilization an actuality rather than a dream, the spoils of your conquest have been seized by pirates who, at the same time, conquered you with flattery and blandishments. Look where you may, and you bheold the handiwork of your skill and ingenuity in the possession of others. In truth you conquered Nature, but enslaved yourself. The cause of it all is that you worked and fought for others, who preferred shameful ease on your back rather than honest labor. Now they are happy and you are miserable.

Just what it would be well to remind you of a great man who lived in ancient Rome. His name was Spartacus. Like millions of others he worked and fought for the comfort and happiness of his master, who considered honest labor degrading, to be performed only by slaves, who were said by Plato to be without souls. He was a gladiator of almost superhuman strength and dexterity, and therefore thousands of his fellow-gladiators were slain by him in the arena, to the rapturous delight of the Roman ladies.

Though said to be without soul, yet his heart was moved by the groans of his victims who writhed in the dust while their blood ran in rivulets. This carnage elicited tremendous applause from the blood-thirsty audience, who enjoyed the deadly combat of human beings as much as the Mexicans do a bull fight.

Every beginning has an ending. Inhuman cruelty must sometime cease, as it commenced. So the bloody combats in the amphitheatre were destined to cease temporarily at least, for Spartacus called a secret meeting of the gladiators and in part addressed them thus:

"O comrades! Warriors! Thracians! If we must fight, let us fight for ourselves! If we must slaughter, let us slaughter our oppressors! If we must die, let it be under the clear sky, by the bright waters, in noble, honorable battle."

O workingman, probably you have often heard of "Spartan-courage." It is expressed in the foregoing jerky sentences. Read it over, over and over, and let it permeate your whole being with that revolutionary spirit that conquers oppression and tyranny. You know you have conquered everything but that. The reason of that is, that you have been working and fighting for the social drones who ride on your back and scourge you with their lash.

Assert your mighty power. You don't rule in congress, in the legislatures, or in the courts. You have fought and placed your enemies there who now not only starve you, but scourge you with lashes, pitiless and keen, for complaining.

Awake, and don't fight for your oppressors any more. **Fight for yourself!**

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Widening Labor Unrest in Europe--England, Germany and France Full of Trouble--The French Railway Strike and its Meaning -- Ex-Socialists as Friend of Capitalism--Tinplate Market Active and Makers Well Booked.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, October 21.—For many weeks I have been keeping almost as a standing heading for these notes something to the effect—"Widespread Labor Unrest in England:" the phrase might be changed now with advantage to "Widespread Industrial Unrest in Europe." England first, then Germany, and now France are plunged into scenes that indicate deep-set and widespread discontent on the part of the workers with their conditions.

In England we have had the railway outbreak that was closed down hurriedly by the company giving way, followed by rumblings of trouble throughout the whole of the British railway service which at any moment might break out into open revolt. The cotton unrest, after seething for months and despite the signing of a five years' peace agreement, broke out into warfare when the federated employers locked out the whole of the operatives in seven hundred big mills because there had been a strike at one of these mills. The strike, occasioned as it was by sympathy when one worker was victimized, has now been called off upon the employers consenting to reinstate the man, although in another mill, and the lockout is withdrawn as a consequence. In British coal mining it is the hardest thing in the world for the leaders to keep the men from defying the agreement by which they are bound and breaking out into instantaneous industrial rebellion. In shipbuilding the boiler makers are still locked out, this being their sixth week.

Germany has narrowly escaped a great industrial upheaval in connection with the metal workers. Serious trouble may yet couple up all industrial countries in connection with the transport workers' agitation. Now comes France with the most sensational railway strike yet known.

Already the French railway strike involves a matter of 80,000 railway workers and besides there have been signs of increasing unrest amongst the large body of electrical and building workers. Just how far the strike will extend at the moment of writing it is impossible to say. French trade unionists are unlike their English confreres. They are organized not so much for defensive purposes as for the aggressive attack. The General Confederation of Labor is gradually becoming the master of the labor situation in France and this organization believes in what practically amounts to a revolutionary change in French society, its weapon being the general strike. Readers of the National Labor Tribune will not want to be reminded that the general strike is the simultaneous laying down of tools by every section of workers throughout France—the absolute stagnation of all industry, transit and social activity. This, it is suggested, would be the death knell of the bourgeois republic.

The present revolutionary system in France is as much disliked by the great body of the French working classes as is the monarchial government of Spain or as was the monarchy in Portugal. For years past the increasing extent, and especially the increasing fierceness, of strikes in France has all been a matter of gradually increasing the future general strike, or as the French themselves call it, "the war with folded arms." The French government perceives that the present strike is another upheaval on a still bigger scale of the general strike and hence they rightly regard it as a struggle for life on the part of the present state.

A curious point is the fact that Briand, to whom the French bourgeois society looks for its salvation and who is being exalted to do his best, which will be his worst, to suppress the present railway and allied strike, himself entered the French parliament as a Socialist. In fact, earlier, as a member of the staff of "Humanity"—a great French Socialist daily—re was a vigorous friend of the rights of the working classes and an upholder trade unionism, and on one momentous occasion drew up a scheme for a general strike.

This man, whose parliamentary career has been meteoric, would in no way give one the impression of being a strong man in character. Perhaps his looks belie him. He certainly has gone to work to suppress this strike with a savagery worthy of the czar of Russia. With conscription ruling throughout the country every Frenchman is necessarily either a member of the regular army or of the army reserves. Therefore Briand commenced his anti-strike campaign by calling up all those army reservists who were employed on the railways. They were then ordered to operate the struck railways. It will be perceived that refusal to work in this case would be mutiny and punishable therefode with long terms of imprisonment. Added to this warrants were immediately signed for the arrest of all the well-known strike leaders and the heads of the General Confederation of Labor. Finally, nonstrikers or scabs still working railways were handed out arms to defend themselves if attacked. These were three striking measures for a man who was but yesterday a Socialist and a friend of labor. The ordinary press of Europe commends all that he has done and urges him on to a still greater extent.

Cabled news will have told the readers of the National Labor Tribune before now how the strike will have gone on during the next week or ten days. It can confidently be said, however, that should it be suppressed by these draconian measures it will be only a temporary repression. The whole instinct of French working classes is towards intenser and intenser trade union organization, always with the definite end in view of one day proclaiming a general strike which will herald in the new French republic based upon labor.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LABOR UNION FUNDS ARE PROTECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—As was anticipated by me, the labor organizations are getting around the Osborne decision of the house of lords which ruled against the imposition of an annual contribution by members of labor organizations for the support of the Labor members of parliament. A new body, under the title of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' League association, which was formed as a result of the Osborne judgment, has adopted a scheme of management and appointed officers.

The membership of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation is about 60,000 and it will practically become the membership of the association; in other words, the new body consists practically of the whole of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, but the levy instead of being paid as heretofore to the federation officials will be paid to the officers of the new political association. By this means the old work will be carried on as in the past.

LABOR PROBLEM IS AGAIN SOLVED.

In regard to the solution of the labor problem a writer in the North American Review says the following:

It should be beyond the power of either party (that is, labor and capital) to fix the wages for any specified class of work. As before suggested, it is a matter to be determined impersonally and automatically, and this only can be done by the establishment of a national unit of value for labor, upon which all wages shall be computed with the same universality of application as now inheres in the established tables of weights and measures. Necessarily, such a unit of value for labor must be not only a fixed entity in relation to rates of wages, but at the same time be susceptible of accommodation to economic changes, so that the money value of wages shall keep pace with fluctuations in the cost of living. It follows, therefore, that the unit upon which the federally established table of wages shall be built must be chosen with respect to some commodity that is so universally used and of so far-reaching an influence that its market price indexes and measures the cost of living in all walks of life."

STATE FEDERATION TO INVADE IRWIN.

The official call of the executive council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for an extraordinary convention of union labor leaders to be held in Greensburg, Tuesday, November 1, was received in Pittsburg today. The purpose of the gathering will be to plan a settlement of the great miners' strike in the Irwin and Westmoreland coal fields.

The call was sent out from the office of E. E. Greenawalt, president of the Federation, in Lancaster, Pa., and is as follows:

"To Organized Labor of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

"An emergency has arisen in Western Pennsylvania that calls for quick and determined action. Nearly 20,000 mine workers have been involved in a suspension of work for six months.

"During that time numerous outrages have been committed by the coal corporations and their thugs against the miners, their wives and children; namely, imprisoning, evicting and in other barbarous ways trying to compel an unconditional surrender to the corporations and the unbearable conditions against which they are rebelling. A blow has also been struck at every labor organization in the state through the arrest of the mine workers' officials for conspiracy.

"In view of these circumstances the executive council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has resolved to call a special convention of organized labor of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of taking such action as in their combined judgment will tend to bring about an early and honorable settlement of this disgraceful exhibition of corporation tyranny.

"The convention will be held in the

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Illness of William Griffiths

The Tribune has had numerous inquiries the past month in regard to William ("Crowley") Griffiths, the well-known plate mill roller, but latterly the patentee of the process for coating steel with either brass, copper or aluminum. The process is now being worked with success at the works of the Colonial Steel Company, Monaca, Pa., and the entire output of the mill is now being made into wire and shipped to Perth Amboy, N. J., where it is being drawn. The entire output is being taken by the Standard Underground and Cable Company.

In regard to "Bill" himself, he is lying seriously ill at the Homeopathic hospital, this city, where he has been confined for over three months, and where two operations for gall stones have been performed on him. At this writing he is not much improved, but he has so far recovered that he is able to leave his bed and walk around the hospital. He is still in a serious condition, but the doctors have hopes that he will ultimately pull through. He is known in the hospital as the "iron man," having submitted to several operations without taking an anaesthetic. After one of the operations he got out of bed and was walking around when he was pushed back to bed. He was also interested in the scrap between the Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Athletics. The first thing Crowley wanted to know when he come out of the last operation was, "Who won, and what was the score?" Crowley would welcome any letters from friends, but he is in no condition to answer them. His address is "Homeopathic Hospital, Center avenue, Pittsburg, Pa."

Comparing the deaths in coal mines of the United States in the last ten years with those of Belgium in the same period, it is shown that 13,858 lives would have been saved in this country if the United States had Belgium's death rate.

The National Sailors and Firemen's union of England complains that the ship owners refuse to agree to the establishment of a conciliation board.

At Calcutta, India, carpenters, blacksmiths and masons are now receiving less than $6 a month.

MINE RESCUE DEVICES READY.

The Pittsburg testing stations at the Arsenal grounds is now within prompt access of every mine in the Pittsburg district. In event of disaster attaches of the mine are enabled to rush men and equipment to the scene in a new mine rescue car—the latest device of the bureau of mines to reduce the possibility of loss of lives in mine disasters.

Tracks lead up to the mouth of every mine and from the tracks leading to the Arsenal grounds it would take only a few minutes for the officials in charge of one of these mine rescue cars to switch it to whatever road would in the quickest time connect with the tracks leading to the scene of the disaster.

The mine rescue car is the first of six to be completed by the Pullman Company for the bureau of mines. It is equipped with eight oxygen helmets, a field telephone to enable the workers in the rescue car to converse with those under the ground, and other equipment essential in the life-saving work among the mines.

Each and every part of the Pittsburg district will be visited in the near future by this mine rescue car. At different places the use of the oxygen helmet will be explained to miners and other lessons in mine rescue work given them by a lecturing engineer accompanying the car. This car will be stationed at Wilkes-Barre, but after the other five cars are completed one will be sent to this district and the other four to different big coal fields of the country.

Thirty expert miners are being given a forinight's course in instruction in mine rescue work at the Arsenal park station of the United States bureau of mines.

Samuel Usker, chief clerk of the interior department, and Van H. Manning, chief clerk of the bureau of mines of Washington, D. C., and H. M. Wilson, engineer in charge of the local station, made addresses to the class when it opened yesterday.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD'S MESSAGE OF COMFORT TO THE JEWS.

LONDON, October 23.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle today addressed an immense audience in the world's greatest Auditorium, the Royal Albert Hall. Many of his audience were Jews, attracted by the liberal extracts from Pastor Russell's sermons which have been appearing in the Jewish papers all over the world. The discourse was full of comforting assurances (both to Jew and Gentile) of the glorious outcome of the Divine Plan, as respects our world and its inhabitants. He took for his text the following: **"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."** (Isaiah 40: 1, 2.) He said:

There can be no doubt that the words of our text apply, not to Spiritual Israel and the heavenly Jerusalem, but to the Seed of Jacob, for many centuries travailing in pain—a nation without a land, a people possessing most wonderful promises, yet enjoying none of them—a people scattered amongst all other peoples; yet, in harmony with the Divine promise made at the beginning of their organization, they have been preserved separate and distinct from all other nations! The Jews are a miracle in themselves. They witness to the civilized world God's promises and the power thereof in the human mind. As foretold in the Scriptures, for long centuries they have had no Prophet, no Priest, no ephod, no vision from God, no revelation. The people to whom at one time belonged the honor of being the only people to whom the Divine purposes were revealed have for more than eighteen centuries been left destitute of any evidence of Divine favor, except in this one fact, **that their solidarity as a people is preserved.**

We are not of those who rail against the Jew; who cry out, "Christ-killers; the vengeance of God is upon you, and what you have suffered is only a foretaste of more awful sufferings for all eternity! Thank God. No! We have no such evil sentiment in our heart. We have nothing for the Jew but sympathy, even while in him, as in others of Adam's children, we may see much to reprehend; nevertheless, we also see his commendable qualities. Among others, we see the quality which God so greatly appreciated in Abraham, namely, faith in his God and in the Divine promises. Such a faith has inspired "God's Chosen People" to wait for his promised Messianic Kingdom, lo, these many centuries through all kinds of discouragements, disappointments and persecutions. And now we have nearly reached the time when, according to the prophecies of the Hebrew Bible, "The glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."—Isa. 40: 5.

The long-promised time of Israel's exaltation as the channel of Messianic blessing to mankind is near—it hasteth greatly. What though there shall be another and great spasm of tribulation in conjunction with the birth of the New Order of things! Beyond the sighing and the crying, the morning dawns—the glorious day in which the Sun of Righteousness shall chase from the world all the shadows of death and despair, which sin and its penalty have brought upon mankind! What though the Scriptures tell us that Israel is yet to have "The time of Jacob's trouble" in connection with the world's great time of trouble impending! None of these things shall hinder us from rejoicing in the New Heavens and the New Earth, which God declares he is about to create and put into control of our world—"Be ye glad and rejoice forever in that which I create."—Isa. 65: 18.

The New Heavens and the New Earth are but symbolical terms for the consideration of that New Era, in which there will be a new social order, as well as a new ecclesiastical system, eternal in the heavens.

The time has come when our text is having its fulfillment. The shining of the lamp of Truth upon the prophetic page shows us that the great clock of the Universe is marking the hour when he whose right it is shall take to himself his great power and reign. Ah, yes! We remember that it is written that then the nations shall be angry, and God's wrath shall be manifest, and then the time shall come for the judgment of the dead and the reward of all, both small and great. But we are glad, nevertheless, that the times of the Gentiles are nearly at an end and the time of Messiah's theocratic government is at hand—for he must reign until he shall have put down all unrighteousness and insubordination, until he shall have caused every knee to bow and every tongue to confess to the glory of God the Father.

First in order of the Kingdom work will be the binding of Satan—the work of a heavenly, and not of an earthly king. Gradually, in the judgments, decrees, rewards, punishments of mankind and the banishing of sin and death will the great King of Glory reveal his own gracious character and the Father's righteousness to the children of men. Gradually all will have the eyes of their understanding opened to see, not only the Father of all in his true character but also the Son in his glorious majesty—the Conqueror, "who, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame," and hence is at the right hand of Divine majesty and entrusted with the pouring out of the Divine blessing upon Israel, and, through Israel, extending that blessing to every nation.

ONE KING, BUT TWO KINGDOMS

It has escaped Christendom in general until now that the Divine promise to Abraham is to be fulfilled through two Seeds—one a heavenly class; the other an earthly class, with Messiah the Head over all. For eighteen centuries God favored the Seed of Abraham, the nation of Israel. Chastisements they had, reproofs in righteousness, yet in all that time they had also Divine favor, as represented in their Law and in the Prophecies and in the privileges which came to them under the Law Covenant in that they had an annual Atonement Day, which continued to them Divine favor. That period of favor, explain it how we may, began to wane about the time of Jesus' death. It was completely removed from them in the desolation of their land by the Roman army A. D. 70. Now a parallel time has been reached, as stated in our text. Hence it is time for the return of God's favor, as herein mentioned.

The favor already is returning.

The Jew has not been so comfortable, nor so favorably fixed as he is today, in more than eighteen centuries. But his blessing is only beginning. Shortly Divine favor, in God's due time, will accomplish for his Chosen People all the precious promises of the Law and of the Prophets. Already the Jew is awakening to a realization of this great Truth. Zionism, which started as a political movement, is about to bud and blossom into a religious movement and the blessing of Divine Providence will so order their affairs. The words of the Book, the words of Divine promise, so long read ignorantly and blindly, are about to become luminous and constitute the light which will direct them in the ways of the Lord—leading on to the rehabilitation of Jerusalem and to the attainment of loftier ideals amongst the Jewish people. A voice is sounding from the wilderness, and the Jews everywhere are hearkening to it. It does not call them to become Christians, but to remain Jews and to realize, as Jews, the ideals set before them by the Lord in the Law and by the Prophets. To all those exercised thereby a great blessing is near, which will more than compensate for the sorrows of the past. Neither by sword, nor guns, nor dreadnaughts, neither by flying air ships, nor torpedoes will Israel's great victory be won, neither by money power and worshipping of the golden calf of finance, nor by trusting in the arm of flesh, but by looking to the Lord, from whom will come their help.

Messiah's Spiritual Empire, about to be established, will bind Satan, restrain every evil and lift up a standard for the people, blessing Israel and [illegible] to them the New (Law) Covenant instead of the Old Law Covenant. Under the better Mediator, still more capable than the great Moses; under the greater King, still more wise than Solomon and still more beloved of God than David. This great Celestial Empire will be established with great authority in the world by a time of trouble, a time of earthly distress, which the prophecies picture as terrible—a short reign of anarchy. Jews and Gentiles will be responsible, rich and poor, for the bringing to pass of this awful trouble, by reason of the selfishness which at present is governing the world and which will be used of the Lord to wreck our present proud civilization—grand at least on its surface and in its aspirations and pretensions. A Socialistic artillery of social and ecclesiastical bonds of similar nature will only aggravate the strife. Financial weights and levers will have much to do with the great crash of the forces of civilization in this near-approaching cataclysm of trouble, in which the reign of sin, iniquity, injustice, selfishness shall forever fall, to rise no more; and the present religious systems also shall be found wanting and pass away. For these old systems, symbolically the heavens and earth of the present time, will be substituted the New Heavens and the New Earth—the Church glorified beyond the vail as the Bride of the great Messiah; and Society on earth reorganized, will constitute the New Earth, wherein will dwell righteousness. The transition will be but a momentary ordeal, as compared with the glorious eternity of blessing under Messiah's righteous supervision. "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth."

ISRAEL'S HOPES—WHY SO DELAYED?

The perplexing thought with our Jewish friends, as well as with Christians, is, if these thing be so, if Messiah's Kingdom is yet to be established, as the Jews contemplated, only on a spiritual plane instead of an earthly one; and if God's purpose is to use those anciently favored people as the channels of his blessing in the future, why has there been so long delay?

We answer, This is what the Scriptures term **The Mystery**—the matter which God did not reveal directly, either to Abraham or through any of the Prophets. Indirectly he hinted at it, saying to Abraham, "Thy Seed shall be as the stars of heaven, and as the sand of the seashore for multitude." But Abraham did not discern, nor did others, that these two illustrations belonged, not to the same people, but to two different Israels. The earthly promises belonged to natural Israel. Eventually all mankind, blessed under the Messianic reign, will become Israelites—of the Seed of Abraham. Thus Abraham's Seed shall be as the sand of the seashore for multitude. And they must all have the faith of Abraham and his obedience, ere they can reach perfection as members of his Seed. First in the order of blessing will come the Ancient Worthies—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets and holy ones of the past. These will be raised from the dead by the power of God—not imperfect and fallen, but perfect, fully up to all the glorious ideals of their minds aforetime. This will be their reward for having walked by faith and not by sight. Thus we read, Instead of being the fathers, they shall be the children, whom Messiah will make princes in all the earth—his representatives in power, in rulership, in authority. (Psa. 45: 16.) At that time the blessing shall return to Israel that has been taken from them for more than eighteen centuries—God's special favor. Under their New Covenant they shall be blessed; their eyes shall be opened; "they shall look upon him whom they pierced;" they shall mourn for him; they shall rejoice in him. They will say, This is our ruler. We have waited for him, and he will save us. (Zech. 12: 10.) The Restitution privileges thus opened first to Israel will later on, be thrown open to all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues—that they may press in also under the same glorious terms of Israel's New Covenant, because "Israelites indeed," without guile and sharers in all the blessings of God supplied through the great Mediator of the New Covenant and his earthly instrumentalities.

CRIMES COMMITTED IN JESUS' NAME

With shame true Christians must admit that most atrocious crimes were committed in the name of Jesus during the "Dark Ages." Worse than that! The horrible misrepresentation of all that the name of Jesus stands for still continues. Witness, for instance, the injustices practised in the name of Christianity against the Jew in Russia for years past, and in various nations in remoter times. Witness the fact also that only two months ago the so-called Christians of Roumania acted like veritable demons toward their Jewish neighbors. Well authenticated accounts tell that the Jewish cemetery was despoiled. Many of those buried within the two preceding months were dug up and the putrid and mangled corpses thrown on the steps and in the dooryards of their families. Can we wonder that the Jew has come to have a hatred for the word Christian and for the name Jesus? Surely a heavy penalty will be exacted of the Lord from those who have participated in such orgies in the light of this Twentieth Century, and surely there is a responsibility resting upon Christendom as a whole for winking at such contemptible conduct in lands professing to be civilized! It is high time that the responsibility should be shouldered, and that such derelict nations should be dealt with as barbarous and un[illegible]. They should either be taken over under civilized governments or wholly cut off from recognition by civilized governments, as a lesson.

The name Jesus, as is well-known, is but another form of Joshua, which signifies Deliverer. The name Christ is the Greek equivalent for the word Messiah. Every Jew, rightly informed respecting the character and the teachings of Jesus, is bound to respect him and his immediate followers as amongst the grandest Jews that ever lived. They must not be judged according to the perversion of their teachings, so common amongst Christians. And it should not be forgotten that while the masses of Christendom have misrepresented their teaching, doctrines and practices, there has been throughout the entire age a saintly few who have closely followed in the footsteps of Jesus. If these saints amongst Christians have been few, so also have saintly Jews been few. We all have need to be merciful toward each other, as we ourselves hope for Divine mercy.

In my preaching I do not urge upon the Jews to become Christians; but I seek to hold forth the Divine standard for them and to assist them to get ready for the fulfillment of the glorious promises which are theirs. That the due time for the fulfillment of these is at hand is the comfort we offer them in harmony with our text. The Prophet declares that it will be after their return to their own land, and after the great time of trouble which is now impending upon Christendom, that the Jew will recognize that the great Messiah of glory, the great Michael of Daniel 12: 1, for whose Kingdom they have been waiting, is none other than the "man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all men" eighteen centuries ago. God will then blessedly open their eyes of understanding. As the Prophet declares, "They shall look upon him whom they pierced;" they will then see the identity between the Jesus who was sacrificed for the sins of Israel and the world and the Messiah of Glory, whose Kingdom will use Israel in the blessing of the world.

Meantime, what has God wrought? Ah, this, again, we say is the Mystery. Here and there from Jew and Gentile, saintly characters have been sought and found by the preaching of the message of Christ, even though that message frequently was dimmed by earthly imperfections and blemishes—by erroneous representations. Those saintly ones will be sharers with Messiah in Divine blessings on the spirit plane, mentioned to Abraham under the figure that his "Seed shall be as the stars of heaven." But under what conditions do these attain a spiritual inheritance like unto the angels and far above them? We answer that the spirit nature is the Divine reward of a special obedience. Our race was not created on the heavenly plane nor for a heavenly nature; but of the earth earthy. And its salvation from sin will bring it to the full perfection of human nature and to the full enjoyment of a world-wide Eden. The spiritual Seed of Abraham is to be composed of Messiah and the Elect Little Flock of saintly footstep followers. The price of their exaltation is their consecration unto death and faithfulness to that Vow. These are the Jewels mentioned by the Lord to the Prophets—"Gather together my saints unto me, saith the Lord, those who have made a Covenant with me by sacrifice." "They shall be mine, in that day when I make up my Jewels."

First of all this Little Flock is Jesus, who, for the joy set before him, left the heavenly glory and was made flesh and counted not his life precious unto him, but tasted death, even the death of the cross. The reward of his faithfulness was his exaltation and the privilege to be the great Messiah, the Dispenser, on the spirit plane, of everlasting life to the race, by virtue of his precious sacrifice. Next in order comes the Church, the Bride class, the Lamb's Wife. Unworthy of Divine notice, she was made worthy by the imputation of her Redeemer's merit. On such consecration the sacrifice of the Church is acceptable to the Father. (Rom. 12: 1.) And all the sacrificers will share with the great Captain of their Salvation the heavenly exaltation as Abraham's Spiritual Seed.—Gal. 3: 29.

Thus we see an abundant reason for the staying of God's favor to the earthly house of Israel, until the Spiritual Seed should be exalted, through whom the earthly Seed will be blessed and used for the furtherance of the Divine Plan to every member of Adam's race—that whosoever wishes may attain life eternal and the remainder will be destroyed in the Second Death.

Gamaliel's Report.

(Continued from last week.)

"I went from there to Bethany, but Jesus was not there. They said he and Lazarus were away, they could not tell where. I went and saw Mary and Martha, the sisters of Lazarus, and had a long talk with them. They are very pleasant and nice young maids, and Mary is quite handsome. I asked her about Jesus, but they both denied that Jesus was anything like a lover; he was only a friend; though this is so common for young maids I did not know whether to believe them or not until I told them my real business. And when I told them that this is the same person that was born of the virgin in Bethlehem some twenty-six years before, and that his mother had told me all the facts in the case, they seemed deeply interested. They then told me upon their honor that Jesus never talked or even hinted to either one of them on the subject of marriage. Martha blushed and said she wished he had. If he was to be a king, she would like to be queen. I asked them if they had ever seen him in the company of young virgins. They said they had not. I asked them if they had heard him talk about young girls, or if he sought their society more than that of men; and they both declared they had not; and were very much surprised that he did not. I asked them what he talked of when in their presence, and they said he was not much in their company; that he and their brother would go upon the house-top any stay there half the night, and sometimes all night, talking and discussing points of interest to them both. Mary said she had often come near, so she could listen to them, for she loved to hear him talk, he was so mild and unpretending, and so intelligent that he was different from any and all other young men she had ever seen. I asked them what was their brother's opinion of him. They said he thought there never was such a man on earth. He thought him to be one of God's prophets. He said when they are out in the mountains, as they are most all the time, Jesus can tell him all about the flowers, trees, and rocks, can tell him all things, and that none of the wild animals are afraid of him. He says often the stag and the wolf will come and stand for Jesus to stroke this mane, and seem almost loath to go away from him. He says that no poisonous serpent will offer to hiss at him. Their brother thinks he is perfectly safe if Jesus is with him. I asked them if he had ever told their brother anything about himself. They said if he had spoken to their brother he had not told them.

"Now Masters of Israel, after having investigated this matter; after tracing Jesus from his conception to the present time; after obtaining all the information that is to be had on this important subject, getting it from those who are most likely to tell the truth from the fact that they are disinterested persons; and then taking a prophetical as well as a historical view of the subject, I have come to the conclusion that this is the Christ that we are looking for. And as a reason for my conclusion, I call your attention to the following facts: First, to the prophecy of Isaiah, section 7: 'And he said, Hear now, saith the Lord. Oh, house of David, is it a small thing for you? Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign: behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call him name God with men. Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know to refuse the evil and choose the good; for before the child shall know to refuse the evil and choose the good the land that God abhorrest shall be forsaken of her king.' Section 8: 'Bind the testimony; seal the law among the disciples; the Lord will hide his face from the house of Jacob, and he will look for him.' Here is a literal fulfillment of this word of the Most High God, so clear and plain that none may mistake. Jeremiah 31st section: 'Turn, oh virgin, to thy people, for the hand of the Lord is upon thee; for the Lord shall create a new thing in the earth; a woman shall compass a man.' Here again are set forth the same things that Isaiah speaks of, and the same things that I have learned from Mary. Micah, section 5: 'Thou Bethlehem Ephratah, thou are little among the thousands of Judah; out of thee shall come forth unto me him that shall rule my people. He is from everlasting; and I will give them up until the time she travalleth to bring forth my first born, that he may rule all people.' Here we have the city, the virgin, the office, his manner of life, the seeking him by the Sanhedrim. All these things are under our eyes as full and complete as I now write them, who have all this testimony given in this letter. How can we as a people dispute these things? In the 49th section of Genesis, making reference to the history, that is upon us, the writer says: 'A captive shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawmaker from him, until Shiloh come, and gather his people between his feet, and keep them forever.'"

(THE END)

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Kansas City, Kan., October 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

As we have just renewed our subscription for the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower, we wish to express to you our appreciation of the Labor Tribune, especially Brother Russell's sermons. The paper is a welcome visitor in our home and we would be sorry indeed to miss a copy. May God's blessing rest upon you in endeavoring to serve those that love the Truth, pure and simple.

Yours very respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. WALL.

Somerville, Mass., October 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am forwarding, through the Watch Tower society, six months' subscription to your paper, which I appreciate on account of the wonderful sermons by Charles T. Russell. Hoping that you will continue this feature of your paper, I am,

Yours truly,
HERBERT E. CHEESEMAN.

Portsmouth, Va., October 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I greatly enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and glad to know you continue to publish them in full and in large, clear type.

I find in my travels Pastor Russell's sermons are read and enjoyed by thousands of people.

Please send to my address five copies of October 9th sermon for some of my friends. Wishing you continued and increasing success, I remain,

Yours truly,
J. E. HARDIE.

Oakland, Kan., October 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money for another year's subscription. Accept my appreciation and thanks for past favors.

May God bless the harvest work in the newspapers and trust in due time you may be rewarded for every effort you put forth in helping to spread the glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA WILKING.

Baltimore, Md., October 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to say how much I appreciate the generous space and large, clear type which you appropriate to Pastor Russell's sermons. I am sure the Lord will richly bless the good work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. JOSEPH BEVAN.

Darlington, Wis., October 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My copy of the Labor Tribune did not arrive last week. I find that my subscription must have expired last month and probably the paper has been stopped on that account. Please find enclosed money order to pay for another year. I am so glad that you are still publishing our dear Brother Russell's sermons, and thus having a grand share in publishing the tidings of great joy which shall finally be to all people. I also admire the moderation you show in your treatment of the perplexing questions of labor. When Messiah's kingdom shall have been fully ushered in these problems will be solved and there will finally be a great calm. Thank God. Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
H. H. OVERBY.

Bloomington, Ill., October 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society of Brooklyn, N. Y., I am renewing for the second year my subscription for the National Tribune, and wish to thank you for so promptly sending it, as I haven't missed a single paper in the year. And I trust I will not miss one in the next year, as I would not like to lose one of our dear pastor's sermons, as I feel they are food to the spirit nature as much as food is to the body. And now, dear editor, you must be interested in the truth or you could not publish these sermons. May the God of love bless you in your righteous work. May these sermons go from land to land and sea to sea, and may they bless many as they have blessed me.

Yours truly,
MRS. LYDIA A. M'NIER.

Orbisonia, Pa., October 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me three copies of your October 13th issue, containing letter from prominent Jews of New York city to Pastor Russel and his reply with sermon at the Hippodrome. I consider this circumstance one of the most, if not the most, wonderful event of this century thus far.

Your large type and full account of Pastor Russell's sermons are deeply appreciated. The Labor Tribune is my favorite of all the newspapers in which I have seen these sermons. God bless and reward you in his due time.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. G. W. SEIBERT.

Salt Lake City, Utah, October 20.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower. I think you for continuing my paper after subscription had expired. I take your paper principally for Pastor Russell's sermons, which are so nicely presented by you and co-laborers, and I am enjoying them more and more. I also like some other features of your paper, viz., corner for Tribune appreciations.

Sincerely,
C. F. BULLARD.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

G. Beiler, Lenover.
Ruth S. Abrahams, Logansport.
Mrs. J. S. Pfister, Bellaire.
Mrs. A. G. Cherry, Paris.
Chas. G. Butler, Hillsboro Centre.
Mrs. J. E. Harris, Safety Harbor.
Olga L. Anderson, New London.
A. H. Dooley, Silvam Springs.
Mrs. Louise Gustaveson, Chehalis.
Miss Mabel W. Schofield, Stanford.
Mrs. H. Kiefer, Chambersburg.

NOV 4 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 48 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

MINE RESCUE WORK NOW SYSTEMATIZED.

Uncle Sam's Demonstrators Start from Pittsburg With New Mine Rescue Cars and Other Up-to-Date Appliances--Miners Keenly Interested in Tests--Numerous Mining Towns to Be Visited.

The first public demonstration of the modern rescue methods employed in mine accidents was given by the engineers and employes of the United States geological survey at the Arsenal testing station, Butler street, last Thursday. The demonstration began with a big explosion in the long boiler tunnel used to represent a mine, and the rescuers, some with safety helmets and others without, went through the various procedures intended to give first aid to the injured and to save those overcome by gas. The first aid drill, as it is known, was under the direction of J. W. Paul and J. C. Roberts and other engineers attached to the Arsenal. A large crowd saw the drill.

Immediately after the explosion the men appeared carrying a companion intended to represent a miner who had been overcome by gas, but was otherwise uninjured. After the men had worked over him a few minutes without success the special appliance for emergency cases was called into requisition. After this two men carried a miner whose leg had supposedly been fractured by a piece of rock falling upon it.

The miner was carried 20 feet and splints and a bandage were applied. The next test was that of a single rescuer carrying a "victim" and dressing a leg that had been burned in an explosion. The other tests were along the same line, the injuries differing, but the work of the rescuers being to a great extent similar.

The last test was by a crew of four rescuers who took a miner who had sustained imaginary injuries consisting of a simple fracture of the thigh, a compound fracture of the wrist, with severe bleeding and whose fifth and sixth ribs on the left side were fractured. The rescuers made a temporary stretcher of their jumpers, applied bandages and splints and carried the injured man 30 feet to an ambulance.

The work of the rescuers was timed in each case and called forth many expressions of approval, both from physicians and laymen.

The first of the six portable mine rescue stations, with which the new bureau of mines will instruct miners in the rescue and first-aid-to-the-injured appliances, started from Union Station Monday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. Mining Engineer Charles Enzian of Wilkes-Barre is in charge of the car and the crew of four men.

Monongahela City was the first stopping place. On the arrival of the car the first demonstration of rescue apparatus, with a lecture, was given. The entire Pennsylvania bituminous as well as anthracite regions will be covered. After Monongahela City the will visit Marianna, Brownsville, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Indiana, Johnstown, Windber, South Fork, Portage, Cressen, Punxsutawney, Clearfield, Phillipsburg and State College.

About November 1 car No. 2 is expected to reach the bureau of mines station, at Urbana, Ill., where it will receive full equipment, and proceed to Danville, Ill.; Terre Haute, Ind., and through Southern Indiana to Evansville.

Four other cars, with headquarters at Rock Springs, Wyo., Billings, Mont., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Knoxville, Tenn., will be turned over to the bureau of mines within a short time, it is said. They will be fully equipped and manned and will start on educational tours within their districts. In addition to the educational work which has been mapped out for these cars they will be kept in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice to aid in rescue work at mine disasters.

This is the first important step taken by the new bureau in its efforts to reduce the appalling loss of life in American coal mines. In European countries the per capita loss of life in the mines is smaller than in the United States, where rescue apparatus has been in use for some time. Similar apparatus is being introduced in this country with the same end in view.

In addition to a mining engineer, who will lecture on greater safety in mining, and a Red Cross surgeon, who will give demonstrations in first aid to the injured, each car will have a complete corps of rescue men who will teach the miners how to use the oxygen helmets, as well as train them in practical rescue work.

Stops long enough to enable miners to go through training in rescue work will be made at each mining town. This training will be free of cost to the miners. Certificates of competency will be issued to the miners who take the full course of instruction in mine rescue and first aid work, and a record will be kept of these men as being available for emergency calls in the event of a disaster.

The loss of life in the mines of the United States, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau amounted to from three to five for every 1,000 employed, while records from foreign countries show from one to two killed in each 1,000 employed. In those European countries where the deaths are least per 1,000, continues the statement, rescue apparatus has been in use for some time.

TRYING TO KEEP POLITICS OUT OF FEDERATION MEETING

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 1.—President E. E. Greenawalt of the State Federation of Labor arrived in Greensburg yesterday afternoon from his home in Lancaster, Pa., and was busy with John McCarthy, head of the miners in this district, and other local labor leaders, in mapping out the program for a three days session here. Foremost as an issue to be presented to the workingmen throughout the state, through the medium of this convention, will be a plan to be carried out on election day.

The leaders are emphatic in stating that they do not intend to advocate any particular party or candidate, but will stand for the workingmen, taking the day as a holiday. President Greenawalt proposes to allow the convention to have a full and free discussion on the matter.

Another matter of importance that will be taken up will be the suits that have been instituted by several of the coal companies in the Irwin-Greensburg field against Francis Feehan and other labor leaders.

The sessions are being held in the Greensburg roller rink the first one being at 10 o'clock this morning. President Greenawalt will preside. His council is composed as follows: First vice president, Thomas C. Humphrey, New Castle; second vice president, Frank Burch, Philadelphia; third vice president, A. W. Garren, Erie; fourth vice president, R. H. Kirchner, Scranton, fifth vice president, S. H. Weaver, McSherrystown; sixth vice president, A. P. Bower, Reading; seventh vice president, Vanis J. Reed, Allentown; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Quinn, Nanticoke.

Word was received from Francis Feehan, president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, that with Vice President Van Bitner and Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan, that they would head a delegation of 100 miners to the convention, who will represent the local unions in district No. 5.

A telegram received late Monday afternoon from J. P. White, organizer and head of the State Federation of Iowa, stated that he would be here to attend the convention and would make one of the principal addresses.

The work of the convention today was mainly of a preliminary character. Everybody here is reading carefully the speech of Mr. Tener delivered at Manayunk Monday night. There was a large audience of men who work in the carpet mills of that section. The candidate there outlined his attitude toward labor. He said:

"Coming as I do from Western Pennsylvania, from the very midst of the bituminous coal region, where my home town of Charleroi is practically surrounded by coal mines and coal operations and where labor in the immediate vicinity of Charleroi is unionized, I am naturally in touch and in sympathy with the workmen and feel that I know their lives, their hopes and their ambitions, for many of the men who work in the mines and in the trades are my associates and confidents.

"I have always done whatever lay in my power to aid in advancing and bettering the conditions of those who are dependent upon day wages. It is to the credit of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and to the honor of the commonwealth that this party has ever been solicitous for those who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brows. Of this record we are indeed proud and we point to our actions in the past as a guarantee of our intentions in the future.

"Among the many subjects affecting the wage earner which must be considered in the future, none is more important than a law for the protection of the lives and safeguarding of the men and women who are engaged in industrial pursuits and the prevention of industrial accidents is a problem that must appeal to all good citizens of the state. In connection with this question factory and mine inspection has been steadily developed in this state, laws having been enacted which make it compulsory for employers to safeguard the lives and the health of their employes.

"The Republican party of Pennsylvania is responsible for the enactment of an employers' liability law, which affords the workingman the opportunity of securing damages in many cases where they would not have the right to sue under the laws of many states. It is to be regretted that, under any system of liability, the workman must engage in long and costly litigat.... and that the waste of money by workmen and employers in both producing and defending suits of this character would go a long way, if paid immediately to the workmen, to relieve his distress.

"We believe and I believe that the state of Pennsylvania, the greatest of all industrial states, should be among the first to enact and enforce legislation with respect to the subject, and it will be my purpose, if elected, to recommend the appointment of a commission of representative workmen and employers, whose duty it shall be to investigate every phase of the question and recommend to the legislature a bill in accordance with the result of their investigation.

"In the western part of the state a strike has been on in the Westmoreland county coal fields for the past eight or nine months and is still unsettled. As a means looking to a termination of this struggle, I am informed, the miners have offered to submit the whole question to arbitration, but no consideration has yet been given that proposition. The situation is to be deplored and unless a settlement is soon effected I would urge, if elected, the appointment of a commission by the legislature to inquire into the industrial conditions in that section and also into the working and living conditions of the workmen."

Prior to adjournment, President Greenawalt, with the purpose of placing the convention in a position to act intelligently, named a committee on resolutions and policy, whose reports will be the first matter of business.

He named the following as members: Francis Feehan, United Mine Workers, Pittsburg, chairman; P. J. McArdle Amalgamated Association Iron Steel and Tin Workers, Pittsburg; P. J. McGrath, trolleymen, Pittsburg; S. H. Weaver, cigarmakers, McSherrystown; John T. Dempsey, miners, Scranton; John J. Casey, plumbers, Wilkes-Barre; Charles Hope, Central Labor Union, Philadelphia; A. W. Garren, printers, Erie; Joseph A. Kester, coopers, Pittsburg; Patrick Gilday, miners, Clearfield; George Hartlein, miners, Shamokin; James H. Maurer, plumbers, Reading; John Kiel, glass bottle blowers, Pittsburg; William J. Boyle, boilermakers, Philadelphia; F. W. Keller, bartenders, Jeannette.

President Greenawalt, after looking over the situation carefully, announced at the opening of the gathering therefore that the convention had not been called for any other purpose than to consider ways and means of aiding the striking miners of the Irwin-Greensburg field. Mayor J. N. McConnell of Greensburg, gave a few words of welcome to the delegates and the Rev. D. L. Schultz of Pittsburg, offered an invocation.

President Francis Feehan of the miners of District No. 5, was next on the floor, presenting a lengthy report of the conditions of the miners in the field and went into many details of the past several months, recounting the efforts of the coal operators of that field to break up the miners' unions and issue warrants for the arrest of the leaders. His report was filled with expressions of indignation at the treatment of the men.

In the afternoon Frank J. Hayes, international vice president of the United Mine Workers, of Illinois, was invited to make an address. His talk was wholly on the need of unionizing the Irwin field.

Hayes was followed by John P. White, state president of the United Mine Wokers of Iowa, who is a candidate for national president. White promised the warm support of the Iowa miners in the struggle. John H. Walker state president of Illinois miners, was next. His talk was long and bitter.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Railwey Strike With a Further Study of the Deeper Meaning of the French Labor Movement. Growth of the Syndicate--English Affairs Show No Betterment--Interesting Tinplate Note.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, October 28.—Very few days were sufficient to allow the French railway strike to run the course. To anyone knowing something of the vast discontent that pervades the whole mass of workers on the French railways it would not have been surprising to find the whole 300,000 workers on the principal lines striking at one and the same time. As it happened, however, the strike which began upon the Northern railway system and partially spread to two others very soon flickered out and at the time of writing the men are practically all at work again.

Apprehension of the keenest possible kind prevailed in France, especially in French government circles, while the strike lasted. As I have before pointed out the French trade unions are not so essentially the benefit societies that English trade unions are. They have, rightly or wrongly, a more revolutionary basis and so we find immediately arrayed against the striking workmen in France all the forces of government, including armed soldiery.

It is true that the central idea of the strike was the demand for a minimum wage of a dollar a day but the formidable character of the strike did not lie in that. It was not to prevent the French railway workmen from securing this modest minimum that Prime Minister Briand flung overboard every vestige of his once radical ideas and become a reactionary of the reactionaries. Between even the advanced French politician and the average French trade unionist there is a vast gulf in ideas that brings them into perpetual enmity, of which the end cannot yet be foreseen.

A few words of further explanation with regard to the French industrial situation may not be out of place here. One has to go back a long way in history to trace the beginning of trade organizations everywhere. The constitutional assembly of 1791 under the influence of Rousseau's doctrine of the unity and sovereignty of the state forbade any sort of professional association. Practically this tradition lasted for 110 years when the well-known law of Waldeck-Rousseau was passed in 1901. The old prohibition prevented working men from combining in any kind of trade union although certain societies for mutual help were permitted. A vast number of these grew up during the first half of the last century. Napoleon III encouraged and legalized them and they were the earliest form of the now famous French "Syndicat," purely a benefit society. The dues paid by members were low and no funds of any importance were accumulated.

Prior to Waldeck-Rousseau's trade union law of 1901 there had been passed in 1884 a law definitely legalizing professional associations to persons engaged in the same employment or in similar trades. Ordinary trade unions multiplied rapidly after this. At the same time there came into existence the French Bourses du Travail or labor exchanges built very largely on the famous models of the year 1848. These were continuations of the local branches of trade unions and covered certain specified districts very much as trades' councils do in England. In France these organizations now number about 200 and have affiliated with them several thousands of ordinary trade union branches. They are recognized by the government and in fact receive a subsidy from the local authorities.

Between twenty and thirty years ago determined efforts began to be made to capture both the ordinary trade unions and the Bourses du Travail for political socialism and a fairly important socialist party in the French chamber of deputies resulted. Present members of the French government like Briand and Millerand are types of the successful political socialist.

From this fight and from the participation in parliamentary action the French working men in the majority of cases has emerged with a contempt for the vote that he can see now years of useless parliamentary activity leading to exceedingly slow reform. Whether it be his Latin nature or wether it be the logic of events the fact remains that he wants his reforms more quickly.

It is as an expression of this desire that the general confederation of labor has grown up. This is now the central organization of the French labor movement. Its weapon for industrial betterment and emancipation, in fact, is not the vote but the "general strike" of which all these sectional temporary and logical strikes are but rehearsals. When one reads the history of French institutions it is not difficult to understand that under empire, monarchy and republic, organized labor sees itself slightingly treated by the state under any of these names. French organized labor identifies the state with the bourgeoise or successful trading and merchant classes and the last two or three decades in France have seen the formation of an ever widening breach between employer and employed. The French labor movement has thus come to mean a fight between employer and employed on questions of wages and hours and conditions of labor and between the worker and the state against state interference and in favor of syndicalism. The members of the general confederation of labor desire the new social order as soon as possible, with all men bound up in trade syndicates from which issue in one form or another the eventual laws which shall be binding upon the whole state.

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A FAITHFUL CONGRESSMAN

DR. A. J. BARCHFELD

Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, one of the most ardent supporters of labor, in congress, will undoubtedly be elected to succeed himself in the Thirty-second congressional district by a larger majority than any candidate on the Republican ticket.

Dr. Barchfeld's popularity is recognized not only in his own district but throughout the entire country and he holds the distinction of having a larger personal acquaintance among his constituents and in his home county than any other man in this country has in any particular locality.

Among the workingmen he is recognized as their political idol and no man in public life is more willing to respond to the individual wants and inclinations as is the long doctor and, too, this admiration for the big congressman is not confined to the workingmen but is similarly felt among the manufacturers, operators and merchants in general.

In the district which Dr. Barchfeld represents are located the greatest industrial plants in the world and as this district also contains the greatest bituminous coal fields, in which are seen the greatest number of operations of the great coal companies in the Pittsburg district some slight conception of what Congressman Barchfeld really represents may be had.

Among the great plants are those of the Carnegie Steel Company, now included in the United States Steel Corporation, and in which is made the armor plate that clothes the great fighting battleships of many countries. These plants extend along the Monongahela river for miles making one string of industries from the famous town of Homestead to the Allegheny county line north and thence connecting with other great manufacturing plants extend south down the Monongahela into the Ohio valley making one continual unbroken line of nearly forty miles. Included in these groups are the great structural iron works, as well as the finished steel plants of Jones and Laughlin's, Oliver Iron and Steel Company, A. M. Byers and Company, Wilworth Porter Steel Company, the Crucible Steel Company, Lockhart Iron and Steel Company and the great Pressed Steel Car Company, turning out its thousands of steel cars annually. In addition to these industries are the glass manufacturing concerns making window glass as well as glass tableware and lamp chimneys and these are increased by the numerous small plants making various kinds of products that make Pittsburg and the great Pittsburg district the greatest industrial center in the world and the great army of wage earners as well as the merchants and manufacturers are represented by Congressman Barchfeld, who is not only personally familiar with the manufacturers themselves or those having absolute charge but can call by their first names thousands of those employes and those in turn rarely leave the opportunity escape, when the big doctor is in the neighborhood, to walk up and clasping the hand of the congressman exclaim "Hello Doc!"

Dr. Barchfeld thoroughly understands the requirements of his district and keeping in close touch with his constituents he has learned to feel and think as they do about their employment. There are those, too, who do not hesitate to express themselves very forcibly when conditions are not satisfactory and thus the congressman is constantly alive to the issues. He is in position to know what the employer of labor is in need of as well as understands his shortcomings probably as well as the employer himself. He is able to keep down dissention by promptly suggesting a way out of difficulties than to permit dis-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

KIER HARDIE COAL MINE PROPHET

Coal is the background of the whole life of Keir Hardie. He seems to a London paper the incarnate spirit of the mine. This illustrious member of the house of commons was barely eight years old, we read, when first he went to work in a coal pit. For years it was his destiny to see, feel, smell and pound coal. For years he wore a grimy cap that fitted close to his skull, a metal lamp that dangled in his hand or was fitted upon his head and clothes that would have appalled a chimney sweep. His countenance was coaly from forehead to chin, his lips were carmine by contrast with his ebony face powder and his eyes glistened stonily. To this day he retains the miner's characteristic stare and his voice is hoarse from past accumulations of fire damp. Yet in this environment he never lost his keen sense of independence and of personal dignity, as, with a bottle of oil in one hand and a dinner pail in the other, he sat upon his load of coal and rode up to daylight. Hour after hour he worked with his pick in pitch darkness through a monotony broken only by the alarm of fire or news that an explosion had killed a score or so near him.

The Scotch parents of Keir Hardie belonged to the working class. He had a rigidly pious mother who brought him up in a very close intimacy with the Bible. The strain of scriptural prophecy that runs through the eloquence of Keir Hardie, the tinge of piety in all his talk, prompting a London paper to compare his oratory with that of the biblical heroes, is traced to his boyish study of the careers of David, Saul, Isaiah and the sister of Aaron and Moses. It is difficult to account in any other way for the richness and the splendor of Keir-Hardie's diction and the undefiled purity of his English style.—Current Literature (November).

ALLIANCE FORMED FOR PROTECTION.

Delegates representing many of the metal trades of the Pittsburg district met last night in Kuhn Law building on Diamond street, and formed an organization to be known as the Metal Trades alliance. This organization will comprise the unions of the machinists pattern makers, boiler makers, molders, core makers, blacksmiths, and a number of others to be found in this section.

Sufficient funds have already been raised to make this organization a success. At the meeting W. H. Shaw, business agent of the machinists' union, was elected temporary chairman, and R. J. McGrath of the pattern makers' union, secretary-treasurer.

Another meeting of the organization has been called for Monday evening, November 7, to be held in Room 5, of the Kuhn Law building, 426 Diamond street, at which a permanent organization will be formed and immediate steps taken to organize more thoroughly all the crafts that come under the Metal Trades alliance head.

FEWER CHANCES FOR STRIKES.

As a result of the recent strike and lockout, the Bricklayers' union of New York city and the Mason Builders' association have come together on their agreement which will minimize the chances of strikes.

The 13 unions have voluntarily given up their charters and will be reorganized in six locals, one for Manhattan, one for the Bronx, and four for Brooklyn.

The distinctive feature of the reorganization is the doing away of the powers of the walking delegates. In the future only the executive committee can order a strike, and the committee must first bring the question before the international union. The plan was drawn by President William C. Bowen and two other officers of the Bricklayers', Mason and Plasterers' unions.

This country is far behind Europe in the matter of employers' liability. Every man in England has to pay damages for an injury that is suffered by his employes in the line of duty, and employes generally insure and employers generally insure against this risk in various companies.

The Chicago millmen and cabinet workers have won their strike for an increase in wages. They get an increase of 3 cents an hour.

THE STORY OF WHITE'S LIFE.

John P. White, who is a candidate for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, was born in Coal Valley, Rock Island county, Ill., February 28, 1870. He was the youngest son of Joseph and Catherine White, and his father died when he was two years of age. In 1882 the family moved to Lucas, Ia., and he attended the public school at that place until the age of 14, when he entered the mines.

He was married to Ida Bethold of Burlington, Ia., in the year 1890. Five children have resulted from this union, two sons and three daughters, four of whom are living—Thomas, aged 18; Paul, 16; Marie, 13, and Mildred, 6. White and his family live at Oskaloosa, Ia.

He has been actively identified with the United Mine Workers' organization ever since its inception and in 1889, when the movement was fragmentary, he was chosen secretary-treasurer of District 13, a position he held until April 1, 1904, when he was chosen president of the district. He served in that office from 1904 until April 1, 1908, when he was elected vice president of the international union. He served in this position one year, retiring at the end of that period. He returned to Iowa and at the request of a large number of the miners of District 13 he again accepted the presidency of the district April, 1909, which he now holds.

In 1906 he was chosen by the international convention as a delegate to the world's congress of mining, which convened in London, Eng., and he has been a delegate to the American Federation of Labor several times.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at its recent meeting decided to hold its next convention at Mobile, Ala., on the first Monday in June, 1912.

Denmark has set aside 400,000 crowns for the erection of workmen's houses, and 450,000 crowns subvention to the municipal societies for aiding unemployed.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

MESSAGE OF THE HOUR TO CHURCH AND WORLD.

LONDON, England.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, address an audience of nearly four thousand people from the following text: "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord. Make straight in the desert a highway for our God. . . . And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together. . . . The voice said, Proclaim. All flesh is grass, and the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it." (Isa 40: 3-7.) His hearers were of all classes and very intelligent in appearance. He had closest attention, saying in part:

God has messages for those who have hearing ears at each great Dispensational change in earth's affairs. These messages have generally been in the nature of forewarning of coming distress and the reasons therefor. Such a message was given to our first parents when they were expelled from Eden—accursed would be the ground for their sakes. Thorns and thistles it would bring forth unto them. In sweat of face they should eat bread thereof until they should return to the ground, from whence they came. Another great message went forth at the time of the flood; another before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah; another at the close of the Jewish Age, when Jesus and his Apostles called attention to the prophecies which foretold the Divine rejection of the nation of Israel for a time and declared that all things written in the Law and the Prophets concerning them would have fulfillment, quoting the prophecy which declared that their house would be left desolate; that they would have neither priest, nor prophet, nor vision, nor ephod for many years, but that eventually God's favor would return to Israel—that he would gather them again and fulfil to them everlastingly the blessings promised both to Abraham and to his descendants—"the sure mercies of David."

A week ago we considered the prophetic message, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God" (Isa. 40: 1). We noted then that the due time has arrived for the fulfillment to Israel of this comforting message—that as a people the appointed time for the return of favor to them is accomplished because their two-fold discipline for sin have been fulfilled. Thus our present day is clearly marked and the words of our text follow-ing imply that now the time for a special message to all, in proportion as each may have the hearing ear.

It is the voice of God which calls now through various channels and agencies. It cries not from the "City Babylon the Great." It cries not from the citadel of Christendom; but from the wilderness, from those who are more or less separated; from those who have heard the voice of the Lord saying, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."—Rev. 18: 4.

PREPARE THE LORD'S WAY

The message of the hour to every hearing ear is, "The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple." (Mal. 3: 1.) For centuries you have been praying, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Now your prayer is about to be answered, whether you prayed in sincerity or in hypocrisy. The glory of the Lord is about to be revealed. "All flesh shall see it together." It will not be revealed merely to one nation, nor merely to one holy class. His glory will be revealed in flaming fire—in judgments. All flesh shall see it—the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the holy and the unholy. But, as the Prophet Malachi declares, "Who shall abide the day of his coming, and who shall stand when he appeareth; for he is like fuller's soap (its its attack upon grease and dirt), and he is like a refiner's fire," as it melts and separates the dross of sin and iniquity.—Malachi 3: 2.

The coming of a great earthly king to a city is the signal for a general cleaning up everywhere. And so the Lord declares that the message of his fast-approaching Kingdom should influence all who have the hearing ear to make preparation. To each nation it means, Set your house in order. An inspection is at hand. See that your laws are just and equitable and that they are administered justly. The same message comes to each self-governing city, and lastly, and most important of all, the message comes to each individual, and especially to all who have named the name of Christ. Or, as St. Peter declares, this inspection of the King of kings and Lord of lords must begin with the house of God. (1 Pet. 4: 17.) And if the inspection be so searching that it must begin with God's saints, what could we expect of it when it reaches those who are merely nominal Christians and then the world in general! Ah! we may expect just what the Bible advises us will come, "A time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation." (Dan. 12: 1.) The message of this hour, dear friends, elsewhere stated in Holy Writ, is, "Seek meekness; seek righteousness. It may be that ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger."—Zeph. 2: 3.

HIDDEN THINGS TO BE REVEALED

The greatest Teacher the world has ever known, a few, eighteen centuries ago, declared prophetically of our day that every hidden thing shall be revealed. (Matt. 10: 26.) We see his prophecy fulfilling. The secrets of nations are being exposed. Injustice in the form of usury is being brought to light as never before. Inequity in financial institutions and in politics and in private affairs is being remorselessly muckraked and brought to light. Expediency and politic wisdom daily. Hide these things from the public gaze. But under Divine Providence the light is being turned on everywhere and hidden things of darkness are being exposed, sometimes to the evil and sometimes in the good. And sometimes, perhaps, the Adversary succeeds in making the good to appear evil. We are merely noting the general tendency—that a fact so peculiar to our day. We are not saying that every charge of fraud is bona fide.

LEVELLING PROCESSES ARE AT WORK

The great levelling processes mentioned by the Prophet may be seen at work everywhere in society—in politics, in finance, in religion. A straight path is certainly being marked out in the wilderness. The people are coming to see gradually what constitutes Justice from the Divine standpoint—the path that Jehovah God will take when coming to mankind to require an accounting for the blessing of religion and of enlightenments granted to humanity in this, our day. Those who point out to mankind the straight paths do not always walk therein themselves. Nevertheless, the great purpose of the Almighty is being accomplished in the exposures of sin and injustices, whether made from the Christian pulpit or from the socialistic platform or in the public press. The Divine edict is, "Make straight in the desert a highway for your God" (Isa. 40: 3)—show his path of righteousness, make it known to all his people.

We should remember, however, that it is one thing to know the path of righteousness, of justice and of equity, and another thing to walk therein. Let us, my dear hearers, see to it that we not only recognize the Divine standards of righteousness and that we proclaim these to all who have the hearing ear, but let us also take heed that we practice what we preach; that we be not condemned in respect to those principles which we allow and acknowledge and proclaim to the Golden Rule to others. Alas for the hypocrites who proclaim the way of the Lord to others, yet ignore that way in their own dealings. We have every reason to believe that honesty is one of the qualities which our God most highly appreciates in his creatures; hence we may be sure that hypocrisy is one of the most abominable qualities in his sight. Hearken to the words of the Great Teacher, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! . . . for ye bind men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers."—Luke 11: 44-46.

Let all who have named the name of Christ; all who in any sense of the word profess to be God's people, put far from them the hypocrites which appear so abominable to others. Let us be honest. Let us practice even more than we ever preached. Let all who belong to the Lord be indeed burning and shining lights in the world—examples of justice and righteousness, in their homes, in their neighborhoods, in the workshop and in the markets. Let us not only proclaim and walk in the straight highway before our feet the pathway of our God, but let us conform our words and deeds and thoughts thereto. The general result of the uncovering of the hidden things of darkness, and the bringing of them to light, and the proclamation of the straight way of the Lord, will have a great effect, and that effect is declared by the Prophet. It will mean a Revolution—in symbolical language, an earthquake. Note the picture given: "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places smooth." Not in one instant will all this mighty transformation of society be accomplished. Not at once will all the degraded members of the human family be brought to the general standard or level. Not at once will the mountains and hills (the kingdoms and princedoms of the world) be brought down to the common level. Not at once will this a general equalization of society be effected. "The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

The leveling process already is begun, in Germany, for instance, one-fourth of the Reichstag is composed of Socialists, notwithstanding the fact that the wealthy have several votes to the poor man's one. Already we see the first measures of reform in Russia yielding to the demands of the people and granting them a measure of civil rights. There we see a practical illustration of the lifting up of the valleys and the bringing low of the mountains. In Great Britain we see another wonderful illustration of this principle; for here, more than in any other Kingdom of Europe, perhaps, the distance between the mountain tops of autocracy and the depths of social degradation, have been least. We see that in Great Britain the change demanded by the new Kingdom, Messiah's Kingdom, will be less than in many other countries. Here it has come gradually.

THE GLORY OF THE LORD REVEALED

A well-known American authoress (Henry Ward Beecher's Sister) once wrote some words which seem prophetic:

"I can see his coming judgments, as they circle all the earth.
The signs and groanings promised, to precede a second birth.
I read his retributive sentence, in the crumbling thrones of earth—
Our King is marching on.

"The Gentile Times' are closing, for their kings have had their day;
And with them sin and sorrow, will forever pass away;
For the tribe of Judah's Lion, now comes to hold the sway—
Our King is marching on.

"The seventh trump is sounding, and our King knows no defeat,
He will lift out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
O! be swift, my soul, to welcome him; be jubilant, my feet—
Our King is marching on."

The exposure of the frailties of poor humanity—of the shams of society and of religion and of business and politics, all are constituting a great black background, against which the glories of the Lord are being revealed in striking contrast, as the critics of the world mercilessly hew to the line and lay bare the cankers in politics and politions of our social system. The effect of this primarily will be the arousing of the masses against the classes of privilege. Their human idols and ideals will crumble. Their confidence in men will melt. They will give vent to what they will esteem to be a righteous indignation. And so doing they will forget that the masses are equally as unrighteous, unjust, as the more favored classes, in proportion to their opportunities. Whereas they judge others they should also condemn themselves, and the result should be mutual mercy which the Lord enjoins.

Only those who forgive others their trespasses—who thus manifest a right spirit of love and sympathy—need expect to have mercy, consideration, shown them by the new King. He will surely punish injustice and unrighteousness of word and deed and thought in the poor as in the rich, in the ignorant as in the learned, in the outwardly religious as in the outwardly profane. The message of the hour to Christian, Jew and Gentile is what it was eighteen centuries ago, "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand." Repent and reform respecting public injustices, no matter of how long standing, no matter by whom practised and approved. Repent of and reform, from self and even the rank errors to be found in so many Church creeds dishonoring to our Creator. Let us be honest in our confessions of faith. Repent as reports wrong practices which have crept into our Churches, quite out of harmony with the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles.

Let us return to the simplicity of the early Church. Let us repent of the God-dishonoring statements we have put forth in the name of God and religion and the Bible, by which we palmed off on the world a false gospel—a gospel of fear, misery, as instead of the true Gospel of Good Tidings of Great Joy which shall be unto all people. Let us repent of and abandon the falsehoods and misrepresentations so common in business life—the subserviency of the Truth to money. Let us repent of and put away the dishonesties of the Stock Exchange, through which the weak and ignorant financial lambs are deceived and impoverished. Let us repent of the iniquities which abound in nearly every home, even those where Christ is claimed to be the Head—injustices of husbands toward wives and of wives toward husbands, the strong-minded toward the weaker-minded—failing to observe the Golden Rule. Let us repent of the injustices practised by parents upon children, in violation of the same Golden Rule. Let us repent of the dishonor and disobedience to parents practised by many children. Let us repent of the selfish ambitions of our own hearts and let us pray earnestly to the Lord, "Create within me a clean heart, O Lord, and renew a right spirit within me." "Cleanse thou me from secret faults; keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins."—Psalm 51: 10; 19: 12, 13.

THE TIME IS AT HAND

True, these and similar exhortations have been made by the Lord's people from time immemorial. And yet the present proclamation is different from all others in that it proclaims, "The time is at hand;" "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand!" Not an earthly kingdom with an earthly king, not a papal kingdom exhorting the world to righteousness in the name of the Lord! Not a Protestant ecclesiastical empire exhorting to godliness! But the real Kingdom of God's arm of flesh so long promised, so long prayed for, is at hand! It will be a Spiritual Empire, replacing and displacing Satan's empire in the hearts of men, and in earthly agency Israel restored to Divine favor. Men will not say, Lo, here, or, lo, there, but, Behold, the Kingdom of God will be in the midst of mankind, everywhere present, empowered to bless and empowered to punish. The Great Prince of Light, the King in his glory, with the elect saints, the Bride and Bridegroom, spiritual, invisible plane, will soon take the sceptre of earth. His great power and the glorious majesty of his righteous rule will be manifest in the judgments which will prevail—rewards and punishments. "When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world shall learn righteousness."—Isaiah 26: 9.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Old Town, Me., October 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will take this opportunity of again thanking you and expressing my appreciation of the manner in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, also the letters of those interested and others matters of interest to Pastor Russell's friends, thus giving nearly an entire page to friends of the truth. You will surely be rewarded in due time.

Very sincerely yours,
C. SCOTT.

Portsmouth, Va., October 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have read almost all kinds of papers and books, but I must say the National Labor Tribune is the best print I have ever seen in any paper, and the beauty of it is, it is always the same. I really love to read your paper on that account, as well as you always have something good besides to tell us and I for one feel at a loss for words to express just how I feel about reading Pastor Charles T. Russell's sermons. They are, to my mind, good and I am writing you for the seven copies of your paper with Mr. Russell's sermon which he preached to the Jonas text, "Problem in Prophecy." I have seven friends that want Mr. Russell's sermon in the Tribune.

With best wishes to you and to your paper, I shall always speak a good word for the National Labor Tribune when I have a chance.

I am your friend,
B. G. WILLIAMS.

Cromwell, Conn., October 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have for almost two years had your good paper. Please accept my thinks for your noble and brave way of publishing Brother Russell's sermons. Strong meat in due season for those who are able to digest it; good tidings of great joy for all who have learned: "Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven;" instructive, enlightening to all who long to know God; for all who admire justice, love, power and wisdom. You are doing a great work and just as sure as God is just, just as sure will you get your reward. Wishing you success in your noble work, I am,

Sincerely yours,
JOHN LINDVALL.

Sensy, Ga., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed express money order to cover my subscription to the Tribune to April, 1911. I take the Tribune mostly for Pastor Russell's sermons, which we enjoy greatly and could hardly do without.

We thought of discontinuing the Tribune for awhile, but could not find one that printed the sermons in full, as the Tribune does, and especially in such clear type, and we are more than glad that we did not do so, since you printed the Report of Pilate, which we enjoyed reading very much.

Yours with very best wishes,
J. O. CAMP.

York, Pa., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to renew my subscription as it is a paper I like to read and would not have this happen if there is any way preventing it. We would feel rather much out of it if your paper did not come to our home weekly. For we look forward to the next week, knowing that there will be another sermon from Pastor Russell which we admire reading very much. I want to thank you for using such nice type, it is so much nicer for our eyes than a scrawl reading for hours.

Please find enclosed money order.
Yours respectfully,
CHARLES J. STEININGER.

Troy, N. Y., October 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am very much pleased with the type and manner Pastor Russell's sermons are printed. We greatly appreciate them.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. H. P. VOSBURGH.

Lake City, Minn., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just subscribed for your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Publishing Company. A dear sister in the Truth has been sending me copies of it, and I do enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons so much that I want that paper every week.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. L. C. MASON

Hillsboro Center, N. H., Oct. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for the coming year to your paper, which to me and others of like persons of faith, rejoice to receive weekly containing the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, N. Y. I also enjoy the way you treat the labor question. May the God of the harvest bless you in this work. The way you set up the sermon preached at the Hippodrome, N. Y., is highly commendable—the sermon is food for thinking people.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES G. BUTLER.

Oakland, Cal., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

A great blessing your paper brings when it contains those sermons of C. T. Russell—wonderful words of life they are. A and and heavy heart I used to have from being taught that a place burning with literal fire awaited the majority of our race, but having my attention drawn to the symbolic character of a great deal of scripture by that humble servant of God, C. T. Russell, what a new song I now sing. Praise God. Knowing that the present exercises manifold is having will be turned into a great blessing after the church is out of the Heavenly Age (Rev. 14:) Thanking you for the blessed opportunity of reading this good work in your valued paper.

Your sincere friend,
R. CRAIG.

Waltham, Mass., October 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write to tell you how much I appreciate your work in the printing of Pastor Russell's sermons. It certainly bears evidence of conscientious effort, which no doubt is the rule of life with you. It certainly will be food for the hungry in due time.

Yours in Truth's fellowship,
A. E. SPENCER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy reading your paper and especially the sermons of Pastor Russell. While many other papers print these sermons I have seen none as satisfactory as the Labor Tribune, because of the complete accounts given and also of the type used.

With best wishes for your continued success in the harvest work, I am,

Yours sincerely,
J. A. GRAEVES.

Dover, N. J., October 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I failed to receive the October 19 Tribune and would thank you to send it to me as I am especially anxious to learn the sermon of Pastor Russell on "Zionism" in the clear, large type of your paper. I value your paper highly but most for Pastor Russell's sermons. You are doing a noble work and I am sure you are receiving a blessing from it.

Respectfully yours,
S. CHAPMAN.

Conestogo, Ont., October 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your paper very much and are very much interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, which is the main incentive. Be assured that your reward will not be forgotten for the many cups of cold water extended through the columns of the National Labor Tribune.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE M. ADAMSON.

Binghamton, N. Y., October 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am aware that my three months subscription to your paper has just expired. We don't like to let the money out at the present time to renew my subscription, I do not see how I am going to get along without the paper and I hate to miss a single copy. Your paper is just what I have needed to send to my friends. A number of times I have handed Pastor Russell's sermons, published in other papers, to people and they have said, "I can't read it, it is such fine print." I am sure they could make no such excuse with the Tribune.

If you will continue the paper I will send the money for the remainder of a year soon, probably in about two weeks.

Yours truly,
MRS. R. S. EVERETT.

St. Joseph, Mo., October 25.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I am unable to express, in words, my appreciation of the joy your weekly paper brings us. Especially Pastor Russell's sermons. Thank you very much for the effort you put forth toward scattering the good tidings of great joy, which will soon fill the hearts of all of God's creatures. May God bless you in the good work you are being used to serve his people.

Very truly yours,
MRS. C. G. BUSHNELL.

Boonville, Ind., October 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find renewal for your paper, which I take for the benefit of Brother Russell's sermons, which we appreciate very much and look forward to its coming every week. We also enjoy the letters from the dear friends, and the reports that are being sent in by Brother Bohnet. May you be blessed yourself, in blessing others.

Very truly yours,
MRS. W. F. WHITEBACHER.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I again want to assure you of the high value I place upon your paper, not only because of its clean beautiful dress and generally attractive appearance, its reasonable sentiment on labor questions, but more particularly on account of the choice sermons published from week to week by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle. I consider him the most wonderful preacher of our day. His declarations are thoroughly supported by scripture and no one who believes the Bible to be the inspired word of God can gainsay them. Your paper is delightfully welcome to the household so long as it publishes sermons of that character.

Yours very truly,
A. M. COLEGROVE.

Baltimore, Md., October 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to again thank you for the impartial way in which you are publishing Brother Russell's sermons, knowing that many are appreciative of same. I hope you will continue to publish them and thereby be a benediction of labor and capital, for which I know God will bless you abundantly. I remain,

Respectfully yours,
LIDA A. KUHN.

Binghamton, N. Y., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am appreciating more and more God's wonderful Truth coming from his great store house, the Bible, and brought to us through Pastor Russell's sermons, which visit our home each week through the columns of your valuable paper.

Respectfully yours,
LIDA A. PALMER.

Chicago, Ill., October 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber to your paper since last April and like it very much, and do not want to miss a number. Your paper is good and the labor news fine, but what interests me most is Pastor Russell's sermons, which I do not feel willing to miss. I will take your paper so long as these sermons appear therein. You are preaching the gospel of the kingdom of Christ to many in this way.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. M. E. GARINGER.

Portland, Ore., October 26.
I am sending you my subscription through the Brooklyn office, which will reach you in due season. Kindly date my paper from October 1st, sending me this month's issues to date.

Am happy to join your genial family circle. My husband is a member here, both for your profit and their own. I feel that I can no longer afford to be without Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons as published in your excellent paper.

With heartiest felicitations, I am,
Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM A. BAKER.

Rochelle, Ill., October 27.

While I greatly appreciate the Tribune and more especially the wonderful words of life which appear in its columns in the sermons of the pastor of Brooklyn Tabernacle, I am not sure, but I am allowing my subscription to elapse, and I write to keep into the matter as I wish to keep my subscription paid up as long as those blessed sermons appear. I should be glad if circumstances were such that I might send you a nice list of new subscribers, but I am sure that your reward for spreading the Gospel message in the way you are doing, will be ample.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. MASON.

Unity Station, Pa., October 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate the Tribune so much, as Brother Russell's sermons are published in it and in such good print. May you, Mr. Editor, be much blessed by helping to spread the good tidings of great joy to all people.

Yours truly,
ANNA H. GOSHRING.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

60. L. Wagner, St. Louis.
Miss Bessie Kumpf, West Montrose.
Mrs. W. F. Weyerbacher, Sonville.
F. W. Wall, Kansas City.
Wm. A. Baker, Portland.
Geo. F. Herde, Brooklyn.
Edw. O. Lee, Seattle.
Mrs. Logan, Montevallo.
Mrs. Minnie Ballard, Nowata.
John W. Miller, Muscatine.
Mrs. S. F. Swainhart, Shreve.
Wm. Herrick, Canton.
Miss Emma Bates, Kansas City.
Edward M. Peacock, Jersey City.
L. M. Thayer, Houston.
Herbert Cheesman, Somerville.
Mrs. Roberta Brunig, Kansas City.
Mrs. S. M. York, Nassau City.
J. E. McFoy, Curtain.
Herman Roll, Philadelphia.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 49 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AT GREENSBURG.

President Feehan Dominated the Great Gathering--Politicians Were There From the East but Were Helpless Without the Miners' President, Who Controlled the Situation.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—The State Federation of Labor, in special convention here, last Wednesday, voted to lay on the table the motion to declare a state wide election day strike. The next occasion on which the motion can be brought up for a vote will be next year, and it is therefore virtually defeated.

"I wish it distinctly understood that the State Federation of Labor is not a political organization. While we as members exercise the right to vote as each one sees fit, we do not and cannot afford to allow partisan politics to intrude in our regular business. I simply make this announcement to set at rest the many rumors that this convention was called for the specific purpose of indorsing a particular candidate for office."

With this announcement President E. E. Greenawalt opened the second day's session of the biggest convention of the State Federation of Labor that has ever been held. Hot arguments over traitors in the ranks and contests for disputed seats were made during the session. The convention was called to devise means of ending the Irwin coal strike.

Just before the convention adjourned Tuesday President Greenawalt appointed a committee on resolutions and policy which reported on Wednesday.

Francis Feehan, president of the local United Mine Workers, was appointed chairman of the resolutions committee, but induced John J. Casey to take the place. Mr. Feehan, however, dominated the convention in spite of the fact that Casey and Greenawalt were both Keystone party candidates for office.

Francis Feehan was given an ovation when he explained the causes of the Irwin coal strike and said that the strike will be continued until it is won. "We will be in a position when the next legislature meets," he said, "to have representatives both there and in congress who will work for the repeal of the many obnoxious laws that have been enacted at the request of the corporations."

It remained for John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, to touch off the fireworks. He dwelt on the Irwin strike and spoke of the opposition to President Feehan. "We were ready to pledge $100,000 toward the support of Irwin," he said. Dramatically pointing his finger to the audience he cried: "The snakes in the grass are right in your midst. They are drawing $3.50 a day. Beware of them."

Miles Daugherty of Shamokin, a supporter of Thomas L. Lewis, international president, sprang to his feet, crying: "Who do you mean by snakes in the grass?"

"If the cap fits you, wear it," answered Walker.

Daugherty shouted for Walker to answer his question and the tumult was only quieted by President Greenawalt ruling that affairs of the international body could not be discussed at the convention.

Shortly before noon Wednesday the report of the resolutions' committee was adopted. One resolution urges workingmen to elect known friends of labor to legislative, executive and judicial positions, "thus giving a deserved rebuke to those who have so long ignored our demands of right and justice."

A resolution was passed favoring the repeal of the trespass law and another demanding the abolishment of the state constabulary. The convention voted in favor of the continuance of the coal strike in the Greensburg-Irwin field, and a resolution from the floor to the effect that the delegates should report the condition of the miners to their constituents and ask for aid for the miners, was adopted unanimously. The convention was a great success, but the Berry boomers went home disappointed, while conservative delegates expressed the greatest pleasure over the non-partisan character of the convention action.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AFTER THE SMOKE HAS CLEARED AWAY.

After one of the hardest political battles of villification and abuse, Hon. John K. Tener was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a plurality of more than 25,000, although it was expected that the State would go Republican by at least 100,000 majority over Berry the Keystone opponent.

The Democratic candidate ran far behind and the conditions in Pennsylvania are that the Keystone party is now the minority party in this State.

There is every reason for the wage earners in the Keystone State to feel proud over the election of Tener to the exalted office of Governor and much important legislation is to be expected that will undoubtedly prove of great value to the workingmen throughout the State.

The miners throughout the State stood loyally by Tener, and while there were those who assailed him under pretense that he was not a friend of labor the real reason for the assault was the refusal of the Republican State campaign committee to furnish money to this cotorie who fatten most on political spoils during political campaigns.

At present the newly elected Governor, Mr. Tener, is a member of Congress from the Thirty-first Congressional district, which is composed chiefly of men employed in the great coal mining industries as well as the iron, steel, tin and glass, and these men have much to expect during the next four years.

As was predicted by the Tribune, Hon. John Dalzell has been re-elected to Congress by a very handsome majority, and unless the House is Democratic, he will be the next Speaker. Mr. Dalzell is the most able champion of the tariff, and for twenty years has looked after the interests of the great iron and steel industry. The iron, steel and tin industry have much to be grateful for in the election of Dalzell who will no doubt lead the fight to avoid reducing the tariff on the products that may be effected by the cheap labor of Europe in the event of an attempt at tariff revision.

Hon. Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, of whom there was no doubt, has been re-elected to Congress from the Thirty-second Congressional district. The Long Doctor needs no introduction to the men in the mills, shops and mines in the Pittsburg district and his re-election is an endorsement of his wonderful popularity among the workingmen in the great iron and steel centre.

Hon. James Francis Burke has been re-elected also, but the latter was given a fright during his canvas by the activity of the Keystone, Democratic and Socialistic workers upon whose ticket a Mr. Thorp, a business agent for the Street railway men was running. The latter gave Burke one of the hardest runs the little Congressman has had since he was elected and it was thought at one time he was in danger.

Hon. John K. Tener, the Next Governor of Pennsylvania.

Elections throughout the country Tuesday resulted in a political convulsion of far-reaching extent, similar to the famous tidal wave of 1882, and even more widespread in its effects. The National House of Representatives in all probability has been carried by the Democrats, who will control that branch of Congress by a safe working majority after March 4 next, reversing the present Republican majority of 43. Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, has announced his candidacy for Speaker to succeed Speaker Cannon.

The United States Senate will have a reduced Republican majority as a result of legislative elections held in many States.

In New York State John A. Dix, Democratic candidate for governor, is elected over Henry L. Stimson, Republican.

In New Jersey Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, is elected governor over Vivian M. Lewis, Republican.

In Massachusetts Eugene N. Foss, Democratic candidate, defeated Governor Eben S. Draper, Republican candidate for re-election.

In Connecticut Judge Simeon E. Baldwin is elected governor over Charles A Goodwin, Republican.

In New Hampshire, Robert P. Bass, Republican candidate for governor, is elected.

In Rhode Island Governor Pothier, Republican candidate, is re-elected governor.

In Tennessee the Fusion candidate, Ben W. Hoover, is elected.

In Michigan, Chase S. Osborne, Republican, is elected governor.

In Wisconsin Francis E. McGovern, Republican, is apparently elected.

Democratic governors were elected in Alabama and South Carolina.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, and Payne, of New York, author of the tariff bill, are among the prominent Republicans re-elected to Congress.

Texas elected O. B. Colquit, Democrat, as governor, and the entire Democratic State ticket.

In Kansas, Governor Stubbs, Republican, has undoubtedly been re-elected.

In Minnesota the complete Republican State ticket headed by Governor Eberhart, was elected

In South Dakota the re-election of Governor Vessey, Republican, is probable.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Trouble Still Prevailing in Coal Mining and Iron Shipbuilding--New Labor Exchanges Provoke Antagonism of Trade Unionists--Newest Workmen's Compensation Statistics --- Tinplate Trade Good.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—With the cotton trouble out of the way British disputes center in shipbuilding and the South Wales coal trade. With regard to the latter the position is serious in the extreme. At least 14,000 collieries are idle at the present moment and by the 1st of next month that number appears to be certain to be doubled with much worse to follow. The men's leaders have advised them to accept the employers' new terms which have been provisionally agreed to by a joint committee of owners' and miners' representatives. Big meetings of the miners have resolved unanimously to reject these new terms.

The speeches delivered showed that the men are resolved upon obtaining far better terms than those offered by the owners. One of the speakers declared that it would be better for the men to remain out for an indefinite period on $2.50 a week strike pay than tie themselves to an inadequate price list, under which they would have to suffer as long as the seam lasted. Their demand was for 60 cents per ton, and if they accepted the terms now offered by the company they stood to lose 15 cents per ton. They were offered starvation wages. Another speaker said that the proposed new price list gave the men no guarantee of a living wage, and under the circumstances the committee were not prepared to advise the men to accept it.

The Boilermakers' dispute still drags on although conference after conference has taken place. The men's officials are willing to meet the employers half way but the members of the union themselves are quite disinclined to agree with any settlement whereby the employers will be able to use the union to penalize members who broke certain unfair agreements. It is perhaps worth mentioning to make matters clear to American readers, that the union, whose shipbuilding members are locked out, is officially known as the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders. Most of the members are not "boilermakers" at all and would be useless in a boiler shop. When iron shipbuilding was first attempted the only shipbuilders were the wood shipwrights. These men refused to adapt themselves to the new idea as being contrary both to reason and their own dignity. The boilermakers, accustomed to the manipulation of metal plates, were brought in, and took over the new trade of shipbuilding in iron. The successors of these men are those who are chiefly locked out now. The other section of the society, the real boilermakers, have less interest in the dispute.

It is also curious at first sight to see what a small number of members of the union troubled to give their votes upon the great question of settling the dispute. The membership of the union is over 50,000; the number who have voted upon any of the conference proposals is under 20,000. An analysis of the ballotting, however, would probably show that the branches in locomotive and general engineering districts have voted very lightly, and that the vote has been correspondingly heavy amongst the shipyard workers. The former will have taken the line that the shipyard men should have freedom to settle the question their own way.

In a general way, however, the figures in trade union ballots are in curious contrast to the imposing numerical voting strength on paper. The miners are perhaps the only trade unionists who in their trade union votes poll up to 60 per cent. On questions which have a strong personal interest, such as the election of general officers, 30 per cent is a big vote. The lowest record was made this year when the Amalgamated Society of Engineers took a ballot on the very important question whether the rules should be revised to meet the later industrial needs of the union. Out of 105,000 members only 1,723 voted—or 1.6 per cent of the total. The larger questions of political and public importance rarely arouse the active interest of 25 per cent, and from 15 to 20 per cent may be taken as the average proportion.

The government institutions for finding work for the unemployed and known here as labor exchanges (the inauguration of which I mentioned some months ago and whose statistical records I have given from time to time) are very far from having gained the good wishes of our trade unionists. At the demonstration in connection with the jubilee of the London trades council the labor exchanges were attacked in a definite and slashing manner. The following sentences give a clear idea of the line of attack:

When an employer in London refuses to pay the rate of wages for which the men are negotiating, there are four or five labor exchanges which will supply him with all the cheap labor he wants. There are men in the labor exchanges who do not care a jot for the trade organizations of this country.

The labor exchanges are simply a ready means by which employers who had a disagreement with their workmen could replace them at a cheap rate. To such an extent has this proved to be the case that the London Society of Compositors determined to withdraw from these exchanges, and absolutely sever connection with them in any form. It is so easy for an employer to replace his trade union men with blacklegs through the medium of these exchanges that it will be necessary to take part in their denunciation and obliteration unless they are run on fairer lines towards trade unionism.

Speaking for unskilled labor, by enabling employers to obtain cheap labor the exchanges were aggravating the evil instead of removing it. After a recent strike in London an employer, through the medium of one of the exchanges, replaced his men with women at one-third of the wages which the men had asked, while in another case a labor exchange supplied the places of all the men on strike. In the latter case, when complaint was made, the manager of the exchange said he had never been notified of the strike; but the manager also acknowledged that he would

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BRITISH DELEGATES TO A. F. OF L. HERE

William Brace, member of the British parliament, representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and Ben Turner, president of the general union of Weavers and Textile Workers of the British Isles, arrived in this country last Sunday to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens in St. Louis on November 14. They were entertained by the United Hebrew Trades on Monday evening and by the Greater New York Building Trades Council on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday they were the guests of the various unions at Scranton, Pa., which held a special meeting, and Thursday night they were entertained by the Central Federated Union.

Through Organizer Hugh Frayne, the American Federation of Labor invited the following prominent laborites to meet the distinguished Britons on their arrival at this port: President Maurice De Young and Secretary C. F. Liebmann of the Brooklyn Central Labor union; President Alexander Block and Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Manhattan Central Federated union; President J. H. Hatch and Secretary R. D. Tomkins of the Greater New York Building Trades Council; Secretary M. Pine of the executive board of the United Hebrew Trades; B. A. Larger, general secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers of America, and ex-fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union congress; T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremens' Association, and ex-fraternal delegate; Martin Lawlor, general secretary of the United Hatters of North America, and ex-fraternal delegate; John J. Flynn, first vice president of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' international union; Daniel Harris, president of the New York State Workingmen's Federation, and Herman Robinson, commissioner of licenses and former general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LABOR LAW.

Commissioner John Williams of the New York state department of labor has issued a statement alleging violation of the law respecting the employment of aliens on public work. The violation is alleged to be on certain contracts for building the Catskill water supply extension, which are held by the Glynden and the Bradley contracting companies. Mr. Williams says that each contract contains a provision that a violation of this feature of the labor law will result in voiding the contract, and adds:

"It appears that inspectors went on each job and interviewed the employes. One job gave employment to at least 106 men, of whom 74 per cent were aliens; another had 192 men, of whom 60 per cent were aliens, while another had 157 men, 53 per cent of whom were aliens."

Republic Company To Move

The Republic Iron & Steel company will remove its general offices from Pittsburg to Youngstown about July 1, 1911, as the result of the action of the board of directors in New York last week. The offices to be removed include those of John A. Topping, chairman of the board; President T. W. Guthrie, Superintendent T. R. Akin and the general sales, traffic and purchasing departments.

The centralizing of the big plants of the Republic company in Youngstown and the building of new plants have made this necessary. The company has just completed a big tube plant in the Ohio town and is constructing an open hearth steel plant, with new blast furnaces.

TROLLEY WORKERS AGAINST STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—President Kruger of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company says the company is making no preparations for a fight. Mr. Kruger said that the board of directors was scheduled to meet tonight.

the sentiment against a strike is pronounced.

Raymond Robins and John G. Vogler, the arbitrators who are to settle the question at issue, did not hold a consultation yesterday. They merely chatted over the phone for a few minutes to make preparations for a conference to be held today. Mr. Robins was out of town; at least, he was not at the Continental Hotel, his headquarters, at any time during the day.

Ostensibly it is upon the decision of the board of arbitrators that the trolleymen are waiting. Pratt's reference to developments may be taken to refer to either inability to reach an agreement today, or to an award against the men, it was suggested.

The vote of the men Saturday night is regarded as indicating that a strike will not be called unless Pratt and the other leaders, who are members of the union's executive committee, goad them into taking such action. But the men who favor a strike maintain that the disposition manifested at Saturday night's meeting was so pronouncedly in favor of a strike that Pratt had all he could do to hold them in check. The votes taken at that meeting were two-thirds against a strike at the first session and 60 per cent against a strike at the after-midnight session.

Pratt alleges that the men at the second meeting took things in their own hands, voted to strike and to abolish the board of arbitration. He then declared that it required all power of persuasion at his command to change the vote to one against a strike. This statement is not verified by the rank and file, who admit that

Chandelier makers of New York demand a forty-nine and one-half hour week and an increase of pay of about 15 per cent.

Machinists of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroads who went on strike about a year ago will be reinstated.

Twelve Miners Killed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 6.—Two explosions, occuring within a few minutes of each other this morning, resulted in the death of twelve men in the Lawson mine, at Black Diamond, thirty miles southeast of Seattle.

Seven men going down on shift and five men coming up were caught between the first and sixth levels, and it is certain that all perished. Natural gas combustion is assigned as the cause. All the men were foreigners.

The force of the explosions were terrific, showers of earth, timbers and bits of clothing being blown from the slope of the mine. Timbers sixteen inches thick and eight feet long were blown half a mile. A big section of steam pipe was blown a similar distance and sank fifteen feet in the ground. The shock of the explosion, which was felt for miles around, was so great that many thought there had been an earthquake.

As soon as the extent of the disaster was known exploring parties went into the mine to search for the victims.

As far as known, the twelve men in the tram cars were the only ones in the mine at the time of the explosions.

WAGE INCREASE GIVEN THE TYPOS.

A new scale for the book and job printers of Typographical union No. 6, New York city, has just been successfully negotiated with the Printers' league. The former scale was $21 per week. The new scale provides for a gradual increase up to $24 and $26 for day and $27 for night work. The scale is now in effect, and will run to October 1, 1915. From now to September 30, 1911, hand men will receive $22 and machine men $24; from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912, $23 and $25, respectively, and from October 1, 1912, to October 1, 1915, $24 and $26. For night work $27 will be paid to both hand and machine men until October 1, 1915.

The union at a recent meeting took the view that this scale negotiation might not be put through without a struggle, and so a 4 per cent assessment was laid to meet the anticipated resistance. The resistance, however, if such were contemplated, proved to be a flash in the pan, and the assessment was called off. Both parties to the contract are to be congratulated, for it insures to each five years of peace in the book and job printing industry.

John Snyder of the Ironworkers, the new seventh vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, is said to be the youngest man ever selected as state or national officer of a labor body.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHITE THRONE AND ITS BLESSINGS.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 6.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, New York, preached here, in Royal Albert hall, to a vast audience of deeply interested hearers. The speaker chose his text from Revelation 20: 11: **"I saw a great White Throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no place for them."** He said:

Sin made moral cowards of our race. From early infancy fear and apprehension, especially in respect to things future, have been impressed upon us. We realize our imperfection, and that our God is perfect, and that perfection is the only standard which he could approve, and that some kind of punishment for sin must be expected. The Adversary, taking advantage of our forefathers, misrepresented the Almighty and has used our fears to alienate us from him and to wrest and distort his message to us in the Bible. St. Paul assures us that this is Satan's general procedure; that he puts light for darkness and darkness for light. Thus it comes that our text, which is really one of the most beautiful and comforting in the whole Bible when rightly understood, has to many become a lash in the hands of their fears.

It is needless to say that our text is one of the symbolisms of a Book filled with symbols. God's people, guided by his holy Spirit, in due time will appreciate these symbols. For many of them the due time is already here. The Throne is Messiah's. It represents his Mediatorial Dominion of earth for a thousand years. Its whiteness symbolizes the purity, the justice, of his Kingdom of righteousness under the whole heavens. The heavens and earth which will flee away from the presence of the great Emmanuel will not be the heavens of God's Throne, nor the earth which he has given to the children of men. The heavens and earth which will flee away, and for which no place will be found, are, of course, the symbolical ones. In Bible symbology the earth represents established civilization; the sea represents the restless, dissatisfied masses of humanity. The mountains symbolize human governments, kingdoms, which constitute the backbone of present spiritual influences—Ecclesiasticism, Churchianity. Thus interpreted our text declares that when Messiah shall assume control of the world; when he shall sit upon his Throne; when he shall exercise rulership amongst men, the result will be that the social system of today, as well as the present day ecclesiasticism, will flee away, will pass out of existence—no place will be found for them.

SATAN NOW THE PRINCE

Some men may be inclined to ask, Has not Christ been the great Ruler of the world for these past nineteen centuries? And whatever may be said of the four thousand years before the coming of Christ may it not be claimed that he has been reigning ever since his ascension to the right of the Father? We answer that if this be true; if the Redeemer of men has been reigning as the King of earth for these nineteen centuries, there should be something in the Bible to so teach. But we find nothing. On the contrary, we hearken to the Master's own words telling us that Satan is the Prince of this age. (John 14: 30.) We hearken to him again telling us, "My Kingdom is not of this world (age)." (John 18: 36.) Again he says, "I will come again and receive you unto myself." (John 14: 3.) Again he tells us that he went into a far country to receive the title to his Kingdom, then to return to take possession of it (Matt. 21: 33; 25: 14), and that at his second coming he will be the great King of glory. He tells us the same thing in Matthew 25: 31. "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory."

On the other hand as we scan the pages of history during the past eighteen centuries, we are convinced that Messiah has not been the King of the world. To think of him as such, with the omnipotent power which we accredit to him, would be to charge him with responsibility for bloody and atrocious persecutions and wars and famines and pestilences. Surely no right-minded person, after mature consideration, can rationally accept the theory that the glorious Messiah's reign of righteousness for the blessing of the whole earth, the uplifting of the whole race, the enlightenment of every creature, and the bringing of all possible into accord with God—none of us could think that that reign of the great Mediator between God and men is in the past. We must agree with our text that it is in the future, and that, when established, its effect upon the institutions of the present—political, social, financial, religious—will be such that they will flee away; no place ever more will be found for them. Ah! from this standpoint there is hope; but from no other standpoint. We are living today at the very climax of civilization. Yet today we behold more clearly than ever before that the deeply-ingrained selfishness of humanity is a blight upon all the blessings and conveniences and advantages of our day.

THE CURSE OF SELFISHNESS

I need not do more than remind you that selfishness is to be found in every one of us, and that a semblance of righteousness is insisted upon by us all and adhered to, and violators of it are styled criminals. Nevertheless it seems impossible to legislate equity, justice. The keen interest of men find opportunities for circumventing the laws and for committing theft and murder and sin in the face of laws and without danger of being punished.

Let us illustrate this: We have heard of the famines of India and how the British government has spent millions of "Pounds Sterling" for irrigation purposes to compensate for irregularities in the rain fall. Undoubtedly the famines are to some extent due to water scarcity. Nevertheless, one of the ablest of our engineers informs the world that there has not been in fifty years such a scarcity as should have created the famines. The famines of India, which have cost the lives of millions, are to be accredited to greed—selfishness which has flourished under the shadow of the law. Wealthy milling concerns purchase the rice from the natives and grind it into flour. By agreement between themselves they do not compete, but press the market price of rice lower and lower until the poor native, unable to make a profit, declines to plant, care for and harvest the crop. As a result there is famine. The poor natives suffer; but the managers of the milling properties pay large dividends of from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent on invested capital to the wealthy owning them.

As an illustration of the exorbitant profits I will relate a case: Two young men whose accumulated savings amounted to thirty thousand rupees (about two thousand pounds, or ten thousand dollars) invested it in rice-milling. Their profits for the first year were eighty thousand rupees—about five thousand pounds, or twenty-five thousand dollars. They were not in the combine to depress the price of rice, but they profited by what the combine accomplished. These inequities of our present social order are beyond the reach and correction of the comparatively few men of ability not directly or indirectly interested in them.

THE WHITE THRONE JUDGMENT

Neither Jehovah nor his great Representative, Messiah, can in any sense or degree be a party to injustice or inequity. The fact that injustice has been permitted, and that inequity has been the rule for centuries, is to be accounted for by the other fact that during all this period the world has been under the reign of sin and death, and not under the reign of righteousness and life; it has been under the reign of Satan, "the Prince of this world" and of the darkness of selfishness and evil—all of which his name represents—and not under the dominion of Messiah, the Representative of Jehovah, and his righteousness; not under the King of glory, the antitypical David and Solomon, the antitypical Aaron and Melchisedec. The New Dispensation which Messiah's Kingdom will usher in is pictured in our text. It will be the dominion that will be world-wide—pure, holy, righteous, just, truthful, God-like—a great White Throne. No wonder we read that the symbolical heavens and earth, representing the old order of things—social, ecclesiastical—will all vanish away.

But let no one think for a moment that ecclesiastical princes, financial princes and political princes will voluntarily acknowledge that the hour has come for a full surrender to Messiah and to all the principles of his absolute righteousness. On the contrary, these privileged members of our race will more and more be drawn together for mutual protection for the preservation of the special privileges which have come into their possession. Even now we see the prophecy of the Second Psalm fulfilling. We are in the very time when the Lord, through the Prophet David, calls the great ones of the earth to recognize the true situation of our wonderful day—that it means that the Day of Messiah has arrived, and that he should be recognized and his principles of righteousness obeyed.

The call is recognized. Salute the Son, O ye kings of the earth, while ye are in the way with him, before his anger be kindled and ye perish by the way. (Psa. 2: 10-12.) But no, the prophecy declares that we are in the day when the people, the masses, will have foolish imaginations—when they will think that by their own strength they can inaugurate a reign of righteousness along the lines of Socialism or by anarchy. The people must learn that their help is in the Lord and not in their own frail arm. The people must see the force of the statement, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Messiah." (verse 12.) The Lord is about to establish the great White Throne of absolute justice in the world.

On the other hand, the money kings and earthly rulers and ecclesiastical princes are taking counsel together today for the preservation of the present inequities of the world, by which they are profiting. The Lord declares that in this they are banding themselves against him and against the newly-appointed King, Messiah. For over a century human liberty has been making progress, in spite of every endeavor to restrain it. The potentates of earth perceive the rising tide of human intelligence and demands for equal rights. They perceive that unless something be done to counteract this general movement, the special privileges of the privileged classes will disappear. They are even now taking counsel together how the restraints, which the people are putting upon them, may be broken and a reign of autocracy—political, financial and religious—be re-inaugurated; a reign such as prevailed centuries ago, but now upon a higher plane, controlled by brighter wits, holding under restraint more intelligent masses.

"BE INSTRUCTED, YE JUDGES!"

Would that the cultured and influential princes of earth could take the proper view of the situation and realize the fallacy of their counsels, the impossibility of averting the great changes which are upon us by reason of the time having come for Messiah to take unto himself his great power and reign! Hearken to the Lord's words through the Prophet, "Be wise, now, therefore, O ye kings! Be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling. Do homage to the Son" (verses 10-12). Could the wise of earth realize the situation and fully submit themselves to the Divine requirements of absolute justice and truth, what a blessing it would be to the world! If these princes would turn their attention from the grasping of power and money to the enlightenment and uplifting of the people they would become ministers, servants, of the New Dispensation, which would be ushered in with rejoicing. But the Lord informs us that this will not be the case and that, as a result, Messiah's Kingdom will be ushered in by "a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation." (Dan. 12: 1.) The Psalmist tells us the same—God will have in derision the puny efforts of the worldly-wise and great to re-establish autocracy. He will speak to them in his wrath the lesson which they refuse to hear by loving exhortation. The new King and his Empire will be established in the earth, and the declaration is that amidst such Divine displeasure he shall "break them with a rod of iron and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."—Psalm 2: 4-9; Revelation 2: 27.

SMALL AND GREAT TO BE JUDGED

God is no respecter of persons. Hence, before his Judgment Throne punishments will be meted out to the little, as well as to the great, when found to be violators of the principles of justice. Would that I could impress this upon many of the lower classes who are crying out against the injustices in high places while practicing similar injustices themselves. Let it be remembered also that the great White Throne speaks blessings, Divine favor and uplifting to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity—the little and the great.

If in the past a certain retributive justice has seemed to proceed along national lines, blessing the nations which take the more righteous course, and frowning upon those which take the more evil course, this will no longer be the case in the not distant future. The testing imposed by Messiah's Kingdom will be along individual lines. He that eats the sour grape of sin will find his teeth on edge, and his alone. "Justice will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet," and all the refuges of lies, by which mankind in high places have sought to fool themselves and others, will be swept away. The hidden things of darkness will be brought to light and the glorious things of light will be everywhere recognized. Ultimately "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess" to the enthroned Messiah.

"THE BOOKS WILL BE OPENED"

The Master said, "My Word shall judge you in the last day." Happy has it been for the comparatively few who have heard the Master's Word in this present life, and have judged themselves thereby, and submitted themselves to his righteous precepts! These blessed ones will share with Messiah the glories of his Spiritual Empire, invisible to men. But during the Thousand-Year Judgment Day of the world (2 Pet. 3: 7, 8) the same words—the "wonderful words of life" to those who will obey, and words of death to those who will refuse obedience—will be the standards of justice for all mankind. The books then to be opened to all will include, not only the words of the Master and of the Apostles of the New Testament, but also the Divine message through the Prophets of old. Then all shall see the oneness and harmony of the Divine message of righteousness. According to those standards each who would have eternal life must conform his living and his thinking. The approved, at the end of Messiah's reign, will be delivered over to the Father perfect as human beings. The disapproved will be destroyed in the Second Death—without hope.—2 Peter 2: 12; Jude 12; Acts 3: 23.

Another book of life will be opened—another besides the one that is now open, which is styled the Lamb's Book of Life, and in which is written the names of his faithful followers of the present time—"members of his Body," "the Royal Priesthood," "the Bride, the Lamb's wife." The new book of life will be for those who will be on trial during Messiah's reign. By its close it will include all of Adam's race found worthy of eternal life.

The judgment of the Church in the present time is not according to works, the perfection of which, under present conditions, would be impossible. Hence the Church's judgment is according to faith and the obedience of faith possible. But the world's judgment will be according to works, for the knowledge then will be so great that faith will no longer be at a premium. The great Mediator will accept of imperfect works according to the ability of the people; but, as they rise out of degradation, more and more will be required of them until in the end they will be perfected and absolute perfection of works will be required.

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Lincoln's Religion.

BY FERDINAND C. IGLEHART.

I made a pilgrimage to a village in New York to spend a day with an old fashioned octogenarian who had been one of President's Lincoln's most intimate friends.

I said to my friend, "What do you think of Lincoln's religion? There is evidence which satisfies me that he was a thoroughly religious man and a Christian."

He answered: "You are correct in your opinion. At one time in his life he was an unbeliever, and through life he held some religious views peculiar to himself, but in the cardinal doctrines of Christianity he was sound.

"One night he said to me, then a boy about 19. 'You have to stand at your printer's case all day and I have to sit all day, let us take a walk.' As we walked on the country road out of Springfield he turned his eyes to the heavens full of stars, and told me their names and their distance from us and the swiftness of their motion."

"He said the ancients used to arrange them so as to make monsters, serpents, animals of one kind or another out of them, but said he, 'I never behold them that I do not feel that I am looking in the face of God. I can see how it might be possible for a man to look down upon the earth and be an atheist, but I cannot conceive how he could look up into the heavens and say there is no God.' The information and inspiration received during that walk I shall never forget.

"To my certain knowledge Lincoln was a faithful student of the Bible. There was a copy of the New Testament with a flexible cover which laid on his table. I often took it in my hands and examined it. It was worn almost through with the rail-splitter's fingers. He once recited to me Christ's sermon on the mount without making a mistake. He said to me more than once that he considered Paul's sermon on Mars Hill the ablest and most eloquent literary production ever spoken by mortal lip, or recorded by human pen.

"One day he said to me, 'There is a woman dangerously sick living 15 miles out in the country who has sent for me to come and write her will. I should like to have you go along with me; I would enjoy your company, and the trip would be a little recreation for you.'

"I cheerfully accepted the invitation. We found the woman worse than we expected. She had only a few hours to live. When Lincoln had written the will and it had been signed and witnessed, the woman said to him: 'Now I have my affairs for this world settled satisfactorily; I am thankful to say that long before this I have made preparation for the other life I am soon to enter. I do not fear death; I am really glad that my time has come, for loved ones have gone before me and I rejoice in the hope of meeting them soon.'

"Mr. Lincoln said to her, 'Your faith in Christ is wise and strong, your hope of a future life is blessed. You are to be congratulated on passing through this life so usefully and into the future so happily.'

"She asked him if he would not read a few verses out of the Bible to her. They offered him the book, but he did not take it, but began reciting from memory the 23rd Psalm, laying especially emphasis upon 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil for thou art with me.'

"Without the book he took up the first part of the 14th of John, 'In my Father's house there are many mansions, if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself.' After he had given these and other quotations from the Scriptures, he recited several hymns, closing with 'Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me.' I thought at the time I had never heard any elocutionist speak with such ease or power as he did.

"A little while after the woman passed to her reward. As we rode home in the buggy, I expressed surprise that he should have acted as pastor as well as attorney so perfectly, and he replied, 'God and eternity were very near me today.'"

In concluding the interview, I said to my friend, "You have done the memory of the martyred President and the Christian public a service in opening this new window on the religious side of Lincoln's nature. However much the mind may be tempted to doubt, there are times when the heart must believe. The religion of the dying woman and of the minister attorney is the need of the universal heart and will become the religion of the world."

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Atlanta, Ga., October 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the favor of certain friends I am receiving a subscription to your paper, the first copy having been sent me two weeks ago.

While doubtless you are accustomed to getting numerous expressions of commendation from various subscribers, especially with regard to the attractive way you have of presenting Pastor Russell's sermons, I judge that a small word of appreciation from this section would not be any the less acceptable to you.

I have read and examined a number of newspapers in different sections, all handling the sermons referred to, but in none of them is the matter presented in more attractive and readable shape than in the National Labor Tribune. Evidently you are using special care to see that the many readers of these discourses be given the best facilities possible for enjoying same.

Along with many others I want to express my thanks and gratification at such worthy enterprise. Your paper is gotten up in good style and apparently deals with matters to which it is devoted in a most commendable manner.

Shall be glad to cite others wishing full and readable prints of Pastor Russell's discourses to the Labor Tribune.

Yours very truly,
W. S. STEVENS.

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower association, accept my heartfelt thanks in enabling us who seldom get an opportunity to hear our beloved pastor, to have his sermons come to us each week. We do not want to miss a copy, and we trust you will be richly rewarded.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. C. R. ZEH.

Casey, Ill., November 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire extra copies of October 27 for distribution to those who are becoming awake to present conditions, knowing that the testimony of the prophets and apostles as presented by Pastor Russell, will enable such to grasp more readily the cause of present unrest and the only hope for relief. It is a source of great satisfaction to read those grand sermons as published by your paper. With kindest wishes for your welfare, I am

Sincerely yours,
WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

You have made a host of new friends by running Pastor Russell's sermons. Being an instrument in heralding the incoming kingdom is a great honor. God's preparation for the kingdom is responsible for all the labor saving devices you are using today in the print shop. Continue to use them, as you do, in behalf of kingdom work, and very soon you will reap a rich reward. Pilate's report, etc., also have not gone unnoticed.

Sincerely yours,
C. E. STEWART.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for continuing to publish Pastor Russell's sermons. They are sure to do much good. They act as missionaries, going into homes of people who do not attend church. Hoping you will continue to publish the sermons and wishing you success, I am,

Yours truly,
E. O. BRIGGS.

Chewalla, Tenn., October 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your paper very much on account of Brother Russell's sermons and the reports of Pilate by brother J. A. Bohnet. I wish every home in the land would take the Tribune.

Faithfully yours,
L. M. HAMILTON.

St. Paul, Minn., November 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The more I see of the Tribune the better I like it and the more I appreciate your interest in spreading the Truth. May your courage hold out to preach righteousness in all things until you shall see your heart's desire fulfilled and may the blessing of the Lord be with you.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. A. B. HATCH.

Curtin, W. Va., October 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I do not want to miss any of Brother Russell's sermons for I am sure that God has put the Gospel in his heart, that from his lips the true word of God he surely does explain. He is making lovers of God, and good Christian people wherever he goes, for God is with him. I will close, wishing the Labor Tribune a long life and a crown of victory. I remain

Sincerely yours,
J. E. M'FOY.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Nov. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have enjoyed the weekly visits of your excellent paper for the past three or four years. I must say I do appreciate our dear Brother Russell's good sermons more than any article in the paper.

Sincerely yours,
MISS M. R. SMITH.

Greenwich, N. Y., November 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to add my name to the list of those who have written their appreciation of the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. Your paper is sent to me through the kindness of a friend and when I am through reading it I pass it on, that others may be benefited by the good news which it contains. My hope is that you may continue to publish the sermons as long as they are preached.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. P. H. HULST.

Minneapolis, Minn, Nov. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I failed to receive my usual copy of your valuable paper last week, containing Pastor Russell's sermon delivered to the Jews in London. It is for said sermon I take your paper, as I understand you print them just as delivered. I rejoice to believe you will gain a reward in the coming age for using the columns of your excellent paper for such a purpose. Hoping you will continue to serve the public with such wonderful truths so much needed at this time. I remain yours truly,

MRS. I. WATSON.

La Honda, Cal. Nov. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed find stamps for which please send copies of the October 13 issue, to the inclosed list of addresses. I have been a subscriber for your paper several years and will be a subscriber as long as you print Pastor C. T. Russell's grand sermons. They are surely "meat in due season for the household of faith." Very sincerely.

EFFIE M. KNEEDLER.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express to you my continued appreciation of your very valuable paper with its timely and accurate news on the great capital and labor controversy, and Pastor Russell's sermons are better and better. I believe that these wonderful sermons with so wide a publication are wielding more power or influence in the moulding of public thought than any other sermons in the world. May the grand good work go on. Yours,

FRANK M. MITCHELL.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Andrew Burkhard, Butler.
Mrs. M. Boner, Boonville.
Robert B. Luttrell, West View.
H. D. Kamp, City.
M. L. Staples, Richmond.
W. C. Flinn, Manchester.
Mrs. Loney Bochard, Detroit.
Mrs. C. Coomes, Cohoes.
Miss M. C. Snyder, New Kensington.
Mrs. Ellen Tabor, Jackson.
H. Finjford, Minneapolis.
Mrs. Lucy J. Fleming, Kansas City.
M. V. Johnson, Ashtabula.
B. R. McKune, Binghamton.
E. M. Tucker, Dexter.
Charles H. Stewart, City.

NOV 18 1910

LABOR NATIONAL

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 80. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910 $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

TROLLEY WORKERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

The Trouble in Philadelphia Settled by Arbitrators, Who Reach a Decision With Which the Trolley Company and Its Employes Alike Express Satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The arbitrators appointed to settle the grievances of the carmen against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, reached an agreement at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, thus preventing the threatened trolley strike. The agreement is a compromise, and is accepted by both the men and the company.

By the new agreement, the terms of which are to be in effect by December 1, carmen who refused to go out on strike last spring shall be returned to their old berths.

Those employed during the strike and up to April 1, who were working for regular wages and are still with the company, shall remain at the barns and on the lines where they are now employed, all the foregoing having the priority over the strikers. Those who went out on strike shall take their respective places following the aforesaid.

Numbers of men were employed by the company after April 1, and the agreement, it is believed, will return to their runs at least two-thirds of the men who left. So-late have no less favorable lines.

The agreement also gives the union men priority over the strike-breakers who were paid extra wages during the strike, and later reunited with the company.

The arbiters had been in session at the Continental Hotel for one hour, when Mr. Robbins, the union representative, came out and made the announcement that an agreement had been reached. He said:

"We have now threshed out all of our differences and have reached a compromise agreement which I think will be very satisfactory to the men and to the P. R. T. Company, as we have carefully considered every detail and have made an agreement which will last for years instead of only a few days."

Asked if the carmen's leaders had seen the terms of the agreement, he replied in the affirmative. "And I think they are perfectly satisfied with them," he added.

Mr. Robbins then rejoined C. O. Pratt, the national organizer; Peter Driscoll, the local carmen's president; Mr. Vogler, the P. R. T. arbiter, and Isaac H. Silverman, who was instrumental in settling last spring's strike, to prepare the statement of the terms of the new agreement.

This was given out a few minutes later, and was as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1910.

"We, the arbitrators appointed under the letter dated October 17, 1910, by and between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and the committee representing the employes, do find as follows:

"All motormen and conductors employed prior to the strike and who remained with the company during the strike and now in the employ of the company, shall be returned to those barns at which they were employed prior to the date of the strike.

"All motormen and conductors employed during the strike and up to April 1, 1910, inclusive, who were working at the regular rate of wage, namely, 22 cents per hour, and who received no other compensation, shall remain at those barns and upon those lines where they are now employed.

"All of the foregoing motormen and conductors shall be considered as having priority rights at their respective barns and upon their respective lines.

"All motormen and conductors who went out on the strike of February 19, 1910, and who are now in the company's employ, shall take their respective places following the aforesaid.

"All changes shall be made in accordance with the foregoing on or before December 1, 1910.

(Signed) "JOHN G. VOGLER,
"RAYMOND ROBBINS."

After the agreement had been reached, Mr. Vogler said: "I can state on the authority that the agreement will be acceptable to the company and to the men. They are both satisfied with it and both sides will benefit."

A MUNICIPAL STONE QUARRY.

BY CARL D. THOMPSON.

The City of Milwaukee uses enormous amounts of crushed stone every year. This stone is purchased from various private concerns in and about the city.

The Socialist commissioner on public works, Harry F. Bizzell, has been making a very thorough investigation. He discovered that the price charged for this crushed stone was so high that on one large order alone the city had to pay $64,000.

He further discovered that a quarry could be bought for the city for $12,500. Thus the amount of money that the city was paying for a single order of crushed stone would pay for the same amount of crushed stone if the city owned the plant and pay for the plant besides.

Naturally, the commissioner is very anxious to secure a quarry for the city. But as soon as he began to move in the matter, he found that the private owners of stone quarries had banded together to block the move. They got options on every possible piece of land within reach of the city.

However, it happened that there was at least one owner who would not give an option. Through him the purchase may yet be made. And when it is once known that the city is going to buy a quarry, the other owners will undoubtedly be anxious to sell.

The question of how to secure the money for the city to buy a stone quarry has been answered by the city attorney. He suggests that a part of the $150,000 surplus which the municipal water plant has earned, be used for this purpose. When the quarry is established and in turn begins to earn a profit for the city, it will help to buy the next public utility.

In addition to the advantages the ownership by the city of the stone quarry will enable the administration to secure trade union wages and good conditions in another one of the public utilities of the city.

LABOR TO FIGHT PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The General Federation of Labor backed by the Socialists, is planning to combat the government's labor program which is now before parliament. M. Jaures, leader of the Socialists in the chamber of deputies, says that the labor unions throughout the entire world are watching France, and that the socialists of America are sending words of encouragement to the French proletariat in their efforts to defend trades unionism against attack by the state.

The movement, however, points out that it is not opposing trades unionism, but on the contrary is seeking to improve the welfare of the working classes and will propose the appointment of boards of conciliation and permanent arbitration. Nevertheless, it is determined to prevent strikes among the employes of the public service corporations, especially the railroads, even if it is obliged to resort to the penal laws.

It regards the railroads as essential to the national prosperity, and national defense. At the same time the government is disposed to restrict the efforts of the General Federation of Labor to its own professed field as against its alleged revolutionary tendencies.

The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' union of New York has elected Miss Alice Morris, private secretary to John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation, delegate from the union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L. NOW IN SESSION AT ST. LOUIS.

The Reports of President Gompers and the Other Officers Show a Prosperous Condition of the Greatest of American Bodies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—The American Federation of Labor convened today, and prepared to get down to actual business at tomorrow's session. The report of the credentials' committee showed that the deliberations of the body would be controlled by the miners' unions of the country, that branch of labor having 2,397 votes, while the carpenters are next with 612 votes.

The report of President Gompers was read at the morning session, and that of Secretary Frank Morrison will be read this afternoon. It showed that the convention represents 1,546,151 trade unionists. The organization of working committees, which will transact the business of the federation, will be named in the next two days, when the report of the executive committee will be read.

President Samuel Gompers urged that the delegates speedily proceed to the transaction of business. He discussed the contempt case against himself, John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. This is the case instituted by the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. The United States court of the District of Columbia sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail for failure to obey an injunction, forbidding the maintenance of a boycott against the stove company.

Secretary Morrison's report for the twelve months ending September 30 showed $182,214.96 in the treasury. Of the amount on hand $121,365.59 is in the defense fund for the local trade and federal labor unions and can be used to pay benefits only in the case of a strike or lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, $60,853.37, is in the general fund. Of that fund only $5,557.83 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, $55,295.54, is divided as follows: In the fund created by the crescent assessment levied by the executive council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk convention, and the receipts from the appeals issued for the same purpose, i. e., to be used for the legal defense of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and officers and members of affiliated unions in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, $34,079.04. In the fund created by the three-cent assessment for the Hatters' strike, $63.31. In the fund created by the two-cent assessment levied by the executive council to take an appeal from the decision rendered against the United Hatters in favor of Loewe & Company, $21, which is the sum created by the one-cent assessment levied by the executive council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which were, and now are, endeavoring to disrupt the labor organizations. $26.76 The total receipts from all sources are $193,470.84; the total expenses are $177,859.34; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $15,611.50.

One of the most interesting passages in the very comprehensive report of President Gompers refers to the mine strike in Western Pennsylvania. It says: "The members of the United Mine Workers of America at the last regular annual convention of their union declared for an increase of wages and for other improved conditions of their labor. The failure of many of the mine owners to agree with the representatives of the men resulted in a strike in the bituminous regions of more than one hundred thousand men which lasted more than five months. It resulted in the full demands of the men being conceded in Western Pennsylvania several thousand miners have been on strike for conditions more nearly alike to those enjoyed by their fellow-craftsmen in the region and in the industry. These contending miners were comparatively unorganized when they entered upon the strike. They became unionized soon after the strike was inaugurated. In view of the drain upon the funds of the United Mine Workers, in consequence of the great

(Continued on fourth page.)

PREPARING FOR HEALTH CONFERENCE.

The committee of three hundred in charge of the health conference held its first meeting on Tuesday, November 15, at four p. m., at the Chamber of Commerce in the Keenan building.

Exactly 294 people are included in this committee which is working to make successful the unique Western Pennsylvania public health conference to be held in Soldiers' Memorial hall, November 21 and 22, inclusive. There are to be three sessions daily for the three successive days and informal luncheon conferences each day in addition.

Dr. William D. Morrow is chairman of the executive committee. Charles P. Weller, secretary, and George M. P. Baird, assistant secretary. From the committee office room, 525 Fulton building, preliminary programs and announcement cards are now being sent out.

The general committee of three hundred is divided into seven special committees including the program committee of which Dr. J. Singley is chairman; the finance committee of which Mr. Harry C. Samson is chairman, the meeting place committee, Mr. John H. P. Fulton, chairman; the literature and exhibit committee, Mr. G. D. McHugh, chairman; the invitation and mailing list committee, Dr. E. A. Webb; the reception committee, Rev. W. A. Stanton; the luncheon committee, Miss May L. Allen, chairman, and the publicity committee, Mr. T. S. Williams, chairman, and the resolutions committee, for which no chairman has yet been elected.

A rally on Tuesday important plans for the conference were discussed and each member of the committee of three hundred is expected to take some share during the next two weeks in the extensive works of preparing for the great conference and assuring the attendance of the people when it is most important to reach.

STRIKERS PREPARE FOR WINTER.

"Ample care will be taken of the women and children in the Irwin field strike zone who have been forced to leave their homes by reason of their husbands and fathers being on strike. We are satisfied that no one will suffer, so far as the United Mine Workers is concerned, and we are still willing to submit our grievances to arbitration. More than that no one can do."

The foregoing statement was made Monday by Van Bittner, vice president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, who is in active charge of the strike in the Irwin field which has been in force since last March. There was considerable apprehension on the part of many that the little children and women who had been living in tents in the field for some months would suffer from the exposure.

In order to overcome this, with the sanction of the district executive board, Vice President Bittner succeeded in renting a number of houses and having a few small sized structures erected, so that during the past two weeks the encampment of miners and their families in the Irwin field has gradually been reduced and the canvas tents have been taken down and stored away.

Owing to the generous contributions from the district and national organizations, supplemented by the donations from friendly trade unions and the public in general, ample funds were received to provide for the women and children, so that there would be no suffering in case the winter should be a severe and lengthy one.

Through the efforts of Miss Emmilies Pitt of the Pittsburg Labor Temple and Rev. D. L. Schultz, pastor of Lorena Avenue M. E. church, generous contributions of clothing, blankets, hats, caps, and all kinds of wearing apparel, together with groceries and medicines, have been received. Miss Pitt stated yesterday that she will visit the new homes of the striking miners within a few days and distribute the clothing, etc.

John McCartney of District No. 5 is in active charge of the relief work and strike station and has headquarters at Greensburg. He visits the homes of the strikers daily and sees that their needs are supplied.

"I most emphatically deny that the strike and the eviction of the miners and families is the fact that no permits were issued by the sanitary regulations in the camp that there was not one case of sickness due to unsanitary conditions. Daily inspections were made and no violations of the rules was left unnoticed.

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In order to bring the attention of the charity workers of the state to the strike and what it entails, Miss Pitt expects to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference of Charities and Corrections, which opened at Altoona Tuesday, for the purpose of placing before the delegates the exact conditions and securing their co-operation toward not only aiding the families, but in securing a settlement of the strike, so that the men can go back to work.

WAGE REDUCTION FOR PUDDLERS

The regular bi-monthly settlement of the bar iron scale was made Friday in the rooms of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The basing sheet that iron has been scaling at a lower rate for the past two months for the entire year, the same basing rate that will prevail for November and December is on a $1.35 card, which means a reduction of 25 cents a ton. There are many manufacturers among the puddlers over this settlement, as the puddlers claim that instead of a reduction they should have an advance.

ILLNESS OF SEC. LAFFERTY

It is with regret that we report the serious illness of C. Q. Lafferty, the genial secretary-treasurer of Typographical union No. 7. Charley was taken to the Allegheny General hospital on Monday, where an operation will be performed for a long-standing ailment. This makes the third trip for Charley to the hospital. It is sincerely hope that the trouble which he has suffered for years will now be relieved. Secretary C. Q. Lafferty of the Pittsburg labor officials that attends strictly to the affairs of his organization, not allowing politics and other matters prevalent to trade unionism to meddle with his organization. The Tribune hopes for a speedy recovery of C. Q. Organizer Killing Charley's shoes during his absence.

EXPRESS TROUBLE ENDS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The strike of drivers and helpers employed by the transcontinental express companies was formally declared off this evening, and it was announced at strike headquarters that the men will return to work on Monday. This will end one of the most serious labor disputes that the metropolitan district has experienced in years. The close was brought about by the New Jersey strikers, who voted late today to accept the terms upon which the companies offered to take back the men.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Grave News from South Wales---Two Years' Trouble May Lead to General Strike of Welsh Coal Miners--International Metalworkers' Convention in England--Tinplate Trade Steady.

BY THOMAS KEECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, November 11.—Abnormal unrest still continues to prevail in industrial circles here. The trouble is most acute in South Wales. There the situation is becoming very grave. Dispute has followed dispute during the past eighteen months and some thousands of men are always "out" in one part of the field or another. At the present time there are thirty thousand men on strike—one-seventh of the whole of the Welsh miners. As far back as March last year, there was a threatened general stoppage in sympathy with a local strike. The stoppage was averted by the coal mining concern accepting a proposal that a joint committee of four should be appointed to investigate the dispute. It will be hardly credited that even this particular dispute is still unsettled. The second threat of a general stoppage was made on August last last year, the occasion being the minimum wage dispute in Scotland. The settlement of the Scottish dispute late on the night of July 31st prevented the Welsh miners from handling in all round a month's notice to cease work.

On January 1st of this year the South Wales Miners' Federation served a three months' notice to terminate the wages agreement of 1905. This threatened a general stoppage in April, but the crisis was again postponed. In September last a federation vote of the whole field was taken on the alternative proposals of a cessation of work at the end of October, either on all the collieries in the coal field simply at the pits of the Cambrian combine. This vote decided that the general strike would not take place, but that the miners should levy themselves in support of those who struck against the Cambrian combine.

Thus for two years the South Wales coal field has been faced with the possibility of a great strike. Along with this there have been continual local troubles leading to local stoppages ranging in duration from one day to nine months.

To an increasing extent the onetime unswerving loyalty of the South Wales miners to the old chief of the South Wales Miners' Federation has been weakening. There was a time that when the word of "Mabon," as president W. Abraham of the South Wales Miners' Federation is familiarly called, would almost have been sufficient by itself to stay any opinion at the miners. Now, however, a newer set of leaders is arising. The old dependence on committee work and consultation is being rudely shaken. The unofficial leaders of the miners lead by men of the type of C. B. Stanton and Vernon Hartshorn breathe a more defiant spirit. It seems further-more, that this defiant spirit is more to the taste of the present day South Wales miners than is the diplomacy of the years that have gone. The present leaders, like the other leaders, are questions of wages and they are complicated as before with the abnormal unrest. Strikes and lockouts have even taken place to force de-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ILLINOIS MINING MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The National Labor Tribune is indebted to the very able and distinguished secretary of the board of labor conciliators of Illinois, David Ross, for copies of the board's recent pamphlet report on the Cherry mine disaster. That great calamity has served to call attention to the inadequacy of our laws so far as they affect the chances of injured workmen or their families to recover reasonable damages in the case of accidents. In the absence of any legislation on the question in Illinois, the St. Paul Coal Company accepted the principles of the English act and applied it in determining the amount of compensation due the victims in the Cherry case.

Section 1 of the report presents a discussion of the plan of compensation, and it is urged in preference to a general employers' liability law because it would do away with much of the expense and litigation attendant upon the present system of adjusting losses resulting from accidents. As mining next to railroading is the most hazardous occupation in the country, it is certain that sooner or later the various state legislatures will be forced to deal with a class of the problem.

The Illinois state board has also issued a comparative statement of the coal production of that state for the years ending June 30, 1909 and 1910. It is shown that the total production for the latter year was less than that of the preceding one, notwithstanding the suspension in mining which continued practically for a period of three months from April 1st to June 30, 1910. The report therefor includes the Cherry catastrophe among the fatalities that occur during suspension, for in advance of normal market requirements. Another feature worthy of comment is that presented in mining accidents which on account of the disaster at Cherry in which 259 mine workers lost their lives, registers the state's greatest annual death loss. Deducting the number killed on account of the Cherry catastrophe leaves for the balance of the state, 131 fatal accidents, a number considerably less than for any year since 1892.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

"WHO IS THIS EVEN THE WINDS AND THE WAVES OBEY HIM?"

ON THIS ATLANTIC, November 13.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is homeward bound. He declares that he greatly enjoyed his visit to Great Britain, where he preached in twelve of the principal cities, including three Sundays in London. He greatly admired the reverential sub-strata of religious thought in Britain. Whether or not the people are really more holy than their brethren in the United States and Canada, they are, he says, as a rule, more reverential in their demeanor—in their attitude toward divine things. Pastor Russell considers public thought in Great Britain to be at least twenty years behind that of the United States in respect to the Bible as a Divine Revelation. This is made in their favor, he says. The Evolution theory and so-called Higher Criticism of the Bible have, he says, wrought great havoc amongst clergy and more educated people of America. He finds in Great Britain the same destructive sentiments at work, but they have not yet reached the masses with such force and power as in our country. Faith in God and in the Bible as his Word Pastor Russell has specially sought to inculcate. He feels greatly encouraged and happy to see his friends and the public of Great Britain soon again, as they request. His love for our British cousins has not, however, diminished his love and interest in God's people in America. If Americans are less reverential it may also be said that many of them are more independent and more courageous in their opposition to received Truth. The British friends should, he thinks, cultivate an independence of thought; while American Christians, losing none of their courage, should cultivate a spirit of reverence for God, for his Word and for all holy things.

Pastor Russell is enjoying his usual good health and continues his literary work on the sea, as on the land. A representative of the American Press Association and a stenographer accompany him. Pastor Russell's address for today was from the following text: "What Manner of man is this? For even the winds and the waves obey him." (Matt. 8: 27.) He said:—

Our text is taken from the Gospel narrative of the storm on the Sea of Galilee, during which Jesus was asleep in the hinder part of the vessel, until the sturdy seamen, appalled by the storm, cried to him, Master, carest thou not that we perish? Then the Savior arose and rebuked the storm and there was a great calm. When the fishermen disciples beheld this they said, What kind of a person is this that even the winds and the sea obey him?

We have great sympathy for the fellow-countrymen of Jesus who, failing to understand him, caused his execution, considering him a menace to their institutions. His wonderful words, his wonderful words of life, of which it is recorded that the public declared, Never man spake like this man," and in general his deportment personality, seemed really incongruous with his general demeanor. Not claiming to be Jehovah, not claiming to be his own Father, as some now teach, but, on the contrary, declaring, "My Father is greater than I," he nevertheless claimed a special relationship to God and this he demonstrated by such miracles as the one of our lesson. Had he done and said those things as a member of one of the popular sects of his day, he would have been reverenced. Had he joined in with the Pharisees and winked at their interpreting the Law in one way for the people and in another manner for themselves, he would have received much honor from the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant. But he antagonized all those by his humility in mingling with the common people, accepting some of them as his special disciples and sending them out as his representatives. This specially branded him as foolish in the eyes of the worldly-wise. This specially discredited him, not only as a man and a teacher, but particularly as one who claimed to be the Messiah, the King of glory who was to set up an Empire. We can well see why worldly wise people of that day or this day would consider such a person a fraud, a pretender, a deceiver. Appearances were against him.

"ART THOU A KING THEN?"

Picture the Great Teacher walking with his twelve apostles, a nondescript crowd of those who heard him gladly—not many great, not many learned, not many rich, not many noble. Hear him telling them—those who acknowledged themselves to be ignorant and unlearned (Acts 4: 13)—that, if faithful to him, he would grant them to sit with him in his Throne judging the twelve tribes of Israel. The statement surely seemed incredulous and he had not the heart to condemn the Jews who so misinterpreted him. St. Peter did not condemn him, but distinctly said, "I wot, brethren, that in ignorance ye rendered the Prince of Life, as did also your rulers."—Acts 3: 15-17.

Can we wonder that the learned Jews of that day were confused? They did not behold hear of his miracles in recovering of sight to the blind and of strength to the withered hand of the impotent man; and, in the case of Lazarus, at least, they had commencement of his power over the dead. They perceived that these miracles were having an influence upon the masses—that they detracted from their reverence amongst the people. They knew that many of Jesus' sayings were wonderfully wise and that his criticisms of their own inconsistencies were remarkably sharp. Yet withal, they said, we know that he is a fraud, because of his peculiar claim to be the Messiah and the Son of God. This claim of his discounted nuances all of his teachings and worthy works. It cannot be true that he is the Messiah that our nation has awaited these more than sixteen centuries. God would surely send a Messiah of sufficient power to demonstration of glory and power to convince the most intelligent of our nation, the Scribes and Pharisees and Priests. What they all dissent from, repudiate and denounce, must be false.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE NATION

The Jewish wise men of eighteen centuries ago concluded that a man who set the masses agog with anticipation of himself as the Messiah-King, yet was without an army and without financial backing for a campaign, would present their nation to the Romans in a ludicrous light. As a result they might have taken from them at the word of the Emperor the civil and religious privileges which they were enjoying. They took counsel and determined that in the interests of the peace of the nation this noble-tongued miracle-worker should either be exposed as a fraud or be killed. They tried first to expose him by trapping him in his language in the presence of his followers and the multitudes. But his intellect was keener than theirs and the thrusts they made at him rebounded to their own discomfort and established his own standing in the estimation of his followers and in the eyes of the people. One of these efforts to show up the holiness of his claims and their fraudulency and to discourage his following was the question put to Christ as it furnishes as the key to the sentiment of the rulers and also the secret of the real facts of the case which those rulers failed to discern.

THE KINGDOM IN YOUR MIDST

The influential Jews said, Let us question this fraudulent Messiah respecting his pretentions, not with any hope of correcting him, but with a view to opening the eyes of his followers to the weakness and fallacy of his teachings. Then they will see the hollowness of the hopes they are entertaining and their foolishness in leaving the glorious associations to become his followers, in the hope of uniting with him in his Throne. They will see that he has no prospect of ever securing a Throne and that they are merely deluded by him in such expectations. They inquired of him, When will your Kingdom appear? How long will it be before you sit upon your throne and have followers with you in the Throne? How long before this Messianic Kingdom will rule in Palestine and extend from its borders to the ends of the earth? After you have answered us this question we will ask you others respecting your financial support and resources—your own qualifications, and your subordinate officers; the arms for your soldiers and the supplies necessary for such a world-campaign as you are about to begin, according to your teachings.

The Great Teacher's brief answer entirely silenced every objection. His questions, had these men been "listeners indeed," would have been so deeply impressed upon them that they would have followed up the matter with an entirely different line of questioning than at first contemplated. But they were insincere. Hence when their questions, intended to entrap the Teacher and Master, were answered and foiled they merely acknowledged their defeat by their silence. The answer was not, as imperfectly translated in our Common Version—the Kingdom of heaven is within you, hypocritical Pharisees! but, My Kingdom, the Kingdom of heaven, of which I am the King, will not appear at all. It will be an invisible Kingdom, not to be seen by observation or outward show. Ye shall neither say, Lo, it is here, nor, Lo, it is there; for it will be overwhelmingly the middle of you—unseen, invisible but all-powerful.—Luke 17: 20-22.

Truly, what manner of man was this, and what manner of a new earthly Kingdom was his, so different from anything the Jews had ever expected? Can we wonder that only a comparatively small proportion of them were in the least attitude to receive the message respecting a spiritual Kingdom? We cannot wonder! Even his most intimate disciples did not grasp the depth of his teaching until after his death and resurrection, then, at Pentecost, received the special enlightenment foretold for the servants and manifestations.—Joel 2: 28.

Then understand that the true depth of the teachings of him who spake as never man spake. Then they comprehended that he was the only-begotten Son of God while, in obedience to the Divine program for his last and the world, had left the holy courts and glory of the spirit nature and been made flesh—"The man Christ Jesus."—1 Tim. 2: 5. Then they understood, not only that he was a perfect man, but that, through the anointing of the Holy Spirit when he came upon him at baptism, he was indeed God's Anointed, the antitypical Priest, antitypical Prophet and antitypical King—not that he was Lord in the flesh, but that the Lord's nature assertion in him through the anointing, was perfected in the resurrection, and that it is the glorified Christ on the spirit plane who will accomplish all the great things predicted through the prophets, obtaining all Israel and all nations in God's due time. Then they understood the words of the Master to Pilate before the Roman Governor, My Kingdom is not of this Age, it it were, then my servants would fight for me and I should not be delivered to death. Then they perceived that his Kingdom will be not the less real and powerful, but the more so, because a heavenly one, a spiritual one, which, in due time, is the Age to come, will operate through the nation of Israel, just as was originally promised and expected.

ISRAEL'S HOPES MERELY DEFERRED

The Apostles discerned that the hopes of their nation were not those of God, not destroyed, but still to have fulfilment, though the time of fulfilling was deferred. And they saw two reasons for the delay:

(1) Because, in order to make the Messianic Kingdom as great as God intended that it should be—world-wide and unto eternal life—it was necessary that a great sacrifice for sins should be made—a sacrifice good for centuries in Israel's Atonement Day sacrifices—a sacrifice in two parts. These two parts are shown in Israel's Atonement Day—the bullock of the sin-offering and the Lord's goat of the sin-offering. Jesus himself fulfilled the first of these, the merit of which has been applicable to the saintly few of Jews and Gentiles who have, during this Gospel Age, made a full consecration to walk in the Redeemer's footsteps. The secondary part of the sacrifice, the offering of the goat, pictures the sacrificing company of the Lord's faithful disciples throughout this Age. These under cover of his righteousness, suffer with him sacrificially.

Their reward is to be a share with the Redeemer on the heavenly, spirit plane, participating in his glory, honor and immortality and in his great work of dispensing the Messianic blessing to Israel and through Israel to the world.

Surely neither Jew nor Gentile can object to the Divine arrangement by which so great blessing is about to come to the whole world, Israel and the world in general have no part in these spiritual blessings. Nor do they generally desire that. The blessing that is for them is restitution to human perfection—to all that was lost in Adam. The restitution blessings of Messiah's Kingdom will embrace not only humanity, but also all of their interests, including the earth, which shall become Paradise restored, the glorious home of Israel alone; for, be it noted, the Divine arrangement is that all who will ever receive blessings under Messiah's reign must receive it as Israelites, since the New Covenant is to be made with Israel before anyone will all men be when the times of restitution mentioned by St. Peter (Acts 3: 19-23) shall be ushered in! How astounded all will be at the goodness of God and his faithfulness in respect to all his promises! How the eyes of all humanity will look back to the days of Jesus in the flesh, when he appeared amongst men to lay a foundation for his glorious Messianic Kingdom by offering himself in sacrifice for the sins of all the people, that thereby he might purge them sin all who would come unto the Father through him, and will thus have the right to restore the willing and obedient to full perfection and to destroy the rebellious in the Second Death. Ah, then all will know, as never before, the force of the words of our text, What manner of men is this? Then they will know him as having been a man, The Sent of God. They will know him as the new Mighty Executed One, far above men and angels, surrounded with the rainbow reward which Jehovah could give to his Beloved Son, in whom he was well pleased and by whose stripes Israel and we all are healed.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I notice that my subscription to your paper expires this week. I believe and feel I am very much remiss in not sending you a line to tell you some of Pastor Russell's sermons. I enclose check to renew the same.

Allow me at this time to express to you my appreciation of the Tribune for several reasons, viz:

First—Because the sermons are printed in full and the type is large and clear.

Second—Because of the interest manifested by you in printing so many letters from those who are interested in the sermons. I cannot express to you the delight and pleasure I have in reading these letters and the comfort I derive from them. Certainly this is a very attractive feature of your paper to me.

Third—Because of the labor news which appears currently. I appreciate your treatment of this and always look forward to the "Foreign Letter" which you publish in regard to same.

Fourth—And most important, because of the sermons themselves. To me they are meat in due season and I believe they are just what the world needs at this time. Pastor Russell's encouragement, they point to Messiah's coming and for the full realization of that hope and I feel assured that in that day a special blessing will be in store for those who have had in the present work. Such is my earnest prayer on your behalf. Success to the Tribune. May you have paper continued to above address. Yours cordially,

CHARLES H. STEWART.

Castle, N. Y., November 11
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am glad to receive your good paper from time to time, as I am especially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons. I always pass the paper along so others may get the good things.

Respectfully,
S. N. VAN ORSDEL.

Elmira, N. Y., November 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate your journal on account of Pastor Russell's sermons which you print fully every week in large, clear type. Your interest in this work awaits you a great eternal reward. With much brotherly love, I remain,

Yours truly,
THEO. TELLER.

Fair Grove, Mo., November 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We all like to have our efforts to please others are appreciated. So I feel wish to add that you certainly do give us the sermons in a very attractive manner. The large type is so much appreciated by all. Sometimes though I am just a wee bit disappointed when the sermons are printed in part only instead of in full. Yours very gratefully,

MRS. O. W. ELLIOTT.

Safety Harbor, Fla., Nov. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I must write you a card yesterday to know who I had not received my paper and this afternoon I received four copies. I asked for subscription to begin with July but suppose you could not supply back numbers, so I thank you for sending all the papers with a subsequent article from Brother Bohnet.

Sincerely,
MRS. J. E. HARRIS.

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Made in Solid Gold Only With Safety Clasp.
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Wheeton, Tex., October 31.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I failed to receive your issue of October 15th, containing the discourse to the Jews in the Hippodrome. Now I am very sorry to have to write as I regret very much to miss any of Pastor Russell's sermons, they are such good spiritual food to us, and I would thank you to send me copy of this issue. Your paper continues to be appreciated more and more and I trust you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours for the truth,
H. B. WRIGHT.

West Medford, Mass., Nov. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to express to you my hearty appreciation of your paper, publishing in such clear type Pastor Russell's sermons. It is indeed always welcome and through your promptness we always know when to expect it.

May it be with increasing success that you continue in this grand work.

Gratefully yours,
W. H. KIMBALL.

Hallsteed, Pa., Nov. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am glad to know that you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons. None too will continue to do so right along as it is the best of the ways of putting them before the public and also reaching the poor who have no means of bringing buy and another to hearts made and by the receipt of the Tribune have been made with the pow grooming creation.

Sincerely yours,
E. W. DEAN.

Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have read many papers and books but none can be compared to the Tribune in the best printed I ever saw in any paper. It is especially so favorable to weak eyes, and the best of all, is the fulness of Pastor Russell's sermons as they appear in your paper. As long as you print these sermons and I can see to read I am delighted to have your paper.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. HACKNEY.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I prize very much the weekly visits of the Tribune and enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons, which you print in such plain type. Your paper is becoming an old and valued friend and through I receive other papers containing the sermons, I am always glad to get yours. May you receive blessings from our heavenly Father for your faithfulness in helping to proclaim the Truth.

Sincerely,
ESTHER W. HUNT.

New Milford, Conn., Nov. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We desire to express our appreciation of your paper, especially the religious section in the printing of Pastor Russell's sermons.

The recent discourses to Jewish mass meetings in New York city and London were intensely interesting.

Congratulations in reporting so fully the most significant event of the first decade of the new century.

Very truly yours,
W. W. GOODWIN.

Shartlesville, Pa., Nov. 9
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The service you render publishing present Truth so satisfactorily through the Pastor Russell sermons is highly appreciated. The style and size of type are so attractive that it commends itself to many readers of somewhat defective eyesight, averaging regularly for the sermons about four columns which some matter in most papers is crowded in two and a half columns and even less. At the same time you keep your readers well informed of labor prospects, both domestic and foreign. Thanking you for past favors in respect to sermons especially, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
IRWIN D. RIEGLE.

"On the Wing, November 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

All alone in the line of my pilgrimage I hear expressions of appreciation favoring the Labor Tribune as having by far the best presentation of Brother Russell's new sermons of any paper publishing the same. Many aged people have defective eyesight, and are unable to read the fine print used by other publishers in setting up the sermons, and cannot get the good of these spiritually refreshing talks except some one reads the sermons to them. Often the reader is a mere child and does not get the proper inflection on the sentences and thus mars the sense of the presentations, or, is otherwise a poor reader and fails to bring forth the right thought.

Your large type obviates all this and brings proportionate blessing to the household. Again, the friends enjoy reading the commendatory letters in praise of the weekly sermons, which appear regularly on the same page, as also the list of additional subscribers.

Have also heard many kindly comments about the reports of Pilate and Caiaphas which appeared in recent issues.

Success to the Tribune and all associated therewith.

Faithfully yours,
J. A. BOHNET.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

G. C. Roth, Judsonia.
D. D. Ehle, Annapolis.
W. W. Goodwin, New Milford.
J. D. Johnson, Lawrenceville.
G. F. Smith, Rocky Face.
S. D. Pitts, Chelsea.
Luther E. Landis, York.
E. E. Mason, Rochelle.
Mrs. Sadie Brewer, Cave City.

Caiaphas' Report.

Through the courtesy of Brother J. A. Bohnet, who is now in the south engaged in spreading the gospel of Truth, we are enabled to publish the following report of Caiaphas:

Record of the Jerusalem Sanhedrim, 89. By Siphia H. 7:

"To you, Masters of Israel: As I have made a former defence to you, and you have approved the same, I feel in duty bound to communicate to you some facts that have come to my knowledge since that communication. A few days after the execution of Jesus of Nazareth the report of his resurrection from the dead became so common that I found it necessary to investigate it, because the excitement was more intense than before, and my own life as well as that of Pilate was in danger. I sent for Malchus, the captain of the Royal city guard, who informed me he knew nothing personally, as he had placed Isham in command of the guard; but from what he had learn from the soldiers the scene was awe-inspiring, and the report was so generally believed that it was useless to deny it. He thought my only chance was to suppress it among the soldiers, and have John and Peter banished to Crete, or arrested and imprisoned, and if they would not be quiet, to treat them as I had treated Jesus. He said that all the soldiers he had conversed with were convinced that Jesus was resurrected by supernatural power and was still living, and that he was no human being, for the light and the angels and the dead that came out of their graves all went to prove that it was something that never occurred on earth before. He said that John and Peter were spreading it all over the country, and that if Jesus would appear at the head of a host, and declare for the King of the Jews, he believed all the Jews would fight for him. I sent for the lieutenant, who gave a lengthy account of the occurrence that morning, all of which I suppose you have learned, and will investigate. From the I am convinced that something transcending the laws of nature took place that morning, that cannot be accounted for upon natural laws, and I find it is useless to try to get any of the soldiers to deny it, for they are so excited that they cannot be reasoned with. I regret that I had the soldiers placed at the tomb, for the very things that they were to prevent they have helped to establish.

"After questioning the soldiers and officers to my satisfaction, my mind being so disturbed that I could neither eat nor sleep, I sent for John and Peter. They came and brought Mary and Joanna, who are the women that went to embalm Jesus' body the morning of the resurrection, as it is called. They were very interesting as they related the circumstances. Mary says that when they went day was just breaking. They met the soldiers returning from the sepulchre, and saw nothing strange until they came to the tomb, and found that it was empty. The stone that covered the sepulchre was rolled to one side, and two men dressed in flowing white wire sitting, one at each end of the sepulchre. Mary asked them where was her Lord. They said, 'He is risen from the dead; did he not tell you he would rise the third day and show himself to the people, to prove that he is the Lord of life? Go tell his disciples,' said they. Joanna says she saw but one man; but this discrepancy must have been due to their excitement, because they say they were much alarmed. They both say that as they returned to tell the Master, who told them that he was the resurrection and the life; all that will accept shall be resurrected from the second death. We fell at his feet, all bathed in tears, and when we arose he was gone? Both these women wept for joy when relating these circumstances, and John shouted aloud, which made me trouble in every limb, for I could not help thinking that something that was the exclusive work of God had occurred, but what it all meant was a great mystery to me. It might, he said, that God had sent this message by the mouth of a stranger; it might be that he was the seed of the woman, and we his people had executed him.

"I asked John and Peter if they could give me any further evidence in regard to this man; that I wished to be informed of his private history. Peter said that Jesus passed by where he was, and bade him follow him, and he felt attracted to him, but at first it was more through curiosity to see what was the matter, but he soon became acquainted with Mary, who told him that he was her son, and related to him the peculiar circumstances of his birth, and that she believed that he was to be the King of the Jews. She spoke of many strange things concerning his life, which made Peter feel more interested in him than ever, and more than ever, all of which I suppose you have learned, and will investigate. From the I am convinced that something transcending the laws of nature took place that morning, that cannot be accounted for upon natural laws, and I find it is useless to try to get any of the soldiers to deny it, for they are so excited that they cannot be reasoned with. I regret that I had the soldiers placed at the tomb, for the very things that they were to prevent they have helped to establish.

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(Continued next week.)

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 52 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1910. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FEDERATION RE-ELECTS PRESENT OFFICIALS.

Great Labor Convention at St. Louis Winds Up With Vote of Continued Confidence in Mr. Gompers and His Able Associates—Review of the Work of the Convention.

The thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will probably wind up its two weeks' session at St. Louis Friday and adjourn until about this time next year. The daily proceedings are comprised in closely printed pamphlets averaging around fifty pages each, and these will finally be collated and issued in book form and distributed from the Washington headquarters. There is much of an educational quality in these proceedings, however persons may differ on the economic questions presented. As a close observer of this and previous conventions and as a student of the labor movement, the Rev. Charles Stelzle had this to say of the convention:

"The American Federation of Labor convention now in session in St. Louis is probably the biggest in the history of the organization. There are about four hundred delegates—veterans, almost everyone of them, and all on the job. I have attended all consecutive conventions, and I've had a chance to know practically every man who attends these conventions, for most of them come year after year. Any man who attempts to deceive these delegates is hauled up short and sharp. They know the game and they can't be fooled. That's the advantage of sending veterans, although it's a good plan to inject some new blood into the convention each year. They way they follow an argument in the discussion is an amazing thing even to the newspaper men, who are accustomed to listening to debates and being always alert to the points being made. President Gompers' annual report was a great document. It showed the acumen of a statesman. All talk about ousting him from the presidency is nonsense, for there will be no real opposition to him, and he will undoubtedly be they will not offer the usual 'Socialis- will make no open fight on him, and they will not offer the usual 'Socialistic resolutions.' They will fight—if they fight at all—as bona-fide trades unionists, and they will declare warfare against the common enemy. It's a healthy sign that the Socialists in the convention are becoming more opportunists in their propaganda.

"But these jurisdictional strifes—what a bane they are! It will be a great day when the various organizations can get together and honestly talk through their differences, and then stand by the decision arrived at. But we're very human—most of us—and this accounts for a lot of the cussedness that often crops out. On the whole, there's a fine spirit among the delegates. The general character of the men is improving. This is evident during even the short space of half a dozen years. To see them in the lobbies of the hotels they look as keen and as clean as any group of business men. They are a crowd of which the labor men of America may well be proud. Let's stand back of them. They have a pretty tough job at best."

The union label trades department appears to have taken a new lease of life at this convention, for during the past year, in the minds of many, it had become, as they expressed it, moribund. To cure this condition a special convention of the department was held and an address to the country was issued by President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical union. Mr. Lynch said:

"After a three days' session, the convention of the union label trades department of the American Federation of labor adjourned last Saturday. When the convention met on Thursday it found that department in a moribund condition, and its adherents, as represented by the international officers present, apathetic, listless and hopeless as to any tangible results from the department that would justify its further existence. But after considering the situation in all its aspects, it was determined to give the proposition another trial, and many plans and methods for label exploitation were advanced and considered. There is no question that the department can be made of great value to the label end of trade unionism if energetic and well-considered plans are set on foot and carried out. In the gathering of label data alone the department could justify its existence. The United States department of labor, the census bureau and many other departments and bureaus of the government gather data, and this data is availed of by the associations entirely apart from the government and exercising no governmental function. The label trades department data, if gathered and properly compiled, would serve a similarly useful purpose.

"The department is to put on the road a picture show which will visit between twenty and thirty cities, in order to thoroughly test the value of the moving picture feature. This data was embraced in the report of the committee on label propaganda. In the report of the committee on secretary-treasurer's report, it was recommended that a list of names and addresses of all the local unions on the continent be compiled for the use of the department, and also for the use of the national and international unions in their trade union work. The laws committee later reported to the convention that the constitution and bylaws did not in any way hamper the secretary in the performance of his duties. If opportunity is taken of the many avenues that are open for label propaganda, the label trades department will, in the forthcoming year, arouse confidence in it as an instrument for good, and the next convention will be enthusiastic and united in the support of the department instead of merely tolerant, which is the best that can be said of the attitude of the attendants at the sessions of the department convention just closed."

The new officers of the label trades department are: President, John B. Lennon of Bloomington, Ill.; first vice president, John F. Tobin of Boston; second vice president, Owen Miller of St. Louis; third vice president, J. W.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

A CONSERVATIVE LEADER UPHELD

The National Labor Tribune congratulates Samuel Gompers and the country upon Mr. Gompers' re-election to the presidency of that great and powerful body, the American Federation of Labor. Our readers are aware that for years we have supported Mr. Gompers and his administration, and we continue to do so for the reason that in our judgment he is one of the biggest and broadest leaders that trades unionism in America has ever developed. His ability is best appreciated by those who have come into the closest contact with him and who are most familiar with his policy and with the restraining influence that he at all times and upon all occasions exerts upon the radicals who would sweep the labor movement into unwise and demoralizing social and political experiments.

It is a valuable thing for all classes to have a sober, responsible, well-balanced and far-seeing man of Mr. Gompers' caliber at the helm of the labor movement. The country has had experience in the past with leaders of a different sort, and dear experience it was. Incessant strikes so paralyzed industry and alarmed capital that the country was on the verge of chronic panic. Needless to say, labor suffered more than any other class from such a state of affairs, and the sentiment among trades unions against radicalism was so powerfully stimulated by the reaction that incendiaries have had little influence to this day. The American Federation of Labor owes its remarkable growth and prosperity more to the prudent, conservative influence of Mr. Gompers than perhaps to any other circumstance.

It is not to Mr. Gompers' conviction for contempt of court in the notorious Bucks Stove case that intelligent people refer when they wish to estimate the man's place and rank as one of the conserving forces of the day. The majority of employers long ago saw that the people prosecuting Mr. Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison in the Bucks case were friends of neither capital nor labor. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers both have the confidence and esteem of fair-minded employers, of whom the country is full. And such employers will rejoice with the great majority of trades unionists in Mr. Gompers' continued ascendancy.

Undoubtedly the most significant incident of the entire two weeks' deliberations of the Federation at St. Louis was the one of Tuesday week, when Mr. Gompers personally secured the defeat of a resolution empowering him as president of the Federation to call general strikes. It was a power, he said, which he did not wish to hold, and which he declared he would under no circumstances ever exercise. Nor did he wish to see it put into the hands of anybody who succeeded him. The convention agreed with him, and thus a step was avoided which would in the future have involved consequences of the gravest import to the country. So long as Mr. Gompers remains the head of America's greatest labor body its influence will be for industrial peace instead of industrial warfare. And as long as peaceful negotiation is preferred to unreasoning class hostility labor will keep on prospering and making progress.

INTERESTING LABOR ANALYSIS

The federal census collects a vast mass of interesting industrial statistics each decade, and there is considerable curiosity to see those covering the principal industries and the principal states. The first report of this character was issued last week. It covers the state of Rhode Island. Of course, this is our smallest state, but it contains some important manufactures. The figures are therefore of significance, indicating fairly well what will be disclosed by the reports from great states such as Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

The Rhode Island report makes comparison of the condition of the industries of that typical industrial state in the year 1909 with that of the year 1904, and the returns of the number of establishments, the capital invested, the values of materials and of products and the numbers employed, together with percentage of increase (1904-09), make a really encouraging showing from the labor standpoint. The number of establishments included in the returns is 1,944, with an aggregate capital of $289,416,000. The cost of the materials used in 1909 was $158,652,000, which is 41 per cent larger than in 1904. The value of products was $279,438,000, an increase of 38 per cent. The number of employes was 112,565, an increase of 16 per cent. The wages paid were $65,988,000, an increase of 30 per cent.

In short, the increase in labor cost and cost of materials together was $61,000,000, while the value of product increased by about $75,000,000. When it is considered that there was an increase of $75,000,000 in investment on which interest had to be earned, it looks as if labor had succeeded in getting a fair share of the increased return from output.

RECOGNIZE THE POSTAL CLERKS

The National Labor Tribune agrees with its contemporary, the Pittsburg Press, that there is no reason for discriminating in favor of postal carriers against the postal clerks. The latter are now endeavoring to secure changes in their working conditions to correspond with the conditions that have been established by law in the carrying branch of the service. The clerks work at high pressure at all times, making remarkably few errors. They are asking in a bill to be presented to congress at the coming session that they be accorded the same privileges as the carriers, and the indications are that the measure will be enacted by a large majority. The principal demands are 30 days' sick leave (or vacation) each year, the eight-hour day, no Sunday work, and pay for overtime. As the Press says:

"The United States postal service is one of the best managed utilities on earth. When it is considered what a huge mass of matter is handled every day at any of the first-class postoffices and how quickly it is handled, it is little short of astonishing. It is a constant marvel to the outsider how such vast quantities of mail are transmitted with so few mistakes. With everybody working at high speed it is a remarkably uncommon thing for a letter or postal card to miscarry. And the average address is neither as full and accurate nor as plainly written as it ought to be. Take a peep into the postoffice at the rush hours and you will see at the first glance what sort of machinery it is that causes the postal service to run so well. It is human machinery—the great force of clerks, all working at high tension and seldom, in spite of the million opportunities, making a mistake. The strain tells. The human machine thus pressed soon wears out. All the more reason why the better care should be taken of it. The cheapening of postal charges has been one of the most marked features of the governmental administration of the last two or three decades. That cheapening has been obtained by getting more labor out of the human machines above referred to. Americans want efficient postal service, and cheap postal rates. But they do not want to be unjust to their postal servants in getting it. Congress ought to pass the bill the clerks are offering."

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Welsh Coal Strike Still a Big Factor. New Feature of British Labor Struggle—What the General Federation of Trade Unions Is—British Tinplates in Smaller Request.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Once more the Welsh coal strike, despite the fact that it involves not more than 30,000 men out of over 200,000 workers, is the outstanding feature of the Labor news of the week here. The outbreak of rioting in the Aberdare valley centering at Tonypandy led, as I have explained, to the prompt rushing of extra police from London and of bodies of troops from other centers. Tremendous efforts were made by the newspapers of the country to bias their readers' views against the colliers, but as every day newspaper readers in this country have a smaller and smaller opinion of the journal they subscribe for, this does not appear to have had much effect.

Some figures put the damage caused by the rioting as high as $100,000, but a search for the actual facts of damage in no way supports this figure. Furthermore, remarkable friendliness is being shown towards the semi-insurrectionary strikers. Funds are being raised for the support of their children during the strike and even General Macready, commanding the troops imported into the valley, has brought about an interview between the strike leaders and the local authorities primarily with a view to urging the strikers not to do any more damage, and in the second place to lend a hand towards bringing about an amicable settlement of the dispute. An offer made by the coal owners of a 1½ per cent increase in wages was turned down because there was a condition attached to it that the miners should return to work before the advance came into operation and before any other agreements were discussed.

Wages in the Welsh coal fields vary for coal hewers, who constitute half the workers there, from one to four dollars per day, the average rate being one and three-quarter dollars. The variations in the wages naturally irritate the men because these variations depend largely upon the happening or the nonhappening of what are called abnormal places in the working. At the same time there is a lot of irritation with regard to payment for special work in the mine such as propping and for non-coal hewing work done by the miner to make coal hewing possible.

The miners' temper is still very stern. Attempts are being made to spread the strike all over the coal field and none of the mines closed down have been reopened. The three hundred pit ponies that the press of England was weeping its eyes out over have been brought up out of danger of starvation. One miner was killed in the conflicts with the police, a fact that was hardly mentioned in any newspaper in the country apart from the local and labor journals. Special alarm has been caused amongst the coal mine owners by thefts of explosives, fuses and detonators.

This strike, just as the Northern Eastern Railway strike did, brings out very forcibly something of a new note in British labor struggles, and that is undoubtedly the increased apprehension of whatever particular set of employers of labor be concerned. A firmer, more defiant note is to be found in the strikers' action in all these recurrent cases and there are symptoms that the old days when the employers felt secure of their own absolute power are passing away. Some of the reason may lie in the growing sense of solidarity amongst British working men, rising as part and parcel of the greater development of trade unionism and a perception that the trade unions are something much more than mere sickness and death benefit societies. In this way the British trade unions are falling more into line with the essential trade unionism of France and, I think, America.

The days of the heavy dues and tremendous financial reserves received a severe blow first in connection with the raid upon these same reserves made by various employers who were, by the now obsolete Taff Vale decision, unable to bring legal actions for strike damage against the unions. Secondly, the Osborne decision that trade union funds could not be used for political action also helped.

The boiler makers' dispute still persists and if anything the men are more determined than ever not to let the union be used by the shipbuilding employers to oppress any section of the members who may choose to strike with no authority from headquarters when conditions (national agreements notwithstanding) become unbearable.

The General Federation of Trade Unions which is paying part of the strike pay of the Boiler Makers' Society, may be likened to an insurance society of trade unions against strikes, or it might be described as a co-operative bank administering a common strike fund. When a strike breaks out it has only one function—to pay over to the union on strike a benefit of $1.25 a week per member. It has no control over the beginning or ending of a strike. It has no power even to advise. All it can do is to decide whether the strike is properly "authorized" by the union, and, if so, pay up. It was founded in 1899. Any trade union may become a member by paying a pro rata entrance fee and contribution. Unions with an aggregate membership of over 750,000 now subscribe to it, the highest scale of contribution being 6 cents per member per quarter. The greatest strain it ever had to bear was in 1908—the year which began with the strike and lockout of the shipyard wood workers, continued with the great northeast coast engineers' strike, and ended with the seven weeks' cotton lockout. At the close of these disputes the Federation's balance had nearly disappeared.

The Federation is one member of the tripartite organization of the la-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

HEAVY COAL SHIPMENTS SOUTH.

A fleet of more than 30 towboats, large and small, towing 243 light coal boats and barges, carrying 4,100,000 bushels of coal and three model barges with a total of 2,400 tons of wire, nails and cotton ties, cleared Monday morning from Pittsburg for southern ports, and residents of towns along the Ohio river will be spectators of the largest fleet of steamers passing down the Ohio that has assembled since the marine parade of the sesqui-centennial in 1908.

The Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company sent out the steamers Sam Brown, Coal City, Charles Brown, Valiant, Jim Wood, Sam Clark, Cruiser, Fallis, Ironsides, James Moren and Boaz, assisted by the Tornado, Rival, Volunteer, Little Fred and J. C. Risher. The United States Coal Company sent the Helen White, the Budd Coal Company the A. R. Budd, the Peoples Coal Company the G. W. Thomas and the Diamond Coal Company, the steamer Monitor. The boats departing made the start from pool No. 6 in the Ohio river, Industry and Midland, Pa., where they have been held awaiting a rise.

The departure of the coal fleet took up more than 1,000 men who have been on the unemployed list for more than three months, and will indirectly benefit more than 4,000 persons by furnishing them steady employment at the boat repair yards and mines and by bringing back empty crafts for loading.

NOTICE.

Beginning with the current issue the National Labor Tribune will print weekly the notes on the Sunday School Lesson prepared by Pastor Russell. They will be of interest to all classes of readers and we are sure will be a much appreciated feature.

Henry Legleitner's Retirement

By the consolidation of two of Pittsburg's leading unions (the Structural Iron Workers and the Housesmiths) Henry W. Legleitner, who has been business agent of the latter organization for years, has retired. "Hen," as he is familiarly called, retired voluntarily, although the members requested him to remain. Whether Brother Legleitner will return to his trade or embark in business for himself has not been decided upon, as he is desirous of taking a short rest after years of hard toil and worry. "Hen" will bob up serenely, as he is of that disposition that he cannot remain idle.

PIONEER MINER PASSES AWAY.

After an illness of several weeks, William Beane, 77 years old, father of Rev. J. G. Beane, pastor of the Catholic church of Corpus Christi, died last week in the residence of his son, 1312 Lincoln avenue, East End. He was born in Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and settled in Frostburg, Md., when 19 years old. He was well known in politics and at one time served as a councilman in that town.

Mr. Beane began his career as a coal miner and later advanced to the position of superintendent. He was well known in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and previous to the explosion of the coal mines in Dunbar, had charge of the mines there. He was the first of a party of rescuers to enter the ill-fated mines at that place and was actively engaged in rescuing the bodies of miners killed in the explosion.

For the last 30 years he had been a resident of this city and vicinity. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Braeburn Coal mines of the Braeburn Steel Company at Braeburn, Pa. Mr. Beane was a member of the church of Corpus Christi.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Brogan Beane, whom he married in 1863; four sons, Rev. J. G. Beane, R. B., W. T. and M. C. Beane of Pittsburg. Solemn mass of requiem was celebrated in Corpus Christi church.

This is the third time in a year that death has taken relatives of Rev. Father Beane. The first was the death of his sister, Mrs. Charles Readel, and the second that of his nephew, Thomas Beane.

New Pension Plan By U. S. Steel

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned today, is to announce a pension plan for employes between 60 and 70 years of age, which will become effective January 1. Employes in the service 20 years can retire at the age of 60, and when after 20 years of service they reach the age of 71 years, a compulsory retirement clause operates.

IRWIN STRIKERS NOT FORGOTTEN.

Despite the cheerless day caused by the rain and mist the strikers in the Irwin coal field managed to have a Thanksgiving day celebration of their own. While their menu did not include turkey, duck or chicken and other toothsome viands, every family whose breadwinner is on strike enjoyed a substantial dinner.

John McCartney of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, who is in charge of the headquarters located at Greensburg, saw that each family was supplied with an abundance of meat, bread and other provisions sufficient to give them a good meal. The camps are located at New Alexandria, Salemville, Deweyville, Jamison No. 1 and Crabtree.

It rained at intervals during the day and a heavy mist hung over the field practically all day. The ground surrounding the camp was muddy and disagreeable for walking, but, true to their religious convictions, many of the campers went to church. A noteworthy fact concerning the campers is their deep religious spirit. Practically all the foreign speaking miners on strike are Catholics, and they not only attend mass regularly, but in the rough tents they call home are to be seen little crucifixes, before which night and morning the families kneel in prayer.

Work is being resumed this week on the construction of the houses which those now dwelling in tents will occupy this winter. Rev. D. L. Schultz and Miss M. Emiline Pitt of the advisory board to the miners in caring for the women and children will visit Greensburg and make another tour of the camps for the purpose of ascertaining just what will be needed weekly by the miners and their families and make arrangements for the delivery of food and clothing to them.

The publication of the conditions among the women and children has been the means of a number of charitably inclined men and women sending to the office of Miss Pitt, at the Labor Temple, Washington street and Webster avenue, large bundles of clothing and other necessaries for the unfortunate women and children, who are compelled to live in tents owing to the strike.

CHARLEY LAFFERTY GETTING BETTER

It is with pleasure that we report the rapid recovery of Charley Lafferty, the secretary-treasurer of Typographical union No. 7. He is still in the Allegheny General hospital, but expects to leave there in a few days for home.

PAY FOR INJURED WORKMEN.

The conservation of the lives of men who are the means of livelihood of families. That the industries of America waste these without need is the thesis that Crystal Eastman, secretary of the New York State Employers' Liability Commission, seeks in his recent book, "Work-Accidents and the Law," to establish. The book is from the press of William F. Fell Company of Philadelphia, by the Russell Sage Foundation and edited by Paul Underwood Kellogg. The Charities publication committee of 105 East Twenty-second street, Manhattan, is in charge of this and other books recently printed under the terms of the Foundation.

Among the many books on social and economical subjects Miss Eastman's will receive a most respectful attention at the hands of sociologists and students of the labor question which is so constantly pressing upon the public for consideration. Foreign countries, particularly those of Europe, have statutes which make for the prevention of accidents among those who do the great work of manufacture, but it is only recently that the people of the United States have given the subject much thought. Of conditions here and especially in Pittsburg, where the railroaders, the soft coal miners, the steel and other workers contribute so largely to the yearly loss, Miss Eastman writes with a dramatic touch as a prelude to her conclusions upon the economic cost of work-accidents. She concludes that legislative interference is warranted with a reconstruction of the law on employers' liability.

"Crowley" Griffiths Getting Better

Our old friend, William (Crowley) Griffiths, has so far recovered from his third operation for gall stones at the Homeopathic hospital, that he was able to take a walk down town Monday. While Crowley looks the worse for what he has gone through lately, he is still of that amiable disposition that he is always noted for. This is good news for his many friends.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

DID WE GIVE THANKS? TO WHOM DID WE DO SO?

The Celebrated Brooklyn Pastor Back from Britain.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 27.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, addressed large audiences here twice today in our principal Auditorium. We report one of his addresses from the following text: "O, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is God for His mercy endureth forever."—Psalms 107: 1. He said:

Thanksgiving Day appeals to all of us and we are glad that the Pilgrim Fathers long years ago started the custom. They placed it at the end of the harvest and in recognition of the same. The keeping of such a day appeals to all civilized mankind to a considerable degree, because our Great Creator so organized us that the quality of reverence, of worship, lies prominently on the top of our heads. The man or woman, rich or poor, educated or ignorant, bond or free, who has not this organ of veneration developed in considerable measure cannot be appreciative and deferential toward his Creator and hence would not enjoy Thanksgiving Day. We are glad that these are not necessarily few.

We are glad to suppose that the majority of this great nation of civilization looked up to God with grateful hearts and rendered him thanks for blessings manifested.

HINDRANCES TO TRUE REVERENCE.

Nevertheless, the numbers increase yearly of those who are losing their reverence for the God of the Bible and vaguely turning towards a God of Nature, of whom they profess to know comparatively little. These irreverent and unthankful fellow-creatures are not generally the most ignorant of our race, nor the least favored in temporal mercies and blessings. Among them are many learned, wealthy, influential. Their condition is well represented by that of a young woman who called at my study recently. In substance she said, "I have lost my God. I am unhappy. I am hoping that you will be able to assist me in finding him again." Thank God, we were able to assist her, and now she is able to give thanks to God in all sincerity.

I am not speaking to the irreverent in this audience, nor to this class in any large audience of Christians all over the world, to whom I speak through the public press. I am speaking to others who, while not yet fully in the faith, are still disposed to give heed. I speak to these because I realize that each day is bringing to the world greater intelligence, more independent thoughtfulness in a wider use of reason. Experience, because my experience teaches that unless these be fully armed with the Truth and awakened to independent thought, they are almost certain to fall into unbelief—Evolution, Higher Criticism, and a mere form of godliness which denies the real power thereof.

THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE.

The Great Teacher prayed for his followers, "Sanctify them through thy Truth: thy Word is Truth. (John 17: 17.) To be forearmed with the Truth is to be safeguarded against the error. To be ignorant of the Truth is to fall a prey to the error—especially in this "evil day," when "a thousand shall fall at thy side and ten thousand at thy right hand." (Psa. 91: 7.) The difficulty with us has been that many have supposed that the conversion of the world and its sanctification can be better accomplished by misrepresentation of Divine Character and Justice. Unconsciously we have learned to twist and interpret our Bibles to fit the erroneous creeds which were handed to us by our well-meaning forefathers. The Day of Judgment upon these false creeds is upon us. Unless we learn that they do not properly interpret the Bible, we will reject the Bible when we reject the creeds—and that must be very sore for all thinking people. "To the Law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no light in them."—Isa. 8: 20.

CAUSES FOR INGRATITUDE.

"Come, let us reason together, saith the Lord!" If our creeds tell us truly that we were all born damned, either to Purgatory or to eternal torment, should we give thanks on this account? If our creeds tell truly that an elect handful of saints will escape the torture, how do we know whether or not we belong to that elect handful? Have we sufficient information on this subject to give thanks therefor? If our creeds tell truly that nearly all the members of our families, nearly all of our neighbors and friends, being unsaintly, not "sanctified in Christ Jesus," not followers in the footsteps of Jesus, not of those "who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit"—those all, except a mere handful, are doomed to more horrible torture than the worst earthly sufferings we could possibly imagine for them, and are doomed to these for centuries in Purgatory, according to the Catholic, or for all eternity, according the our Protestant theories, can we honestly thank God for such of these conditions, if we believe them to be true? Can we "worship in spirit and in truth" a Creator who would make such an atrocious plan? And could we respect his honesty if he labelled it "good tidings of great joy to all people"? Assuredly we could not!

If the foregoing things which have been done down to us from the "Dark Ages" be true, of what consequence in comparison would be the material harvests of earth, which would merely encourage and stimulate the bringing into being of larger numbers of our race to experience those torments? If these things be true, then we should we give thanks by famine and pestilence which would obliterate our race entirely and thus save future thousands of millions from the horrors of eternal torture. These thoughts will come to all intelligent beings sooner or later. We bring them forward now, in order that we may offset them with the Truth—that we may show the fallacy of these "doctrines of devils," as St. Paul designated them. (1 Tim. 4: 1.) We bring them to your attention so that we may not only demolish them, but give you instead the true, reasonable portion, the Truth, the Bread that came down from heaven to give life eternal, not merely to the saintly few of the Church, but to mankind in general. Those who get the proper view of our Creator and of his glorious Plan for human salvation will be forever protected from such fears and doubts respecting the Divine goodness.

Getting the proper view of the Heavenly Father's Character, through the discernment of his Plan of the Ages for spiritual Israel, natural Israel and the world in general, they will hereafter be able to celebrate every Thanksgiving Day much more abundantly, much more intelligently, much more happily, than any in the past. More than this, to these every day will be a happy day if rightly exercised by the goodness of God, they shall give him their hearts. Then truly they may say,

"O happy day that fixed my choice
On thee, my Savior and my God!
Well may this glowing heart rejoice,
And tell its raptures all abroad."

GOD'S MERCY ENDURETH FOREVER.

In the Psalm from which our text is taken the Prophet David repeats this sentiment of Thanksgiving to God because of the ever continuance of his mercy, twenty-six times. Our English translation does not give us the exact thought, however. Properly translated it would read, "O give thanks, for his mercy endureth ever." The word *evermore* nearly represents the thought of the Hebrew which signifies not forever, but—to a completion. As long as there is any use for mercy, God's mercy will continue. When the great Divine Program shall have been accomplished, when every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth shall be heard saying, Praise and glory and honor, dominion and might be unto him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever." (Rev. 5: 13), then there will no longer be need for mercy; mercy will have accomplished its work.

Mercy signifies the setting aside of justice in some manner for one reason. Justice is the foundation of God's throne—the foundation of the Divine Government. Justice had control of Father Adam and offered him eternal life in an Eden home as a reward for obedience, or death, extinction, as the penalty for disobedience. As divine Wisdom had foreknown man disobeyed and the penalty of Justice, "Dying thou shalt die," was executed. Through heredity all of Adam's race became involved—all inherited sinful tendencies and dying constitutions.

For more than two thousand years death reigned under the edict of justice and our race as a whole were subject to it. A little later the Law Covenant was made with Israel—one nation out of many. It seemed to offer mercy, but did not. They were placed under the Law and were mercifully offered eternal life if they could keep the Law—which they could not keep, because of inherited blemishes, moral and physical.

It was four thousand years from the time Justice struck the fatal blow until Divine mercy stepped forward with the healing balm. God's mercy is his love in active operation for the relief of the sinner by means of Justice satisfied. And love and mercy always have been loving and kind and merciful of disposition, yet this quality of his character was held in restraint as respects pardoning men for more than forty centuries. So the Apostle explains, saying, "Herein was manifested the love of God in that he sent his only-begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him." (1 John 4: 9. John 3: 16.

But meantime the darkness of sin and the misrepresentations of Divine character by the Adversary had so operated upon the fallen race that—eyes had they, but they saw not; ears had they, but they understood not; hearts had they, but they comprehended not, the message of Divine mercy. They fulfilled the Scriptures in saying the One sent for their salvation would give thanks by famine, stoned, slandered, mastigoed, "killed" his followers—the few blessed with the hearing ears and the understanding hearts and the eyes of faith. These few constitute what the Scriptures designate the true Church of God, including the apostles and all the faithful throughout this age—the household of faith, the Church of the first-borns whose names are written in heaven. (Heb. 12: 23.) These constitute the little flock, to whom it is the Father's good pleasures to give the Kingdom, which shortly (Messiah's Kingdom) is to bless and uplift the world, operating through natural Israel.

MERCY REJOICETH OVER JUSTICE.

Man's necessity became God's opportunity for the display of his glorious character—perfect in Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power. While love could not clear the sinner, love could provide a Redeemer to suffer, "The Just for the unjust." But Divine Justice could not allow this, unless with the consent of the sufferer. Hence we read that God set before his Only-Begotten Son a glorious Plan and invited his co-operation therein. The Son consented, left his heavenly glory, was made flesh and "offered Himself" an acceptable sacrifice, "the Just for the unjust"—for the redemption of Adam and his race. The Father honored him by raising Him from the dead to a still higher glory and honor than he had before, to Immortality—the Divine Nature. Now from his glorious station he is empowered to be the Mediator between God and man—between Divine Justice and fallen humanity. He is empowered to give the earthly rights which he sacrificially laid down for Adam and his race—to so many of them as will accept the perfection of human nature and its rights and privileges upon terms in harmony with the Divine Law—the remainder he will destroy, annihilate "as brute beasts."—2 Pet. 2: 12; Acts 3: 23.

As though all this were not sufficiently wonderful; as though with all this Heavenly Father's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power would not be sufficiently illustrated, exemplified, God added another feature. Before beginning to deal with the world as a whole—to give back to the willing and obedient of the race human perfection and an earthly Eden Paradise and eternal life; before commencing this work of restitution (Acts 3: 19), the Father made known to the Son another feature of his Plan. He would give to the Son a Bride, a class selected from amongst the fallen race of Adam—called, chosen, faithful overcomers, the Joint-Heirs or the Second Adam, will share with him in the uplifting of Adam's race who will become the children of Christ through obedience and adoption.

The trials and testimes of all those who will become the Bride of Christ must be similar to those of the Redeemer. They must agree with him if they would reign with him. As he sacrificed his earthly life and rights and interests, so must they. He exhorted them, "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, a reasonable service." (Rom. 12: 1.) True, there is a difference between these followers of Jesus and the Captain of their salvation. He was brought into the world holy, harmless and undefiled and separate from sinners; hence his sacrifice was a perfect one. Those coming as his members, as his Bride, belong to the race of sinners. They were "children of wrath even as others." (Eph. 2: 3.) Their acceptance as sacrifices, therefore, was not possible except as the great Captain of their salvation imputed to their sacrifices a sufficiency of the merit of his sacrifice to compensate for their defects and to make their sacrifices acceptable to the Father with his and as a part of his—they being counted in with him as "members of his body."

My dear friends, those of us who have the eye of faith and the hearing of faith to appreciate this, the Message of God's Word, may surely be thankful to the last degree. What more could our Heavenly Father do for us than he has done—redeeming us, inviting us to a new nature, giving us the aid by the way and making us sharers in the Kingdom glory of his Son? More than this, he has been blessing our friends, our children, our parents, our neighbors, the heathen—all of mankind, of one family.

"O, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever!" During this Gospel Age his mercy has been manifest to all those who take up their cross and follow Jesus. By and by these will be glorified by the "First Resurrection." Then his mercy will pertain to natural Israel, under the New Covenant (Jer. 31: 31), of which Christ and the Church are "Able Ministers," Servants of the Better Covenant. And all the world discern through the trials and tears and sorrows and imperfections and dying of their present experiences, the glorious outcome which he is providing for the whole world, they would be filled with praise to him who loved us and bought us back from the penalty of death and who ultimately will complete the glorious work through Messiah's Kingdom.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Coburn, Va., Nov. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will write to express my appreciation of the National Labor Tribune especially the religious page. I have been receiving the Tribune regularly for nearly four years and it always comes as a welcome visitor, for I know that it is very certainly a message of grace and love from our heavenly Father's Word by our beloved Pastor Russell. I want to continue to be a reader of the Labor Tribune so long as these messages of grace are poured forth. Wishing the Labor Tribune many new subscribers on account of them, I am,

Yours fraternally,
S. H. DINGUS.

Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 18
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. It has been a regular visitor to our home now for several years and we expect it will be for several more. We enjoy especially Pastor Russell's sermons which we believe to be the strongest meat which the Lord's earnest people and millions of others are having to feed with pure, clean, unadulterated truth from God's Word in this harvest time. Surely the Lord's table is full, and the spread of his truth and upon all who participate in it. We enjoy other features of your paper also which you always present in the fairest and most reasonable way. We have been well received your paper regularly and will say the large clear type is certainly a commendable feature of it. With best wishes I remain,

Yours very truly,
HENRY SCHUMACHER.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have recently ordered through the Watch Tower office your paper, National Labor Tribune, because I like the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH ORTON.

Columbus, Kan., Nov. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I esteem your paper the best of its class and I look for it with interest week by week. Yet I take it principally for the Scriptural and logical sermons of Pastor Russell. His presentation is the only one I have ever seen that harmonizes all the Scriptures. The divine plan as he sets it forth is worthy of our best ideal of a supreme being. It is good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. (Luke 2: 10.) How like our God to bless all the families of the earth (Gen. 12: 3), in due time, with an accurate knowledge of the truth, that every one, by obeying it, may have a fair chance for everlasting life! How the fogs and mists of imagination, ignorance and superstition have hidden God's kind, just and loving plans and purposes!

Yours truly,
F. E. HALE

Butler, Pa., Nov. 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am glad to know that you still continue to publish our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. You have certainly been very prompt in sending the paper, which we thank you very much. We have renewed our subscription for another year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Thanking you for past favors in respect to sermons especially, I remain,

Very truly yours,
E. O. CHAMBERS.

Atlantic, Iowa., Nov. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have today through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, renewed my subscription to your valuable paper. We appreciate its visits more each week and could not well do without it as we especially like the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May you receive a rich reward for your faithfulness in printing them.

Yours truly,
A. H. HUYCK.

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune comes to hand in due time laden with news of universal interest. I do not endorse everything in Pastor Russell's sermons by so many, neither do I wonder at it, for they are gnarling in the hearts of many in our classes. My the Lord bless you in your efforts in sending them out.

Fraternally,
G. HONCHINS.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Not long since, the remark was made by a preacher high in the ecclesiastical firmament (at least he evidently considered himself to be) that Pastor Russell was a "chump joke." Yes, he truly is. As to the huge part of it, it is pretty well, as he has all he can do talking to two continents and even by vessel preaching on the ship as he goes back and forth, yet, he has certainly grown to envious proportions. As to the "joke" part, yes it is pertinent also. There was in 1906, six papers publishing his sermons, and now, four years later there are nearly nine hundred publishing them. He denies that they publish them of course, but does not prefer that they use publish his name or picture. Where is the star that shines in the broad wide firmament of ecclesiasticism today that can show nine hundred papers publishing their sermons, and that publishing their names and picture against their will. The Labor Journal sees that harmonizes all the Scriptures. The divine plan as he sets it forth is worthy of our best ideal of a supreme being. It is good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. (Luke 2: 10.) How like our God to bless all the families of the earth (Gen. 12: 3), in due time, with an accurate knowledge of the truth, that every one, by obeying it, may have a fair chance for everlasting life! How the fogs and mists of imagination, ignorance and superstition have hidden God's kind, just and loving plans and purposes!

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Caiaphas' Report.

(Continued from last week.)

"I recall another occasion when a young man was dead, and Jesus loved his sisters. One of them went with Jesus to the tomb. He commanded it to be uncovered. The sister said, 'Master, by this time he is offensive, he has been dead four days.' Jesus said, 'Only have faith,' and called the young man by name; he came forth out of the tomb and is living today; and Peter proposed that I should see him for myself.

"Thus argue Peter and John. If Jesus had such power over nature and nature's laws, and power over death in others, he would have such power over death that he could lay down his life and take it again, as he had said he would do. He proposed to bring hundreds of witnesses to prove all he says, and much more—witnesses whose veracity cannot be doubted—and as I have heard many of these things before from different men, both friends and foes (and although those things are related by his friends —that is, the friends of Jesus—yet these men talk like men of truth, and their testimonies corroborate evidences that I have from other sources, that convinces me that this is something that should not be harshly dealt with), and seeing the humble trust and confidence of these men and women, besides, as John says, thousands of others equally strong in their belief it thrown me into great agitation. I feel some dreadful foreboding—a weight upon my heart. I cannot feel as a criminal from the fact that I was acting according to my best judgment with the evidence before me. I feel that I was acting in the defence of God and my country, which I love better than my life, and if I was mistaken I was honest in my mistake. And as we teach that honesty of purpose gives character to action, on this basis I shall try to clear myself of any charge, yet there is a conscious fear about my heart, so that I have no rest day or night. I am sure that if I should meet Jesus I would fall dead at his feet; and it seems to me if I went out I should be sure to meet him.

"In this state of conscious dread I remained investigating the Scriptures to know more about the prophecies concerning this man, but found nothing to satisfy my mind. I locked my door and gave the guards orders to allow no one entrance without first giving me notice. While thus engaged, with an open book in the room, but my wife and Annas, her father, when I lifted up my eyes, behold Jesus of Nazareth stood before me. My breath stopped, my blood ran cold, and I was in the act of falling, when he spoke and said, 'Be not afraid, it is I. You condemned me that you might go free. This is the work of my Father. Your only wrong is you have a wicked heart; this you must repent of. This last lamb you have slain is the one that was appointed before the foundation; this sacrifice is made for man. Your other lambs were for those who offered them; this is for all; this is the last; it is for you if you will accept it. I died that you and all mankind might be saved.' At this he looked at me with such a melting tenderness that seemed to me I was nothing but tears, and my strength all gone. I fell on my face at his feet as one dead. When Annas lifted me up Jesus was gone, and the door still locked. No one could tell when or where he went.

"So these matters, I do not feel that I can officiate as priest any more. If this strange personage is from God and should prove to be the savior we have looked for so long, and I have been the means of his crucifixion I have no further offerings to make for sin; but will await developments. I would be prove to be the ruler that we are looking for, things will soon develop into something more grand in the future. His glory will increase; his influence will spread wider and wider, until the whole earth shall be full of his glory, and all the kingdoms of the world shall be his dominion. Such are the beliefs of the prophets on this subject. Therefore you will appoint Jonathan, or some one, to fill the holy place."

(THE END)

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I prize much the visits of the Tribune and enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons which are printed in such plain type. Surely all interested enough to read the sermons are receiving more than a cup of cold water through your paper and the good they says such shall not lose their reward.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. LIZZIE J. HARVIE.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Nov. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write to tell you I appreciate your paper very much, as Brother Russell's sermons are published in it, and with much good print. May you, Mr. Editor, be much blessed by helping to spread the good tidings of great joy to the people.

Yours truly,
MRS. I. SUMMERVILLE.

Oswego, Kans., Nov. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to thank you for having received your paper so regularly for the last two years. May the Lord bless and reward you for your great effort in spreading the Gospel truths.

Yours truly,
MRS. R. L. FOSTER.

Toronto, Can., Nov. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

For some time I have been thinking of writing you relative to my high appreciation of the Tribune. It is a good and wholesome newspaper, and in my estimation, deals wisely and well with topics which are of special interest to working people. I have subscribed for it for several years now and wish frankly to say that though I prize the paper, I take it simply and only because you print the sermons of our beloved Pastor Russell. When we have read these sermons in the household they are passed on to other friends, and again to others. In this way the glad tidings of the glorious reward of those who walk in the narrow way, the restitution blessings for the world and the bright page of your paper, the image and sermons of our beloved pastor, as it is by his unfaltering and untiring efforts that we are permitted to behold in the plan of salvation, the faithful examiner of every word may find in them meat in due season.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. LIZZIE J. HARVIE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

D. C. Russell, Terre Haute.
Miss Clara McConely, Elgin.
Mrs. J. A. Stuart, Elgin.
Mrs. R. Y. Palmer, Dresden.
Mrs. Laura Kurtz, Philadelphia.
W. B. Brooks, Orchid.
E. O. Davis, Orchid.
E. O. Chambers, Butler.
Mrs. M. A. Weldon, Mount Valley.
Mrs. Catherine Zartman, Chetopa.
I. I. Margeson, Westwood.
Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, Bermuda.
Mrs. John Outerbridge, Bermuda.
Paul Usher, Bermuda.
Rose Kline, Rosemont.
A. N. Pierson, Cromwell.
Dora Graham, South Glen Falls.
Jonathan K. Stolsitz, Mascot.
E. A. Young, Gibsonia.
H. W. Snellings, Norfolk.
Mrs. Hattie A. Miller, Kansas City.
C. B. Hoerner, Birds-in-Hand.
C. O. Boehler, St. Joseph.
Mrs. L. M. E. Cutler, Mountain View.
A. P. Walker, Bay City.
Elizabeth Orton, Minneapolis.

DEC 9 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

The N.Y. Public Library ...

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 1 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1910. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

U. S. STEEL PENSION NOW IN EFFECT.

First Payments from the Fund for Employes are Now Being Made, or Will Be On January 1—Many Workers Will Participate—Official Announcement of the Plans for the Distribution of Benefits.

Payment of pensions from the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund which was formed last spring by the joint action of the United States Steel Corporation and Andrew Carnegie, will begin January 1, 1911. For this purpose the steel corporation appropriated $8,000,000 which, with the $4,000,000 of the Carnegie Relief Fund, makes a fund of $12,000,000. The fund was established to pay old age pensions from the income of the fund to employes of the steel corporation and its subsidiary companies. The Carnegie Relief Fund of $4,000,000 was created March 12, 1901.

Official announcement of the plans for the pension fund was made at New York last Friday. The fund will be administered by a board of trustees, through a manager, who was appointed by the trustees, with such powers and duties as may be directed by them.

J. B. Erskine, formerly assistant manager of the Carnegie Relief Fund, has been elected manager. The following are the trustees: Frank B. Adams, Duluth, Minn.; Raynal C. Bolling, William R. Dickson, Robert A. Franks, Elbert H. Gary, New York, N. Y.; James H. Hoyt, Andrew Squire, Cleveland, O.; Kemper K. Knapp, Chicago, Ill.; James H. Reed, Charles L. Taylor, Pittsburg; George W. Perkins, Hampden E. Tener, New York, N. Y.

The finance committee is composed of Elbert H. Gary, Robert A. Franks, George W. Perkins, James H. Reed and Hampden E. Tener.

Members of the pension committee are Raynal C. Bolling, Elbert H. Gary, James H. Reed and Charles L. Taylor.

The general executive officers are Elbert H. Gary, chairman; George W. Perkins, vice chairman; Robert A. Franks, treasurer, and Raynal C. Bolling, secretary.

The fund is entirely separate from the Voluntary Relief Fund of the United States Steel Corporation, which was put into operation May 1, 1910, and which provides for employes or their families who may be rendered dependent by injury while in the service of the corporation or its subsidiary companies. Neither the Voluntary Accident Relief Fund nor the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund involves any contribution from the men themselves.

The board of trustees has adopted pension rules to apply to the fund, to become effective January 1 and take in employes of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies on and after that date.

Under the rules three classes of pensions are provided:

"First—Pensions by compulsory retirement, granted to employes who have been 20 years or longer in the service and have reached the age of 70 years for men and 60 years for women.

"Second—Pensions by retirement at request, granted to employes who have been 20 years or longer in the service and have reached the age of 60 years for men and 50 years for women.

"Third—Pensions for permanent incapacity, granted to employes who have been 20 years or longer in the service and have become permanently totally incapacitated through no fault of their own."

The regular monthly pension to be paid from the income of the fund will be made on the following basis: For each year of service one per cent of the average pay received during the last 10 years, provided, however, that no pension shall be more than $100 per month or less than $12 per month. For example, an employe who has been in the service 25 years and has received an average monthly salary of $60, will receive a pension of $15 per month.

Employing officers will report to the manager of the fund the name of every man who has been in the service 20 years or longer, and has reached the age of 70, and of every woman who has been in the service 20 years, or longer, and has reached the age of 60. These reports will be sent to the president of the company for his approval before action is taken by the fund. Retirement in this case will be compulsory, except in the case of employes in an executive or administrative capacity, who at the requests of the management may be allowed to continue in the service after they have reached the age limit.

Pensions will be paid only to those employes who have given their entire time to the service of the corporations included under the provisions of the fund. The acceptance of a pension will not bar the person from accepting other work, but he cannot re-enter the service of the corporation. Length of service shall be reckoned from the date [illegible] which the employe entered the service, and a part of a year, if less than a half, shall not be considered as a break in continuous service. Lay-off on account of the reduction in force, suspension or leave of absence, also will not be considered a break. Dismissal or voluntary leaving the service followed by re-instatement within two years shall not be counted a break in the continuity of service, but the time thus lost will be counted in reckoning the length of service.

The pensions are to be paid monthly, at the close of each month, unless revoked by the board, and will terminate with payment for the month succeeding that in which the death of the employe occurs. Pensions may be terminated or withheld in case of misconduct.

Whenever it is found that the basis named for pensions shall create total demands in excess of the annual income of the fund, increased by any surplus deemed applicable by the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

TO MAINTAIN STEEL PRICES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The price of steel will not be cut. Forty of the leading producers and their representatives, who stand for approximately 95 per cent of the production of the country, met here on Friday last and decided that it was for the good of the industry to keep quotations where they are now.

Among these men were Judge E. H. Gary and W. E. Corey, chairman and president respectively of the United States Steel Corporation; John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company; Willis L. King, vice president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; E. A. S. Clark, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company; Alexis W. Thompson, president of the Inland Steel Company, and Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburg Steel Company, all of them members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which Judge Gary is president.

At the close of the meeting Judge Gary gave out the following statement: Representatives of about 95 per cent of the manufacturers of steel in America met at luncheon, and the two hours following were occupied in ascertaining the condition of business in this particular line, and in the expressions of opinion concerning present prices. It was stated that on the average of all branches the bookings were about 50 per cent of capacity and the shipments somewhat in excess. There has been a slight, though marked, increase in daily bookings, month by month, since the first of August to the present time.

"Prices as a rule are well maintained, though in some lines, as usual, there is some cutting on the part of small producers who were not represented. Without exception, the views expressed by those present regarding the future were favorable. Also, each one voted the opinion that present prices are fair and reasonable and should not be changed.

"For some time past purchasing by railroad companies has been very much below normal; but it is the consensus of opinion that there will be an increase in the near future. The account of daily bookings at the present time is about equal to the total capacity of the mills 10 years ago.

"The distribution of the manufacturers of steel to co-operate, so far as it is proper, remains unchanged."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE

The President's message, sent to congress day before yesterday, is not a strong document in the Rooseveltian sense. It contains less denunciation of trust abuses than any other presidential message of the past five years. It will therefore not enthuse the more militant of the social and economic reformers. It will, however, have a soothing effect upon the business interests of the country, and we are not sure that this is not needed at present about as badly as anything that can be imagined. And we do not say this in derogation of former President Roosevelt, either. On the contrary, we believe the country owes Col. Roosevelt more than can be expressed.

President Taft does not entirely overlook the demand for progressive government. He is sober and self-restrained, but on careful examination it will be found he makes recommendations of a sufficient comprehensive character to satisfy all reformers who think that while correcting abuses we should be careful not to destroy business confidence. Among the most interesting of Mr. Taft's recommendations are the following:

"I wish to renew my urgent recommendation in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity (in labor disputes) without notice in attendance with best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States.

"With respect to the parcels post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that 11 pounds—the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post.

"I recommend that the international congress on industrial insurance (Workmen's Compensation) be invited to hold its meetings in 1913 in Washington, and that an appropriation of $10,000 be made to cover the necessary expenses of organizing and carrying on the meeting."

A DREAM OF BETTER CITIES.

The more the country sees of the census figures, the more it is amazed and troubled at the growth of great industrial towns. The tendency is traced to a number of different causes, but one of the most important is doubtless the size and number of factories located in large centers.

Is it necessary that factories should be concentrated in cities, with resulting congestion of population and all its social consequences? Are we to become with each passing decade more and more a tenement-dwelling people?

There are students of the question who answer in the negative, among them Dana W. Bartlett and his associates of the Los Angeles housing commission.

Los Angeles is looking forward to a population of a million within the next ten or twenty years, but hopes that its people will be widely diffused "from the mountains to the sea" over a territory about thirty miles square.

Mr. Bartlett and other social architects are now at work upon a plan which would convert the present industrial district of Los Angeles into a wholesale district, and would then create a wide belt of industrial villages in a region surrounding the city which it is proposed to keep decidedly rural in character. The housing commission is drafting an ordinance which would make these desirable conditions compulsory, whether agreeable to real estate and factory owners or not.

"We know Los Angeles is to be a great city," says Bartlett, "and that it will contain many factories. We do not intend that all the evils of crowded factory districts and reeking tenements shall be duplicated under our fair sky if we can help it."

He contends that the cheap transmission of electrical energy makes it possible to scatter factories in a series of beautiful villages where land values are not so high as in the heart of the city, and where the workers may have comfortable homes in the midst of parks and gardens.

He believes it would be financially profitable for manufacturers to create these conditions, and he is able to point to some notable examples of actual achievement in this line, including the well known "factory in a garden" of the Messrs. Cadbury, near Birmingham, England.

Of course, it would be entirely possible to bring about a gradual reconstruction of manufacturing cities on such lines. It would be particularly feasible to direct the growth of new industrial districts in these channels.

Such things can be done, and will be done, when society wakes up to the fact that it has the right to assert its control over many things which have hitherto been left to unrestricted private enterprise. There will be much opposition on the part of those who are entirely satisfied with things as they are, but this opposition can be overcome by the infinitely more numerous element who are determined that tomorrow shall be better than today.

FIRE DRILL IN FACTORIES

As a consequence of last Saturday's disastrous fire in Newark a number of girls were thrown into a panic Monday by a small blaze in another factory in that city. Fortunately the alarm came during the noon hour when most of the employes were out of the building.

Why should not the same precautions be taken in factories and similar crowded buildings as in the public schools? A New York contemporary asks this question and its pertinence is manifest. Time and again, when the alarm of fire has been given, a school building has been emptied of hundreds, even thousands, of young children without the least excitement or confusion. The pupils are constantly trained in the fire drill as a matter of safety, and the results thoroughly justify the time and trouble taken for the maintenance of order and discipline in case of emergency.

Few factories are so nearly fireproof as modern school buildings or so well equipped against fire. The fire drill is a reasonable safeguard and employers would do well to adopt it as a matter of prudence for the protection of the workers. Panic in time of danger is not a question of age but of lack of self-control and absence of discipline.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE ON LABOR.

The closing session of congress opened Monday and the President's message was read on Tuesday. The portions bearing on labor subjects follow:

"Eight-hour law.—Since 1868 it has been the declared purpose of this government to favor the movement for an eight-hour day by a provision of law that none of the employes employed by or on behalf of the government should work longer than eight hours in every twenty-four.

"The first declaration of this view was not accompanied with any penal clause and with no provision for its enforcement, and though President Grant by a proclamation twice attempted to give it his sanction and to require the officers of the government to carry it out, the purpose of the framers of the law was ultimately defeated by a decision of the supreme court holding that the statute as drawn was merely a direction of the government to its agents and did not invalidate a contract made in behalf of the government which provided in the contract for labor for a day of longer hours than eight. Thereafter, in 1892, the present eight-hour law services and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor on any of the public works of the United States and of the said District of Columbia is hereby restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful, etc., etc.

"This law has been construed to limit the application of the requirement to those who are directly employed by the government or to those who are employed upon public works situate upon land owned by the United States. This construction prevented its application to government battleships and other vessels built in private shipyards and to heavy guns and armor plate contracted for and made at private establishments.

"The proposed act provides that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by a contract with the United States in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours a day in any one calendar day.

"I recommend that instead of enacting the proposed bill, the meaning of which is not clear and definite and might be given a construction embarrassing to the public interest, the present act be enlarged by providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and work upon public ground, but also ships, armor, and large guns when manufactured in private yards or factories.

"One of the great difficulties in enforcing this eight-hour law is that its application under certain emergencies becomes exceedingly oppressive and there is a great temptation to subordinate officials to evade it. I think that it would be wiser to allow the President, by executive order, to declare an emergency in special instances in which the limitation might not apply and, in such cases, to permit the payment by the government of extra compensation for the time worked each day in excess of eight hours. I may add that my suggestions in respect to this legislation have the full concurrence of the commissioner of labor.

"Workmen's compensation.—In view of the keen, widespread interest now felt in the United States in a system of compensation for industrial accidents to supplant our present thoroughly unsatisfactory system of employers' liability (a subject the importance of which congress has already recognized by the appointment of a commission), I recommend that the international congress on industrial insurance be invited to hold its meeting in 1913 in Washington, and that an appropriation of $10,000 be made to cover the necessary expenses of organizing and carrying on the meeting.

"Bureau of Immigration.—The immigration into this country is increasing each year. A large part of it comes through the immigrant station at Ellis Island in the City of New York. An examination of the station and the methods pursued satisfies me that a difficult task is there performed by the commissioner and his force with common sense, the strictest fairness, and with the most earnest desire to enforce the law equitably and mercifully. It has been proposed to enlarge the accommodations so as to allow more of the immigrants to come by that port. I do not think it wise policy to do this. I have no objection to—on the contrary, I recommend—the construction of additional buildings for the purpose of facilitating a closer and more careful examination of each immigrant as he comes in, but I deprecate the enlargement of the buildings and of the force for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrants per day than are now examined. If it is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in, and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be confident that they will be better distributed through the country and that there will not be that congestion in the City of New York which does not make for the better condition of the immigrant or increase his usefulness as a new member of this community. Everything which tends to send the immigrants west and south into rural life helps the country.

"I concur with the secretary in his recommendation as to the amendments to the immigration law in increasing the fine against the companies for violation of the regulations and in giving greater power to the commissioner to enforce more care on the part of the steamship companies in accepting immigrants. The recommendation of the secretary, in which he urges that the law may be amended so as to discourage the separation of families is, I think, a good one.

"Injunction bill.—I wish to renew my urgent recommendation made in my last annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice in accordance with best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first because it has been promised, and second because it will deprive those who now complain of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real grounds for further amendment and will take away all semblance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundations of judicial power, and legalize that cruel social instrument, the secondary boycott."

The puddle department of Zug's mill, this city, is on this week.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor and the General Election—Liberal Government Trying Hard to Secure Labor Vote—Industrial Conflicts in Coal and Shipbuilding Still Persist The British Coal Miner and His Record—Tinplate Trade Quiet.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Labor party in the house of commons has to again fight. For the third time in five years this country has to go through a general election. The liberal government which got into power in 1906 with substantial majority, returned to power last January with a reduced narrow majority and intends once more to appeal to the country, mainly on the question of the house of lords. The Labor party declares that this election is forced upon the country unnecessarily as the government has got an ample majority to do all that it was returned to do last January. The government thinks differently, apparently.

The Labor party is quite right to distrust both the Liberal government and the Conservative opposition and will now set to work to increase its own strength in the next parliament. The first fortnight in December is to be the period over which the selections will spread so that by the middle of December we should know whether the valiant party of forty Labor members has been increased to forty-five at least, as hoped.

One natural reason for the objection of the Labor party to an unnecessary election is the heavy cost of fighting in the constituencies. The cost works out at about $5,000 per candidate, successful or unsuccessful. The entire cost of the general election last January was over $6,000,000, and dividing into this the aggregate number of votes secured, it appears that every vote cost one dollar whether that vote was won on a majority or a minority.

As American readers now will know, the house of lords—our so-called second chamber—is threatened with something approaching extinction of its most prized privileges. The Liberals propose not so much to reform or abolish the house as to take away its powers. In the first place, all money bills, all those questions involving taxation and revenue and expenditure are to be passed by the house of commons solely, the house of Lords having no say whatever in the matter whether supporting or disproving. Money bills will go direct from the house of commons to the King and thus into law. With regard to non-money enactments measures will be passed by the house of commons and go up to the lords as before for their approval. Should the house of lords do again as it apparently has invariably done in the past in connection with Liberal measures—throw them out—they will be again presented by the house of commons to the august chamber. Upon a second refusal by the lords to accept the measure the proposals will go direct to the King over their heads and thus again into law.

The Labor party is quite at one with the Liberal party, as also is the Irish party, in the attack on the house of lords. The measure, however, which is nearest to the heart of the party is the one that will bring about the reversal of the infamous Osborne judgment—that measure which has made it illegal for unions any longer to use their funds for political or parliamentary action. Already the liberal premier has spread his net to catch the labor vote in those constituencies where labor candidates will not stand. It has been promised that should the Liberal party be returned to power it will take in hand those questions of the reversal of the Osborne judgment.

At the same time it has also been practically promised that payment of members will figure in the next Liberal finance act. Should this go through when the new parliament meets, the Labor party will be freed from the necessity of paying salaries to its members of parliament and thus by itself much of the sting of the Osborne judgment will be withdrawn. Incidentally, the Labor party will probably benefit by the bigger salaries that the state will pay. At present their members get from the Labor party a salary of only $1,000 a year and as I have before pointed out, the funds from which these salaries are paid has now been dried up by the Osborne judgment.

The strike still persists on the Welsh coal field, picketing being universal throughout the Rhondda valley. Resentment runs very high between the imported police and the strikers and battles take place in the streets. In one riot on the night of November 21 there were five hundred strikers injured and about fifty police. The miners' wives strongly support their husbands and themselves from processions through the chief mining villages singing songs that very pointedly express their opinion of the mine owners. There has been no need to call the soldiers actually into use although regiments are kept near at hand. No agreement has yet been reached in any of the many conferences which are being held.

It seems likely that the South Wales colliery strike is settling down into a phase of stubborn passive resistance which is strangely characteristic of miners' disputes. The dogged pertinacity of the colliery people, men and masters alike, marks them almost as a race apart. Very few coal strikes are settled without months of strife, and many have lasted for years. The famous South Wales strike of 1875 lasted just over six months, but it was short by comparison with most others. The great Hemsworth strike and lock out dragged along for nearly four years. But the most extraordinary record was that of the six strikes of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LABORITES MAKE SMALL GAIN.

The latest from the parliamentary elections now in progress in Great Britain is as follows:

London, Dec. 7.—There is every prospect today that the Conservatives will not make a net gain of more than four or five seats in the present general election. But they are already seeking to influence King George against the creation of Liberal peers by arguing that even this small gain will show that the country is not ready for the radical measure proposed by the ministry, particularly the abolition of the lords' vote.

On account of his well-known Tory sympathies, the fear is increasing that the king will heed the Unionists' demand, disregarding what is considered by many a virtual promise to the Liberals, thus making imminent a parliamentary deadlock.

At present the returns show 128 Conservatives elected and 90 Liberals, 25 Irish Nationalists and 16 Laborites, or a coalition of 131. As the voting from now on will see the Conservatives on the defensive more than in the polling so far conducted, the Liberals are expected to throw the balance much more largely in their favor. The gains thus far are: Conservatives, 11; Liberals, 7; Laborites, 1.

The returns so far warrant the confident prediction that the Conservative plurality over the Liberals alone in the next parliament will not be more than four or five. The Liberals are asserting that they will even maintain their plurality, which in the last parliament was two over the Conservatives. Accepting the most sweeping claims of the Conservatives, the result will still give the Liberals and Laborites a majority of about 20. This means that the Irish will again wield the balance of power.

The Irish have it in their power to force another early election and to involve the crown in the most serious political controversy that has engaged the throne for decades.

It is the knowledge of this fact by the king that gives rise to the belief in the minds of many Liberals—a belief that is not at all general, however—that George will grant the demands of the ministry, make the house of lords a Liberal body and thus insure the speedy grant of home rule to Ireland.

Since the law 1905 the French state is authorized to aid the unions financially in case of unemployment.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ISRAEL'S NEW COVENANT NOW TO BE ESTABLISHED.

So Declares Pastor Russell in Remarkable Sermon.

MESSIANIC KINGDOM THE POWER TO BRING ABOUT GOD'S WILL ON EARTH.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 4.—Pastor Russell continues to use the Academy of Music our largest auditorium whenever he speaks in Brooklyn, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a splendid audience today of thoughtful-looking people, evidently chiefly from the middle walks of life. Asked why so few of the wealthy attended, his characteristic reply was—"Of my Master it is written, 'The common people heard him gladly.'" He spoke from the following text: **"The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in: behold he shall come, saith Jehovah of hosts, but who may abide the day of his coming?"**—Malachi 3: 1-5. He said:

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing his disobedient children to death intimated that ultimately the Seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the Divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might fully know of his justice, as well as of his wisdom and power, God insisted upon dealing with his creatures from the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the Divine intention. His sentence upon men plainly stated, was, "Dying thou shalt die," not, Living thou shalt live in torment. "The soul that sinneth it shall die. (Gen. 2: 17; Ezek. 18: 4.) God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of Divine government to be made operative everywhere—and ultimately amongst all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Long centuries after, in the seventh generation of Adam's children, God spoke prophetically through one of these, Enoch, saying, The Lord cometh with ten thousands of his holy ones to execute justice in the earth—to establish righteousness amongst men. Time passed on, but sin prevailed and the coming of the Great Deliverer was still future.

Next God spoke to Abraham, after first he had tested his faith and loyalty. To him he mentioned the same great Deliverer who would bruise the serpent's head and who would come in great glory with ten thousands of his holy ones. To Abraham he gave assurance that this One, in some way, would be identified with his posterity, so that he might properly be called the Seed of Abraham. He said, "In thy Seed shall all the family of the earth be blessed."

The Divine Program was not changed, but more explicit statements were given, respecting it. Thereafter all taught of God would know to look for the Messianic blessing through Abraham's Seed. Besides, the Covenant was afterward confirmed with an Oath to Abraham; later, to Isaac; later, to Jacob. That Covenant promise became the basis of God's adoption of the entire nation of Israel—all of Jacob's children. They were heirs of the Abrahamic Covenant—the Oath-Bound Covenant. If so great an honor from the Almighty God has made some of the Jewish people at times to appear arrogant and proud, let us not forget that to err is human—to forgive Divine. Perhaps if we were in their stead our imperfections would similarly display themselves.

GOD'S COVENANT OF THE LAW

Israel's experiences of tribulation and bondage in Egypt were probably necessary to prepare them for God's great proposition—that they should keep the Law and as a reward have life everlasting. As it is written, "He that doeth these things shall live by them." (Lev. 18: 15.) Israel greatly rejoiced in this manifestation of Divine preference for them more than for all others of humanity. The Law Covenant was mediated. The sacrifice of bulls and of goats made a typical atonement for them for a year, so that they might enter into this Covenant relationship with God. But when they attempted to keep the law they were disappointed. They failed. The Law of God being the full measure of a perfect man's ability, the Jews, like other men, being imperfect, found that they had undertaken an impossibility.

Not a Jew kept the Law perfectly. Not a Jew, therefore, gained eternal life during the first year. But God, foreknowing this, had made preparation for a repetition of the Atonement Day every year, so that the people might continue striving to attain eternal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of **better sacrifices** than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under this Covenant—educational blessings, but not the blessing hoped for, not life eternal. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national Seed, of Abraham for the blessing of all the nations.

God gave them kings for a time, but these were unable to accomplish the great things hoped for. But the promise of a personal Messiah was made, and that he should be of the lineage of David, a great King, far superior to the great, wise and rich Solomon, Messiah would be David's Son and yet David's Lord. (Psa. 110: 1, Matt. 22: 42-44.) Here, as God intended, Israel began to get the thought of a personal Messiah, a King of Glory, who would use their nation as his instrumentality for the conquering of the world, when every knee should bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God.

A NEW COVENANT AND BETTER MEDIATOR

The next lesson for Israel to learn was that a change of Dispensation must come, that, as Moses had mediated the Law Covenant, so an antitypical Moses, a greater than he, would induct them into the blessings and privileges of a still better Covenant, a Covenant more favorable to them and under which they could gain eternal life. This New Covenant was particularly set before them through Jeremiah's prophecy (31: 31-34.) And this, combined with the statement of Moses respecting a greater Mediator, helped their faith to take a fresh hold upon the Oath-Bound Abrahamic Promise, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

If a great enough Mediator should come as the Messenger of God, and should establish a better Covenant under which Israel could have eternal life, and if he, as the offspring of David, should become their King, then indeed Abraham's Seed, the nation of Israel under that great Mediator-King, would be fully qualified to bless all the families of the earth. The thought of this glory to their nation became a fresh inspiration, and around it gathered the fifty odd thousands of Jews, out of all the tribes of Israel who returned from Babylonian captivity under the edict of Cyrus offering them this privilege.

Through the Prophet Ezekiel the Lord again made mention of the fact that their Law Covenant, made at Sinai, must, before their great blessing of restitution, give place to a New Covenant, a better Covenant. Speaking of the time when he would regather them out of all lands and would fulfil to them the promise made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and make them a great nation, and use them for the blessing of other nations, the Lord declares, "Not for your sakes do I this, O house of Israel, but for my name's sake." He then proceeds to tell them that at the time he would receive them back again into his love and favor he would also humble their pride by restoring the Samaritans and the Sodomites—people whom Israel detested as inferior and sinners.

God declares that neither of these peoples had ever committed as serious sins against Divine goodness as had Israel, and that when he would again bless Israel he would bless also these other peoples in their midst. Let me quote his words: "When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their **former estate**, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your **former estate**. Nevertheless I will remember my **Covenant** with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting Covenant, and I will give them (Sodomites and Samaritans) unto thee for daughters, but not by thy Covenant under the old Law Covenant but under the New Law Covenant of the future, and I will establish my Covenant with thee; (in order that) thou mayest remember and be confounded, and never open thy mouth any more, because of thy shame when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God.—Ezek. 16: 55-63.

This New and better Covenant is to be mediated through a personal Messiah, a still more glorious Mediator than Moses, a still more glorious King than David—this One whom Israel began to look for and to long for. Can we wonder that they failed to identify him in the lowly Nazarene who died at Calvary? We cannot! Nothing but a special assistance of the holy Spirit would enable anyone to trace the connection between the glorious pictures of the prophecies and the humble appearance of him who came to fulfill those prophecies. We do see, however, that the great Messiah of Glory, Jesus, in his Second Advent as King of kings and lord of lords, fills absolutely every demand of Jewish expectation and of prophetic outline. Some can see, but others cannot as yet, that he who was pierced is the same one who, as the Son of God, in great glory is shortly to bless Israel and all the families of the earth through Israel. Not only was it appropriate that the greater Mediator than Moses should present a better sacrifice for sin than did Moses, but it was necessary also that time be set apart for the selection of the footstep followers of Jesus, from both Jews and Gentiles, to become joint-sacrificers with him and sharers of his heavenly glory. This, of course, has been hidden from the sight of the Jew, as it has been hidden from the sight of the Gentile. No wonder this has been designated the Mystery of God—the secret of his great Plan.—Col. 1: 24.

"ABIDE THE DAY OF HIS COMING"

Our text is from another prophecy speaking of this same great Messiah, the Mediator of the New Covenant, King of kings and Lord of lords, who, as the representative of the great Jehovah, his Father, is to reign until all enemies shall be put down; until Satan shall be bound and, ultimately, shall be crushed—until Adam and his race, released from Divine sentence, under the New Covenant provisions, shall be uplifted out of sin and degradation and death to perfection and everlasting life—the unwilling and disobedient being destroyed in the Second Death.

The prophet Malachi points out that the Messiah of the New Covenant, whom he announces, is the glorious Mediator and antitypical King for whom they had waited long and of whom they delighted to think. He would come to the temple—thus implying that he would be not only an antitypical Prophet, an antitypical King, but also an antitypical Priest—"after the order of Melchisedec;" "A priest upon his throne."—Psa. 110: 4; Zech. 6: 13.

But after this joyful proclamation that heir long-expected and gloried-in Mediator of the New Covenant should be looked for, they were warned that his day would be one of trial, one of special testing and proving, that the Lord might find the antitypical Priests and antitypical Levites to serve in the antitypical Temple. He would be like a refiner of fire to take away the dross and to leave only the pure metal—fiery trials and testings being implied. He would "be like fuller's soap," in the sense that a great washing or purging would take place to make ready for the Kingdom the called and chosen and faithful.

At that time the consecration of Judah and Jerusalem unto the Lord will be accepted as in olden times. We may understand that this spirit of devotion is now reviving amongst the Jews and particularly amongst those who are identified with Jerusalem and the Zionist movement. Hitherto this has been a political movement in the interest of Jewish nationalization and a home for exiles. Now, however, the due time has come for a real movement of those who have the faith—to draw near to God and to show their faith by helping forward in the restoration of earthly Jerusalem and her interests.

JUDGMENTS WILL BE OF THE LORD

Notice the further message of the Lord through the Prophet, "I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those who oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right."—V. 5.

Ah, do we not see here plainly stated that the Messianic Kingdom means not only glory and honor to those whom he will accept as servants, but that it means also requirements of faithfulness to the principles of Truth, of purity, of harmony with God. And this lesson for the Jew, under his New Covenant arrangement, will ultimately apply to all nations. Under that new arrangement under Israel's New Covenant, all the families of the earth will be privileged to become "Israelites indeed" through faithfulness to the great Prophet, Priest, King and Mediator of Israel and of all the families of the earth.

And for Christians also there is a lesson here. We, in advance of the world, have recognized the great Redeemer and Restorer as the great Sacrificer, "through whose stripes we are healed." Through him we, in advance of Israel and the world, have been permitted to come into relationship with the Father, to become "sons of God without rebuke." We are privileged to call ourselves "members of his Body" and prospective members of his Bride class. To us also it is true that this nearness to the Lord and appreciation of him means a closer judgment and more critical inspection than before. Let us see to it that we put away all dross and all filthiness of the flesh and of the spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of the Lord. Let us see to it that we are obedient to the demands of the Messiah to all who come unto the Father by him, either now as their Advocate, or in the future as the great Mediator.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New Kensington, Pa., Dec. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune.

The space devoted to Pastor Russell's sermons certainly adds much to the value of your paper. Every one reading these sermons most surely will be greatly benefited in building Christian character.

Respectfully yours,
MISS M. C. SNYDER.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have this day through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., renewed my subscription to your valued paper for another year. My wife enjoys the woman's page very much, and I highly appreciate the weekly sermons of Pastor Russell and you can count on me as a subscriber as long as they continue to appear in your journal. With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
T. L. MARSHALL.

New Kensington, Pa., Dec. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that I greatly appreciate your clean, independent and progressive paper, the Labor Tribne. While my chief interest is in Pastor Russell's excellent sermons, I have also great interest in anything that speaks for the welfare of the laboring class, whose rights seem to be so much ignored. I am pleased with the efforts you are making in having all to see the wisdom of establishing things upon a basis of honesty, rather than policy; and I wish to assure you of my hearty sympathy and co-operation in this direction to the extent of my ability.

Wishing you continued success in these timely steps toward righteousness, I remain,

Yours very truly,
WILMER E. M'KIM.

East St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Words fail to express to you my appreciation of your paper, containing Pastor Russell's sermons. Hope you will continue the good work, and may the Lord bless you.

Respectfully,
MRS. JANE A. COOPER.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have recently, through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, renewed my subscription to your valuable publication. One feature which makes the Labor Tribune especially valuable to me is your publication of Brother C. T. Russell's sermons. I appreciate very much the clear type and the completeness of your reports of these sermons. I wish to congratulate you for your intellectual courage in publishing these truly orthodox sermons in face of the current higher criticism and evolution thories of today. May the Lord bless you for it.

Yours gratefully,
EDWARD O. LOE.

New York, Nov. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I thank you very much in calling my attention to the fact that my subscription for your paper had expired. I herein enclose subscription for another year, and at this time I want to thank you for the many blessings which you bring to my heart weekly through the printing of Pastor Russell's sermons, which I enjoy reading first, because they speak of the glad tidings so long foretold, and second, for the manner and size of type which you use in printing them. Thanking you again,

Yours truly,
F. G. ROBINSON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

I take your paper principally to get Pastor Russell's sermons, which you print in such plain type. Pastor Russell is surely giving to the household of faith meat in due season.

Very truly yours,
E. H. HESTON, M. D.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., Dec. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to thank you again for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in such large clear type. I cannot express the comfort and pleasure I derive from reading them and I hope that you will continue their publication, though you may not be aware of the blessing you bestow upon others by publishing them. It is always with pleasure I look for the Tribune.

Very Truly,
MRS. EDWIN LENT.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Although somewhat late in renewing my subscription, yet I surely wish to receive your paper every week as I enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons more each time they appear, and when we get a proper view of the harmony, four great attributes of Jehovah's character, His Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power as proven by the pastor's interpretation of the "Divine Program" found in the Bible, it seems that all would be able to say, "Amen." Personally I am convinced that since the days of Jesus and the Apostles "Never man spake like this man."

Not only do I enjoy the sermons immensely, but I appreciate also the special labor editorials which appear from time to time.

Very truly yours,
AUGUST C. KRUEGER.

Negley, O., Dec. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We want to thank you for your paper. It has been a weekly visitor at our home for a long time and we wish to have it continue to visit us so long as it is loyal to the Truth, for the Truth is the backbone to the paper and the Labor Tribune is full of Truth.

We wish to thank you, dear editor, for the nice large type you use in the printing of your paper. It just suits our eyes to read with ease our beloved Pastor Russell's sermons.

We also enjoyed "Caiapha's Report" by Brother J. A. Bohnet. Sorry it is all and now we have the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies added to the Labor Tribune to give it strength and make it a power for Truth. If God be for us who can be against us? May God continue to bless not only your valuable paper, but your own heart in the service of the Truth.

Sincerely yours in the love of the Truth.

GEO. W. FAULK.

Columbiana, O., Dec. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write to tell you that I am renewing through the Watch Tower. I appreciate your paper very much as Pastor Russell's sermons are published in it, with such good print. May you be richly blessed by helping to spreading the good tidings of great joy to all people.

Yours for Gospel Truth,
ROBERT F. MARTIN.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription through the Watch Towed and you may count on me as a regular subscriber as long as you print those sermons of Pastor Russell, who is proclaiming the Glad Tidings of Great Joy which is to be to all people and may the dear Lord bless you for sending forth this meat in due season to the household of faith; and not only so, but very soon under the terms of the new Covenant all of Adam's race will be promulged to benefit by the same. again I say may the Lord bless you.

GEO. M. FISK.

Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 30.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclose find a check which will pay for the paper to July 1, 1911, and thanking you for the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons as I do enjoy reading them in your paper.

Hoping that you receive a blessing in doing so. Obliging.

MRS. ADA M. KEENAN.

Jamaica Plain, Mass., Dec. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons as printed in your paper and do not wish to miss a single copy as long as you print them.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. N. LONG.

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THE JEWISH CRIMINAL LAW.

TAKEN FROM THE TALMUD, AS OPERATIVE IN THE DAYS OF OUR LORD.

Justice Flagrantly Outraged in the Crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth.

The Talmuds are written on parchment or papyrus, from which many volumes have been written by the Jewish rabbis.

The **Mishma** indicates the Law.
The **Tosephta**, treatment, and
The **Mechilta**, means government.

The latter portrays the organization of the Sanhedrim and its powers—both the greater and the less, the former composed of seventy, the latter or twenty-four examiners. These two legislative bodies had jurisdiction of the Jewish commonwealth. Although having great power it was not absolute. The court of elders and priests exercised the highest authority of the nation. This court consisted of twelve men, and its chairman was the high priest. This was the court that tried Jesus of Nazareth.

At the time Jesus was tried the Jewish government was deprived of its executive power. The Roman emperor's consent had to be obtained, though he had, to use the Jewish soldiers; for the Romans had only one hundred soldiers at Jerusalem at that time, for, being continually at war, they needed their soldiers at home.

When an accused person was brought before this court of the high priests, they had a preliminary trial, in order, if possible, to force a plea. Failing in this, the accused was remanded to the Roman authority, or governor, for approval of the sentence imposed. Next, the accused was sent to the high priest, and from thence to the Sanhedrim, with charge written out and the names of the witnesses by which the charge had been proved. If they approved the decision of the high priest, the prisoner was sent back to the high priest for final trial. This court of twelve men was required by the Jewish law to fast and pray one whole day before the trial commenced; they were then required to bring the urim and thummim out of the holy place where they were kept, and to place them before the high priest, who was closely veiled, so that no one could see his face, thus representing God doing his work. Then there was what is called the lactees, consisting of two men, one of whom stood at the door of the court with a red flag in his hand, and the other sat on a white horse some distance on the road leading to the place of execution. Each of these men continually the name of the criminal, his crime, and who were the witnesses, and called upon any person who knew anything in his favor to come forward and testify. Following the taking of the testimony the eleven men cast lots or voted, and their decision was shown to the high priest. He being too holy to act by himself, but only as the mouthpiece of God, he approched a basin or ewer and washed his hands in token of the innocence of the court, thus testifying that the criminal's own action had brought condemnation on himself. The soldiers seeing this, would take the prisoner to the place of execution. Not one of them was allowed to speak a word, not even to whisper, while the execution was in process. Nothing was heard save the shrieks of the criminal.

In contradistinction consider now the mode of the Roman execution and note the chain of divine providence in connection with the execution of Jesus of Nazareth. According to the Roman law, when a man was accused of a crime, was tried and found not guilty he was publicly tried—rather severe treatment for the innocent—the excuse being that the man had acted improperly; so much so that he had created suspicion and should be dealt with accordingly.

This would seem to license an enemy to work mischief. To offset this, any man who accused another and failed to prove the charge by witnesses received the punishment inflicted upon the wrongly accused. Following the whipping the Roman officer washed his hands, thereby declaring either his disapproval of the punishment, or that the action of the man had brought on his own chastisement. Thus after Pilate had Jesus scourged he washed his hands, clearing the Roman government and himself of the blood of Jesus. The soldiers, being Jewish soldiers, acquainted with the washing of the hands as meaning condemnation, instead of innocence, took it for granted that Jesus was to die.

Sincerely,
J. A. BOHNET.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

F. Grusel, Eldorado.
A. Z. Becker, Newton.
Ester W. Hunt, Binghamton.
Mrs. A. Bearman, Ottawa.
Mrs. Clara Akins, Glens Falls.
E. B. Bates, Big Fork.
F. G. Robinson, New York.
David J. Cohen, Brooklyn.
Ada M. Keenan, Johnstown.
J. B. Widman Washington.
M. L. Willard, Luzerne.
George W. Faulk, Negley.
Miss Edgar, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. Ferris, Glasgow, Scotland.
John Craig, London, England.
A. C. Krueger, Chicago.

Vancouver, B. C., sailors must file any grievances with the minister of labor. They then go to a board of conciliation.

Rhode Island labor unions have begun a campaign to abolish the property qualifications for voters in that state.

A drug clerks' union was formed in San Jose, California, recently. It has members in nearly every drug store in that city.

Club women of Pittsburg, Pa., have formed a housekeepers' union.

DEC 16 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY NINTH YEAR, NO. 2. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

STEEL PRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES.

There Has Been an Enormous Gain in Last Ten Years--Figures Show That Output of Iron at Present Time is Double What it Was When U.S. Steel Corporation Was Organized.

One of the reasons given for the weakness of steel prices is that the construction over the last few years has created an overproduction, and that it will require several years for consumption to catch up with the present capacity of the mills.

The rapid growth of steel production is reflected in the output of pig iron over the last ten years. As an example the blast furnaces of the country produced 13,789,000 in 1900, compared with a production of around 27,000,000 tons in the current year.

The production this year does not represent the maximum capacity of the blast furnaces. As an example the iron capacity of the country today is close to 30,000,000 tons a year, but as a result of necessary relining of furnaces and other repairs, it is hardly likely that much more than 26,000,000 tons could be turned out even on what might be termed full operations.

A year or so ago when the blast furnaces were operating full, they were turning out at the rate of about 32,000,000 tons of pig iron a year. The present rate of production is at the rate between 27,000,000 and 24,000,000 tons a year.

The following table gives the production of pig iron over a series of years, with the output for the current year partly estimated:

	Production (Tons)
1910	*27,000,000
1909	25,795,474
1908	15,936,018
1907	25,781,361
1906	25,307,191
1905	22,992,380
1904	16,497,009
1903	18,009,252
1902	17,821,307
1901	15,878,009
1900	13,789,242

*Estimated.

There has been a proportionate increase in finished steel capacity. The United States Steel Corporation, for example, has increased its finished capacity about 75 per cent. Its capacity at time of organization was 7,719,000 tons, comparing with between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 tons at the present time. That the independent companies have more than kept pace with the steel corporation is evident from the fact that the corporation's percentage of steel production to the country's total has shown a steady increase over the last eight years.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company has practically doubled its capacity since organization, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation two or three years ago was manufacturing no steel rails or structural steel, and its blast furnace output was small. By the close of this year it will be in a position to turn out nearly 1,000,000 tons of pig iron a year and at least 600,000 tons of steel rails and structural steel.

The Lackawanna Steel Company, it might be said, has also doubled its capacity since organization, and this year the Jones & Laughlin Company is turning out twice as much material as ten years ago. The Cambria Steel Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Pittsburg Steel Company and other concerns have also enlarged their respective capacities.

The increase has been largely in steel rails, structural steel, wire and plates. The capacity of the steel rail mills of the country is today close to 3,000,000 tons a year whereas consumption has at no time exceeded 2,000,000 tons in a single year. The average for the last six years has been in the neighborhood of 2,200,000 tons a year.

One thing is certain, construction work over the next five years will be on a reduced scale as compared with the preceding five years. In other words the steel mills will have to wait until consumption catches up with production before planning additional increased capacity.

Possibly next several years there is likely to be a loss on a large part of the investment in new construction. On the other hand, the steel companies will not have to draw heavily upon their respective earnings for new construction.

LAW AND EARLY TRADE UNIONISM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

On account of the viciousness of the judges and the manifestly unfair treatment of the employers, parliament in 1824 repealed all the combination laws, giving labor the utmost liberty in organizing their unions. Organizations of workingmen sprang up in all parts of the country. The new liberty was abused, and inexperienced leaders became arrogant and unreasonable. This gave the employers an opportunity to demand a return to the old regime, but in spite of political trickery and manipulation of every conceivable kind, they were unsuccessful. Then followed a brief period of business depression which gave the employers an opportunity to deal with their employes in an independent manner, with the result that the workers again became disheartened, because of the feeling that the new law had not proven to be as beneficial as they had supposed it would be.

At about this time there was introduced among the organized workingmen of England a semi-political organization called the "National Association for the Protection of Labor." Established in 1830, it had in a very short time a membership of one hundred thousand, but it was soon disbanded. But three years later there was formed the "Grand National Consolidated Trade Union." Within a few months after a million workers became identified with it. Skilled and unskilled workers alike were received, and here, as women. It was a movement that was crudely socialistic in character, the hope being that the workers would gain control of all the means of production, not through the use of the ballot, for they were practically disfranchised, but through a monster strike. This organization also failed, but the political spirit aroused during the discussions consequent upon its establishment gave rise to an agitation favorable to the granting of the franchise to the working people of Great Britain. Many of the men threw themselves into the charist movement, and from 1837 to 1842 there developed among them a revolutionary spirit which threatened to result in great bloodshed. The charitists, while not a part of the trade union movement, nevertheless captured many of its leaders and influenced many workingmen to take radical steps toward securing a complete change in the form of government. They sought to engage the workers in general strikes "until the charter becomes the law of the land." In some cases this movement was repudiated by local labor unions, in some instances because of the general rule that religion and politics were debarred from the meetings of organized labor, but principally because the organized workingmen as a whole did not have very much confidence in the movement. Begun with a high motive and with genuine democracy at its basis, the charitist movement soon degenerated into a species of economic quackery.

Christmas for Irwin Strikers' Children

A Christmas treat for the wives and children of the Irwin strikers is being planned. Much interest is already manifested in arranging to have Santa Claus visit the various camps where hundreds of little ones have suffered so many privations during the past ten months of hardships. The loving, generous spirit of the Christmastide seems to have stirred many hearts to expression of sympathy in a desire to aid our less fortunate brothers and sisters on the strike field.

Donations of toys, candies, etc., may be sent to the Union Labor Temple, corner Washington and Webster avenues.

PRESIDENT LYNCH ON SUNDAY REST FOR LABOR.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 10, 1910.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

This letter has to do with the question of Sunday work. The seven-day week obtained for years in the newspaper end of the printing trades. We got over it by enacting a law which required our members employed on seven-day situations to give out one day each week to the first obtainable substitute. As a result, our wages for six days are now in excess of the wage formerly received for the seven-day week.

The subject was forcibly impressed upon me by a paragraph appearing in the report of a sermon delivered by a local minister. The paragraph follows:

"It seems to us that the worst enemy of the working man is the person who wantonly removes the sacredness of his one day of rest, commonly called Sunday, for if one line of amusement makers be allowed to pursue their regular line of business on Sunday, on what logical basis can we prevent hundreds of other lines from opening up also? I have in my possession a most urgent appeal published by the actors of this country, in which they request the clergy to assist them in keeping theaters closed on Sunday."

One of the local newspapers in discussing this matter fruitfully said that not a tithe of what will come is included in the labor of those thus called on the minister to the selfish enjoyment of Sunday amusement seekers. The same license that actuates in law breaking for this purpose will break it for other purposes and, unchecked, we shall come on a time when there will be no Sunday free from work for the average man. And what is more, the equation will settle itself so that in the run of things the working man will got no more for his seven days than he now gets for six.

Labor has come a long way from the almost unremittent toil that bound the worker to his task for practically all of his waking moments, to a time where it has been discovered that the worker can do really more work and better work in shorter days than longer. This has been followed by the movement against child labor to give the child a chance of an education and a time free from soul-breaking toil in their tender years.

Our German members, during a period of industrial stagnation, decided to work five days a week, giving one day for the relief of their less fortunate brothers. Then they continued the practice. Today they receive as much for the five days as they formerly received for the six days.

Sunday should be a day of rest and not a vehicle for the imposition on the workers of the seven-day week.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President International
Typographical Union.

GOMPERS WRITES STUART ON IRWIN STRIKE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will please find copy of letter which I have just sent to the governor of Pennsylvania. It seemed to me that the editors of the various labor papers throughout the state of Pennsylvania should be furnished with a copy of my letter to the governor, and hence it is enclosed herein.

With best wishes, I am
Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President
American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers' letter to Gov. Stuart is appended:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1910.
"Hon. Edwin S. Stuart,
"Governor of Pennsylvania,
"Harrisburg, Pa.

"Sir:—At the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Louis, Missouri, November 14-26, particular attention was called, by those more directly interested, to the conditions prevailing in the Irwin mining district of the state of Pennsylvania, the conditions being such as finally resulted in the miner workers going out in a strike of the men employed in the mines in that district. The cause of the strike matter was discussed at considerable length upon the floor of the convention and the convention directed that you, as governor of the state of Pennsylvania, should be urged to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions leading up to the strike of the mine workers in the Irwin district, and also to investigate the conditions existing since the strike was inaugurated.

"I most earnestly hope that this matter will be given your immediate, careful and favorable consideration and action and that you will be enabled from your knowledge in regard thereto at your early convenience.

"I have the honor to remain
"Very respectfully yours,
"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President
"American Federation of Labor."

SENTENCES FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—Judge L. W. Doty this morning sentenced 12 deputy sheriffs, who were convicted of riot in connection with the shooting at Yukon, May 8, each to serve three months in the workhouse. The sentences date from today.

Paul Reno was shot and killed and several persons wounded. Several deputies alleged to have taken part in the affair are now fugitives from justice, and George Zimmerman, another, was killed last summer in a quarrel near Irwin, Pa. Those on whom sentence was passed this morning are:

L. C. McWhorter, W. A. McCloskey, T. M. Deere, C. R. Howard, J. C. Marshall, F. T. McClure, A. H. Hagan, W. P. Daniels, B. Elliott, A. Williams, L. P. Weber, P. D. Brown, J. C. Croghan and W. Kalmer.

LABOR WINS MANY VICTORIES IN AUSTRIA

The report of the ministry of commerce for 1909 indicates that there is a steady decrease in the number of strikes in Austria. There was a total of 580 in 1909 compared with 721 in 1908. On an average each strike lasted fifteen days. More than half the strikes were due to demands for higher wages, and one-fifth of them were for shorter hours. The workers were entirely successful in getting increased pay in seventy-one strikes. They were partly successful in 178, and they failed in 129.

Disputes regarding labor organization and recognition of the representatives of labor caused eighty-one strikes. They resulted in victory for labor in thirty-six cases, partial victory in two and defeat in forty-six. The wage increases averaged from four 2 to 15 per cent and the shorter hour 4 fixed for a day's work from five to nine minutes to two hours.

MINERS VOTE FOR LEADERS OF UNION.

Voting began Tuesday in all of the local unions of the United Mine Workers throughout the country for national and district officers. The nature of the vote will hardly be known before Friday. In the Pittsburg district, which is the center of one of the most bitter struggles for leadership, the voting was attended with much excitement.

John P. White of Iowa and Francis Feehan, if is expected, will make the strongest run in the Irwin field, where new unions were formed last spring and where a strike of miners has been under the Feehan leadership.

In the general election for national officers, the opinion among the old miners in Pittsburg was that Feehan would be re-elected.

TIN PLATE MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Following a conference of the sheet steel manufacturers last week in Pittsburg, one was held in this city Tuesday of the tin plate trade, which was attended by all the leading tin plate manufacturers of the country, including the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation.

The conference was very satisfactory. The conditions of the trade were gone over carefully. This branch of the steel industry has been the thinnest of all finished lines during the past year, and for this reason the question of prices was not considered. The opinion was expressed that the trade would be at least normal next year, and this is taken to mean that a good tonnage in tin plate would be required by the consumers.

Citizens of Astoria, Ore., are using their efforts to discourage the employment of oriental labor, especially Hindoos. The movement has been initiated by others than members of organized labor, and the latter has been asked to co-operate in ridding the State of the undesirable.

Locomotive Engineers Debating Strike

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Sixty-one representatives of the locomotive engineers on as many railroad systems west of Chicago, battled for hours over the question of whether to accept the offer of the railroad officials to arbitrate or to strike. The fights for a strike said that as the 32,000 engineers had voted almost unanimously to quit work if their demands were not granted, the committee should follow their instructions. When the meeting adjourned Grand Chief Stone said that no action had been taken.

Planing for Sunday Rest

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 12.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company is engaged in working out a system of of a six-day week which will be followed by all the manufacturers of the American Iron & Steel Institute if successful.

President James A. Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company was appointed chairman of the committee to devise a plan for the work, and a trial is being made in his own plant. The plan is the closing down of all work on Sunday where it is possible. All men are to have one day of rest at regular week intervals.

The Aetna-Standard mill, Martins Ferry, O., will close down Thursday. No time has been fixed for a resumption.

A very good expression of the general feeling of labor with the in the present election is given in the circular sent out to every Labor candidate for the state ticket by the Labor party. It runs as follows:

"In the name of the National Labor party executive I wish you every success in your candidature. The duty of all workers and social reformers is to work and vote for you. It is important that we support our own party, by so doing we shall be supporting our own interests. The past five years has brought forth more social legislation than any previous 50 years. I am of the opinion that the presence of our 40 Labor members in the house of commons has done much to secure this legislation. You have had the full Yale judgment. The action of the Labor members secured a very satisfactory act of parliament. Had they not been present the result would have been detrimental to the interests of all trade unionists. You have given old-age pensions act. Now the pauper disqualification has been removed, which the Labor party have fought so strenuously for. You have your feeding of children act. While neither is satisfactory, both are steps in the right direction, and the presence of the Labor members in the house of commons has done much to secure these social benefits.

"Then you have your amended compensation act. The Labor party is solely responsible for the inclusion of about 7,000,000 workers, also the payment of benefits from the first day of incapacity. The amendments made by the Labor party in committee created these advantages.

"There are many more questions which have received their attention, all being one coherent, systematic whole, to improve the condition of the toiling masses. They have done well, and are deserving of your support. Much remains to be done. They want to take in: (1) Abolishing the veto of the house of lords—the will of the people must prevail. (2) The reversal of the judgment made by re Osborne judgment. (3) The passing of the party's right to work bill. (4) Payment of members and returning officers' expenses by the state. (5) Electoral reform. (6) Abolition of plural voting; and many other reforms.

"The election is of vital importance to the working classes of this country. I therefore make an earnest appeal to them to support your candidature, you are bearing the standard of our party, you share our hopes and our aspirations, you represent the insults, the injuries, and the injustices from which we have suffered so long at the hands of a privileged assembly.

"We have been too long a poor-did-dear-Rich-and-duly-labor party. Let one now is going to say to them: If you will not bow to the mandate of the people, you shall be swept from the authority and privilege you have so long abused. We prefer the total abolition of the house of lords.

"In the name of the party,
"W. C. ROBINSON,
"Chairman."

There is very little fresh to report with regard to the Welsh coal strike. The strikers, however, who number close on 30,000 and who, it will be remembered, in the main unofficial strikers, are now on the point of seeking the official sanction of the Welsh Federation of Miners. This sanction is necessary for the unofficial strikers and C. B. Stanton, the labor agent leader. There is no further rising up on the Conservative Labor leaders, the strikers preferring to wait upon the result of a conference to be held on December 20th. This conference will represent the miners of the whole of the South Wales coal field, and will determine whether a general strike shall or shall not be inaugurated. Great suffering exists amongst the miners' families although the children are being partly universally fed by public subscriptions.

Suffering also exists in a very keen form amongst the unfortunate boiler makers on the northeast coast. There the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation still relentlessly pursues its determination not to allow the boiler makers to return to work until they have allowed themselves, through their union, to be tied up with a penalty and money fine system to prevent them in future ever striking. The employers make a brave show of being quite agreeable to allow all disputes between masters and men to be referred to a conciliation board of the industry. The men point out, however, that the conciliation board is useless for the employers and has become an engine of oppression for the workers.

That there is a great deal to be said for the men can be gathered from other Labor sources. Many of the biggest employers in the Shipbuilders' Federation is that great shipbuilder now known as Lord Furness, but formerly better known under his old title of Sir Christopher Furness. He is no hereditary peer, his titles having been acquired during his own lifetime by reason of his growing importance

(Continued on 1 Labor Page.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor in the Thick of the Election--Plain Statement of Labor's Political Wants. General Welsh Coal Strike May Be Declared--French Campaign Against Trade Unions--Tinplate Market Notes.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1910.—We are now up to our eyes in the turmoil of the general election. The Labor party of forty members has a full expectation of returning to the new parliament stronger in numbers despite the pretences of the government to be the working man's friend. Eminent Liberal spokesmen like Lloyd George can lend very effective agitations against the house of lords but they have a decreasing hold upon the working classes of this country and especially the trade unionists.

The one particular movement that chains the attention of the trade unionist in the majority of cases is the independent one represented by the Labor party. Upon the question of the house of lords the Liberals will retain the present upper chamber, but take away from it its chief powers of rejecting Liberal measures and new popular taxation ideas. The Conservatives propose to alter the constitution of the chamber but to leave with it its old powers, and perhaps even with increased ones. On the other hand, the Conservatives have launched a political bombshell into the Liberal government campaign by proclaiming themselves in favor of the referendum upon measures vitally affecting the state. In such measures they would include the question of Ireland and the questions of free trade versus protection.

The Labor party is inclined to support the Liberal government in most cases while preserving its own independence and to secure the labor vote in those constituencies where there are no labor candidates. The Liberal government is promising in the next session the reversal of the Osborne judgment and for the first time payment of members of parliament. Before the Osborne judgment Labor members are standing and only one definitely and avowedly Socialistic candidate, the veteran Quelch, has stood since the election, puts up for Burnley in Lancashire and is each time turned down, although locally very popular. The majority between him and the elected Liberal is each time turned down, smaller.

The curious freak observed for the first time at the last general election in January this year is reasserting itself with more vigor in the present election. I refer to the Conservative working man's candidates. Money has been raised by a number of wealthy manufacturers and politicians under the name of the Conservative Working Men Candidates' Fund. This now amounts to close on £40,000. It is putting up six Conservative Labor candidates who will support the Conservative policy against both the Liberal government and the Labor party. This precious scheme it is hoped by its promoters will secure the election of members of the Conservative party to the labor representation of parliament, replacing them with subsidized labor members elected by members of the Conservative party and not by the trade unionists. Labor candidates is William Dyson, originally a working miner, but for many years the journalist on the staff of the "Penny Pie," one of our big Sunday papers run in the Conservative interest.

American readers in surveying the results of the English elections should not be confused by the term "conservative" which is used indifferently with "Conservative" as a synonymous term. It has nothing to do with trade unionism but simply brings out the fact that the Conservative party is determined upon the retention of the union of Ireland with England and will not have home rule at any price.

A very good expression of the general feeling of labor with the in the present election is given in the circular sent out to every Labor candidate for the state ticket by the Labor party. It runs as follows:

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

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Equal in strength to the same weight of 60% dynamite
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GOD'S GREAT PLAN HIDDEN IN ABRAHAM'S BOSOM.

The Mystery, Covered So Long, Is Now Made Plain.

Isaac, the Second Son of the Patriarch, Pictured the Heavenly Seed—Ishmael, the First Son, the Earthly Seed.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle visited our city yesterday as the guest of the International Bible Students' Association. He gave two public addresses, which were heard by large and intelligent audiences. We report his address from these words of Scripture: **"And Isaac brought Rebecca into his mother Sarah's tent and she became his wife and he loved her."** (Gen. 24: 67.) He said:

When we sometimes speak of Abraham, Isaac and others as types we should not be understood to mean that they were merely types—that the Bible stories respecting them are fictions. A person or thing is a type when, in addition to the actual experiences, the Scriptures indicate that it prefigures and illustrates on a small scale some person or thing yet future. As, for instance, Adam in certain respects, as the head of the race, was a type of Messiah, the Second Adam.

The first Adam was the head of our race, but failed to give the eternal life desired. In God's providence Messiah is to be the Second Adam, in the sense that he will regenerate, as his children, all the posterity of the First Adam. Messiah is thus declared in prophecy to be the Everlasting Father of mankind—the Father or Life-giver, better than Adam, who will give to our race everlasting life, instead of a heritage of weakness, imperfection and death.

Similarly, Moses not only was a real character, the leader of the nation of Israel, but, additionally, he was a type of a great Mediator—Messiah. As Moses mediated the Law Covenant for Israel, so Messiah, the Prophet like unto Moses, or antitypical of him (Acts 3: 23), is to be the Mediator of Israel's New Covenant, under which the Abrahamic blessings will reach them and through them reach all the families of the earth.—Jer. 31: 31.

Similarly, Aaron was a type of the higher priesthood connected with the New Covenant and its better sacrifices. So, also, the under-priests and the Levites, additional to their own experiences, served, in God's providence, as types of the higher institutions by which the New Covenant will be inaugurated shortly.

On this occasion we ask your attention to Abraham, known in the Scriptures as the friend of God, as the father of the faithful, and to his son Isaac, the Son of Promise, born out of the natural order, miraculously, when his mother was old; also to Isaac's wife, Rebecca, selected by Abraham to be the companion and joint-heir with his son Isaac in his inheritance. These personages lived their lives wholly unconscious of the fact that God was using them and over-ruling their affairs so as to make of them prophetic pictures of his own great Plan of the Ages. These type-pictures are always to be read in full harmony with the inspired writings of the Bible and never to be understood in contradiction of the same. We will observe this rule in our study of these types today.

ABRAHAM A TYPE OF GOD

Not everthing that Abraham did, however, is to be esteemed typical. In a general way this grand man of the past looms up before our minds as a monument of faith and integrity and justice. The blessings promised to go through him to his Seed, which would constitute him the father of many nations, made of him, as St. Paul points out, a type of the Almighty, from whom flows every good and every perfect gift—from whom proceeds the blessing which ultimately is to flow through Messiah, his Son, and through Israel, his people, unto all the families of the earth.

All Christians, presumably, are aware of St. Paul's interpretation of Abraham and his family as types. As Abraham typified God, so his wife typified the Covenant through which the vitality of the promise ultimately develops the Seed of Promise—Isaac in a type, and Messiah in the antitype. St. Paul also explains Sarah's servant, Hagar, at Sarah's wish, became for a time her representative with Abraham and brought forth Ishmael. Hagar, St. Paul, typified the Law Covenant, vitalized by the gracious arrangements of the same God and Father. And Hagar's son, literally Abraham's first-born, typified the Jewish nation, the first development under the Covenant.

As Abraham loved Isaac and desired a blessing upon him, so God loved Israel and desired a blessing upon Israel, the offspring of the Law Covenant. Nevertheless, as Ishmael, the offspring of the bond-woman, was declared not to be the primary heir of the Abrahamic promise, but a secondary one, so the children of Israel, the offspring of the Law Covenant, were not intended to be the Spiritual Messiah through whom the promise declared that the blessing should first proceed.

In the type, we see that Sarah, Abraham's wife, who represented the original Abrahamic Covenant, brought forth a son of her own, Isaac, long years after the bond-maid, her substitute, had brought forth Ismael. When Isaac was born, Sarah repudiated Ishmael, and no longer acknowledged him as her son, but, instead, claimed everything for Isaac. The antitype of this is that from the time that God began the development of the Spiritual Israel and set forth the "Covenant by sacrifice," through which this Spiritual Israel would be developed—from that time it began to be clearly manifest that the chief portion of the promise of God to bless the world was not to be fulfilled through the Ishmael Seed, natural Israel, but through the Isaac Seed—spiritual Israel.

From the first there was manifested a competition for the Abrahamic blessing. And as Ishmael mocked at the infant Isaac, so the Jew, in his considerable development and strength, mocked at the Antitypical Isaac—Jesus and his comparatively ignorant and unlearned followers—and persecuted them. In order to continue the type, that Abraham might typify God, he was commanded to send forth Hagar and her son into the wilderness. That sending forth typified the Divine disfavor which came upon the Jew eighteen centuries ago and which has made them outcasts from God's favor, as Hagar and Ismael were cut off from Abraham's presence and family and care. The bread and water which Hagar took with her, by which she and Ishmael were nourished in the wilderness for a time, pictures and types the promises of God through the Law and the prophets which still belong to the Jew and upon which, for eighteen centuries, he has been nourished, and without which the hope of their nation would have perished.

Now we come to the dire moment pictured in Genesis 21: 15-19. The water provided by Abraham had been consumed. No more was to be had. Ishmael was dying. Hagar, his mother, separated herself from him. At the opportune moment the angel of the Lord appeared to her and pointed her to a spring of water, where she refreshed herself and Ishmael with new life.

The antitype of this is now to be seen before us. The Jewish people, separated more and more from the Law and the Prophets, are becoming weak and faint as respects hope. They are about to die! But no, the Lord graciously points out a well-spring of the water of life at this critical moment. As Ishmael was rescued from death by this water, so the nation of Israel, whom he typified, is now about to find in the providence of God that their portion of the Abrahamic Covenant is the earthly one, not the heavenly one, not the spiritual. They are about to be refreshed and to enter upon a new career. That career, however, will not mark them as Ishmaelites, nor will their New Covenant relationship be symbolized by Hagar, the Old Law Covenant. Thenceforth they are represented under a new type.

ISAAC WAS HEIR OF ALL

If, at first, our Jewish friends might be inclined to feel disappointed that they were represented in Ishmael, and not in Isaac, by the Hagar Covenant, the Covenant of Bondage to the Law, instead of being formed free from the Law, there is a consolation. Their consolation is that Isaac typified the Messiah and that Israel is pictured as the nation on whose behalf Messiah will mediate the New Law Covenant. The Messiah must be spiritual, in order to be able to confer the great blessings indicated in the Covenant made with Abraham. The nation of Israel never expected to be spiritual and had no such promise in the Bible. To the Jews will come exactly what they have always been expecting—greatness as an earthly people, honor as the elect nation through whom the New Covenant blessings will be opened up to all the world of mankind—the Gentiles.

As already pointed out, Isaac, the son of Abraham, typified the Messiah of glory, the Son of God and heir of all the promises—the one through whom alone eternal life may be obtained and restitution to that perfection which will enable Israel and the world to keep the Divine Law perfectly and merit the gift of God, eternal life, according to their New Law Covenant by and through its great Mediator—Messiah.

In due time, Abraham sent his trusted servant Eleazar (typical of the Holy Spirit) to select a Bride for his son Isaac. Eleazar might not go anywhere. He was directed to go only to those of Abraham's family, thus implying that none would be called to be the Bride of Messiah except such as were already in relationship to God through faith, obedience and justification. When the servant had found Rebecca he put upon her certain jewels, explained to her and her relatives the nature of his mission, and asked her if she were willing to come and be Isaac's Bride. He said, My master, Abraham, is very rich and all that he hath he hath given unto Isaac.

Thus the great riches of God are again illustrated in Abraham and the fact that Messiah is his Son and the heir of all the promises of God, the One through whom Israel and all mankind shall be blessed. Rebecca promptly responded and thus betrothed herself to the unseen Brigegroom and hastened with the servant to Isaac. As her kinsfolk bade her goodby they wished her a blessing in these words, "Be thou the mother of thousands of millions." (Gen. 24: 60.) We read that "Rebecca arose and her damsels (maids, servants) and they rode upon the camels and followed the man Eleazar."

Here we find, in harmony with other Scriptures, a picture of this Gospel Age, and its work of bringing to Messiah a special Bride class of saintly ones. First amongst these saints were some of the Jewish nation, according to the Divine Rule; as the Scriptures set forth—"to the Jew first." This Bride class has been selected from every nation, people, kindred and tongue, yet in all will be but a little flock—"Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom"—the spiritual, unseen Kingdom of Messiah—joint-heirship with him in his throne—not the earthly Kingdom which has been promised definitely to Israel.

Other Scriptures have shown us that there are two classes amongst these saints. A few, peculiarly devoted, will constitute the Bride class. And a larger number, not so courageous of the Truth and righteousness, will constitute her companions, her servants, as Rebecca travelled accompanied by her servants. These two classes are particularly specified in the Scriptures (45th Psalm), where we read of the Messiah-Bride and Queen. In her resurrection glory she is pictured as the Queen robed in gold of Ophir with fine needlework—the glory representing the nature which would be granted to her and the fine needlework representing her glorious righteousness, embellished with the fruits of the Holy Spirit. The Psalmist tells how she shall be brought into the presence of the great King: Jehovah and then adds that the virgins, or companions, that follow her shall also be brought into the presence of the King, showing that there will always be a difference of rank on the spiritual plane. These two classes are again pictured in the Law as Priests and Levites, the Bride class being represented by the Priests, owing to their willing sacrifices of the earthly interests in favor of the heavenly.

We are not to identify the Bride class with the nominal Christian Churches of today any more than we would identify the Apostles with the Jewish Church of their day. The Apostles were a select few, and similarly all the members of the Church throughout the Age have been a select few out of a nominal many. "The Lord knoweth them that are his." The true Church has been selected, not only from all of the twelve tribes of Israel, but from every other nation, people and tongue, even so many as the Lord our God has called.

Rebecca's leaving her father's house typifies the personal consecration of each one who, led of the Spirit, accepts the Divine invitation to joint-heirship with Christ. The first jewelry given to Rebecca, when first she heeded the invitation and invited the servant to her home, represents the earliest blessing received by believers. The jewelry she received after she had decided to go to Isaac and become his wife represents the blessings of the Holy Spirit which come upon the fully consecrated who determine to walk in the footsteps of Jesus in the narrow way into the Kingdom, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Arrived at the end of her journey, she found herself in the presence of Isaac, and immediately alighted from her camel and covered herself with a vail. Thus, pictorially, is represented the fact that the Church, when having experienced the change of the First Resurrection and in the presence of the heavenly Bridegroom, will no longer need the guidance of the Holy Spirit, through the Scriptures. This part of the picture, of course, is yet future. The Scriptures, however, indicate, and outward conditions corroborate the fact that the time of this glorious change is night at hand.

Isaac immediately received Rebecca and took her into his mother's tent. Sarah had died and Rebecca became her successor. Thus is beautifully pictured the fact that when the Bride of Messiah shall be complete on the plane of glory, the Sarah Covenant will be at an end and her place, as a channel of blessing, will be taken by the glorified Church. Then will be fulfilled the prophetic blessing of her relatives, "Be thou the mother of thousands of millions." Those thousands of millions represent the world of mankind, which will be regenerated, or granted new life by the great Messiah during the thousand years of his reign as the Mediator of the New Covenant.

Messiah will be the regenerator and his Bride will be the nourisher, instructor, helper of all mankind under the New Covenant, because it will be this antitypical Isaac and his Bride that will mediate for Israel, and through Israel for the world, the New Covenant of Restitution blessings. (Acts 3: 19-21.) "In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed," applies primarily, as St. Paul shows, to Messiah and his Church in glory—the sacrifices being past, the spiritual nature being attained as a reward for the sacrifices.—Gal. 3: 16, 29.

Whoever will first receive Messiah and come into harmony with the righteous laws of his invisible Kingdom will be the first to be blessed. There will be no partiality in this matter, for God is no respector of persons. However, because of their past experiences and earthly hopes and trust in the Law and the Prophets, the Jews will be the first amongst the nations to accept the new order of things and ally themselves with it; therefore, to them will the blessings go first and through them, as instruments of the Kingdom, the blessings will extend to all.

THE BRIDE THE NEW JERUSALEM

Throughout the New Testament the Lord and the Apostles refer to the Church as a chaste virgin, espoused to Christ. (2 Cor. 11: 2.) The Great Teacher promised that at his second coming he would received the elect and that they should enter in with him to the marriage, and that then the marriage supper of the Lamb would be celebrated—a glorious figure of some wonderful scene of rejoicing beyond the vail.

The last Book of the New Testament tells of the Bride making herself ready and the marriage of the Lamb taking place. It also pictures the Church as the New Jerusalem, the heavenly, the counterpart of the earthly Jerusalem, through which it will rule and bless and uplift humanity. Picturing the work of the Church again it shows the River of the Water of Life proceeding from that symbolic city to all people. It shows the trees of life and the blessings then to come to all nations, the leaves of the trees being for the healing of the nations. Similarly, it tells that in that glorious time of Messiah's Kingdom the Spirit and the Bride shall say to all nations "Come, drink of the water of life freely." There will then no longer be an election, but Free Grace. Whoever wills may come and take of the water of life freely.

While thanking God for the glorious prospects of that glorious time which is nearing, let us, dear friends, seek to make our calling and election sure to membership in the Body of the Bride of Christ.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
With Great pleasure I write to express my appreciation for the weekly sermons as printed in your paper, from Pastor C. T. Russell. These are indeed most wonderful in helping to a proper and clearer understanding of God's word.
Yours respectfully,
W. F. FRY.

Olean, N. Y., Dec. 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
In the colporteur service we are obliged to make frequent changes, as our territory becomes exhausted and seek new fields in which to thrust in the sickle of present Truth. Our Labor Tribune promptly finds its way to our new address. We always find it a welcome visitor with its message of cheer and comfort. We read and appreciate much of the labor news, but we find special encouragement in Pastor Russell's sermons. We trust it will reach our new addres while we are here. Wishing you all the happiness of the holiday season and continued success in your business.
Very truly yours,
E. F. YORK.

Watervliet, N. Y., Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your notice in regard to paper at hand. Enclosed you will find money order to pay for arrears and also to renew my subscription for the coming year. We enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons very much and would not like to be without them. We believe this is one of the means used of the Lord to enlighten the people on subjects which they have been kept in ignorance of. We have always received the paper regularly and appreciate the large, clear type in which the sermons are printed. Thanking you for past favors, I remain,
Yours very truly,
GERTRUDE E. GRONER.

Pitsburg, Pa., Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription to your valuabel paper through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract society. I appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons very much and the large, plain type with which they are printed. I also enjoyed Pilate's and Gamaliel's reports. I take the paper exclusively on account of Pastor Russell's sermons.
Hoping that you will receive a rich reward for spreading the glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people, I am,
Gratefully yours,
MRS. E. WALDSCHMIDT.

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The Laboar Tribune comes so regular and presents Pastor Russell's sermons in such a thorough and attractive manner that I wish to express my appreciation of the paper, and my thanks to you for the service you are rendering those who desire to know the scripture teachings on the subjects that are so generally ignored today.
I became a subscriber through a friend giving me some copies of the Tribune each week. I also give the paper to some one, and know of at least one new subscriber you received through this.
Wishing you continued success in this good work, I am,
Sincerely yours,
EDWARD HAZLETT.

Lima, Ohio, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I like your paper very much and especially the sermon feature by Pastor Russell. He is bringing to our attention many things that we had not noticed before. His exposition of some of the mysteries of the scriptures seem to me to be very reasonable.
Very respectfully yours,
W. M. HIGBEE.

Voorheesville, N. Y., Dec. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Once more do I want to send in my thanks and appreciation to you for the Tribune, because Pastor Russell's sermons are printed there. I get other papers with the sermons on Monday, but I wait for the Tribune if it is a little later before I read the sermons, as that prints then just O. K. It is also the cleanest paper I have ever seen. Now I want to thank the one whoever it is, for paying my subscription for the year 1911. Indeed I received the receipt with a happy surprise and a thankful heart, although my time did not expire until February, 1911.
Oh, may you, dear editor, never tire to print this only true Gospel, which is good tidings of great joy and not bad tidings of eternal torture. Perhaps this may be the last time I will be able to send in my appreciation, but I hope to be able to pray God's blessing upon the good work.
Yours in the hope of an overcomer,
MISS IDA L. KAENER.

Rensselaer, N. Y., Dec. 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find money for renewal of another year's subscription to the Tribune. I appreciate very much your paper on account of the way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless your efforts of spreading the precious truth in this way.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. LOUISA BURNS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed money order for the Tribune. I am much pleased with the way you handle Pastor Russell's sermons, and am pleased to see the Sunday school lessons appearing. Also appreciate the various reports appearing from time to time concerning our Lord's life and teachings, and the words of those loving contemperaneously. I am much impressed with all the features of your paper, but my special interest centers in Pastor Russell's sermons because they are doing me a great deal of good, and I feel sure that the same thing is true in thousands of others. So will close, wishing you great success and prosperity.
Yours truly,
FRANK BOYESON.

Punxsutawney, Pa., Dec. 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
We are delighted to see that you have the Brooklyn Tabernacle studies in last issue. This and the sermon feature should make the Tribune indespensible to Bible class teachers. A set of Pastor Russell's Bible keys, and a year's subscription to the Labor Tribune would make an ideal combination Christmas present. With best wishes.
Yours in the service of the Lord,
J. & L. HUTCHINSON.

McRae, Ga., Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to thank you most hearally for your kindness in extending my subscription to 1911 for the enclosed amount.
I am still in love with the Tribune, one of the cleanest, best papers that comes to my home. My husband and son enjoy the labor news, my daughter enjoys the stories, but my special interest is in those delightful sermons of dear Pastor Russell. I also enjoy very much those articles by Brother Bohnet. Wishing you success, I beg to remain,
Sincerely yours,
MRS. A. L. RYALS.

Greensburg, Ind., Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I write to say that I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. I desire also to add my testimony of appreciation for the able manner in which you still continue to publish our beloved pastor's sermons. I am much pleased to note that you print weekly the notes on the Sunday school lesson, prepared by Pastor Russell. Thanking you for your kindness in sending me the paper after the term of subscription expired, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
MISS BELLE A. POWERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
I just recently subscribed for your paper because of the sermons of Pastor Russell and the large space you devote thereto, but was also glad to see that you publish the Sunday school lessons. May you ever continue thus, and your labor will not be in vain.
Yours respectfully,
E. L. WAGNER.

South Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just received my first copy of the National Labor Tribune and desire to say that you have another subscriber who greatly appreciates your paper, especially because it contains Pastor Russell's sermons, which are a source of great blessing to me. The excellent print gives added pleasure in reading. May you be richly blessed in thus co-operating toward the spread of the Gospel.
Sincerely yours,
DORA GRAHAM.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am so sorry that I have neglected to renew my subscription so long, but will renew it now through the Watch Tower office, for I much appreciate the large type of your paper and the generous way you print Pastor Russell's sermons every week and the general tone of the paper in all other subjects. It is clean, reasonable and just. Thanking you for your kind forbearance and generosity and wishing you much happiness, now and in the future, I remain,
Yours truly,
MISS A. FRYER.

Granite City, Ill., Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Am writing you a few lines, letting you know that I appreciate the Labor Tribune very much. It is a welcome visitor every week to my home, in that it contains so much interesting news about the labor, social and religious topics such as is difficult to find in any other paper. And especially do I admire the clear, large print which makes it so pleasant to read for anyone, young or old, which also makes the religious department very interesting. I admire Pastor Russell's sermons very much and also the Pilate's report. Wishing you success, I remain a subscriber to the Tribune.
Yours truly,
MR. J. HAMBUCH.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. E. Schiller, Chicago.
C. A. Schwartz, City.
W. M. Higbee, Lima.
A. Hambuch, Granite City.
A. Gooding, Belleville.
Frank Boyeson, City.
Mrs. E. J. Emmons, New Milford.
A. H. Huyck, Atlantic.
Miss Belle Powers, Greensburg.
Mrs. M. A. Smith, North Troy.
T. L. Marshall, Kansas City.
Henry Schumacher, Berkley.
Mrs. George A. Power, St. Paul.
Mrs. Hugh McCloud, The Falls, Can.
Mrs. Reuben Woodin, Watervliet.
Mrs. L. F. Yates, Katesville.
Mrs. A. L. Ryals, McRae.
Mrs. Louisa Burns, Renselaer.
Dr. W. E. Hill, City.
W. B. Spiff, City.
John Pressman, Frostburg.
R. S. Barker, Medford.
Mrs. A. B. Hobart, Mammouth.
Jennie Friend, Watervliet.
Gertrude E. Groner, Watervliet.
J. K. Rhoads, Taylorville.
F. W. Day, Orloff.
W. I. Grist, Fort Smith.
Paul Shuster, Canton.
O. Shavely, Pottstown.
Mrs. M. Morgan, Gibsonia.
W. O. Olsen, Fargo.
James Mercer, Monessen.
Robert F. Martin, Columbiana.
E. H. Healon, M. D., Poughkeepsie.
William Evans, Sharon.
Mrs. John McDonald, Millvale.
Marshall D. Ellis, Washington.
George M. Fisk, Binghamton.
Mrs. O. Bover, Grand Junction.
Mrs. N. Coon, Denver.
Ward W. Williams, East Nassau.
Mrs. E. J. Reed, Latrobe.
Mrs. Fred Campbell, Vancouver.
Leo Lorrett, Hammantown.
V. H. McGary, Victoria.
Clarence Beck, Portland.

THE VOW OF THE CONSECRATED!
We are issuing a double Post Card containing the Vow and Sr. Doney's Poem on the inside, with several Scriptures referring to the Vow on the back. The Poem is on a white mount. The card is of Royal Purple, Scarlet, Wine or Green color, all printed in gold, making a very beautiful card. Price, 2 for 5 cents, or 25 cents per dozen. Look up our ad in last week's paper for Xmas Cards.
THE TRUTH SERIES CO.,
662 W. Fourth St.,
ERIE, PA.

DEC 23 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY NINTH YEAR, NO. 3 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1910. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FEEHAN AND WHITE ARE WINNERS.

The Former Has an Assured Majority of 4,000 Despite Desperate Fight Made Against Him by Outside Influences--T. L. Lewis Loses the National Presidency by One of the Biggest Majorities on Record.

Although the official count of the ballots in the annual elections of the United Mine Workers will not be made until the conventions meet, the result of the voting is now pretty well settled. A self-constituted committee of men who claim to be miners and humorously call themselves the "Vigilance Committee," have been claiming the election in the Pittsburgh District for Robert Gibbons and the national election for Thos. L. Lewis, but the returns from all reliable sources indicate the overwhelming defeat of Lewis for another term as National President, while Francis Feehan is re-elected President of District No. 5 (Pittsburgh) by a majority of 4,000. Van Bitner is re-elected vice-president by 6,000. Timothy Donovan will continue as secretary-treasurer, having had no opposition.

The Waterloo sustained by National President T. L. Lewis is almost without parallel. The majority for John P. White will be apparent by not less than 40,000. These figures will be confirmed by the official count, which will be at Columbus on January 17, for the national contest and in the district convention at Pittsburgh in February, for the district offices. The following signed statement was issued at the district headquarters yesterday:

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1910.

Reports from the officers of other district organizations have reached the local headquarters of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A., which insures the election of John P. White, of Iowa, to the National Presidency of the U. M. W. of A., by a majority over T. L. Lewis of at least 40,000.

Secretary Donovan of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A., with headquarters in the Ferguson Building, has received letters and telegrams from all the large districts which prove that John P. White will be elected by a landslide.

In the three Anthracite Districts, 1, 7 and 9, Lewis' majority will not be more than 2,000; in district No. 2, Central Pennsylvania, White has received 4,000 majority; in district No. 5, Western Pennsylvania, White's majority will be more than 4,000; in district No. 6, Ohio, Lewis will receive 6,000 majority; in district No. 11, Indiana, White will receive 3,000 majority; district No. 12, Illinois, will give White 40,000 majority; district No. 13, Iowa, will give White a majority of 5,000; district No. 14, Kansas, gives White 5,000 majority; district No. 21, Arkansas and Oklahoma, gives White 2,000 majority; in district No. 24, Michigan, there is about an even vote. The vote in the other districts, where the membership is small, is unimportant. White will carry the majority of them.

Vice-President Hayes, the present incumbent, will be re-elected by more than 40,000 majority over E. S. McCullough, of Michigan.

The vote for International Secretary between the present incumbent, Edwin Perry, of Iowa, and William Green, of Ohio, is very close and will require the official vote to determine who is elected.

TIM DONOVAN,
Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL VINDICATION OF FEEHAN

When the coal operators of the Irwin Mine field began the publication of attacks on President Francis Feehan, of the Pittsburg District, No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, in an effort to win the strike by preventing his re-election, Mr. Feehan requested the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to investigate him. He received the following reply:

Francis Feehan, President,
District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

"The Council has full confidence in your honesty and devotion to the cause of our struggling fellow workers and it is therefore unnecessary to make an investigation of the charges made against you by the publication in question. The Council is fully satisfied that the purpose of this paper and the agents of the coal operators who are aiding it is to defeat the miners in the struggle for better conditions of employment. The Council expresses the hope and the belief that the enemies of our movement will fail in their malign purpose and that the Miners' organization in the Pittsburgh District will be successful in carrying to full fruition its efforts to protect the organized miners and to win for the miners of the Irwin field a complete victory. I was instructed by the executive council to transmit this communication to you.

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

After this the Non City Central Trades Council was invited by Mr. Feehan to investigate and a committee of five made a searching inquiry, bringing in a report exonerating Mr. Feehan completely. The Tribune will print the committee's conclusions in a subsequent issue.

BIOGRAPHY OF PRESIDENT FEEHAN.

Francis Feehan, re-elected president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, was born in Scotland thirty six years ago, coming to America with his parents at the age of ten and shortly after going to work in the mines. Since that time he has worked in the mines, principally in the Pittsburg district, until [illegible] when he was elected president of the district organization.

President Feehan is well and favorably known in Western Pennsylvania, having worked in the mines in many different parts. He was considered one of the best and most skilled mine workers in the district. Although required to work hard in the mines, he developed great ability as an athlete and was known as a good foot ball and base ball player and could successfully compete with any working man at all kinds of athletic sport.

(Continued on fourth page.)

BACK toward Judea turn the battling hearts
Of men in these the creed and canon days;
From soaring spires and armaments to where
The Nazarene once walked the fretted sea;
From gilded domes whose crass magnificence
Hides not the hovels in their shades to where
The Master lay that Galilean night
Beneath the stars; from velvet pews and gold
And silver glittering to where He said:
"To visit them that suffer and are sick
Is true religion, undefiled. Whoso
Shall rightly worship God must worship Him
In spirit and in truth."
The world doth tire
Of hollow show and sounding litanies
That echo from the bannered plains of War,
Of vestments crusted with the gems that mock
The starving bodies and the hearts of men.
It longs to hear the simple gospel: "Love
Ye one another. Whosoever gives
A cup of water to the least of these
Shall give it unto Me." World weary souls
Are turning from the blasphemy of Pride,
And back across the crimson centuries
They go, back over fields of hate and strife,
Back over pathways red with blood
And lighted with the fires of stakes and gleam
Of swords—until at last they see the Star
Of Bethlehem and stand beside a holy Child.
And there, beneath the sky where angels sang
For joy, the story of two thousand years
Is blotted out. Upon the new command
No bloody seal is set. "Good will to men
And peace on earth," the gentle message runs.

CIVIC FEDERATION IN THIS STATE.

A meeting was held in the finance committee room of city councils, 496 City hall, Philadelphia, yesterday, to organize the Pennsylvania Council of the National Civic Federation. The purpose was to promote the cause of uniformity in legislation in conformity with a resolution passed at the Washington conference on uniform state legislation.

His excellency, Governor Edwin S. Stuart presided.

Among the speakers were Mr. Walter George Smith, Judge William H. Staake and Messrs. John Mitchell, Talcott Williams and Ralph M. Easley.

Among the important subjects upon which uniformity is urged, are: the commercial measures — "Negotiable Notes," "Bills-of-lading," and "Warehouse Receipts"—and the "Divorce and Marriage Act," drafted by the uniform state law commissioners; "Regulation of Industrial Corporations;" "Regulation of Railroads and Quasi-Public Utilities;" "Taxation;" "Banking;" "Insurance;" "Pure Food and Drugs;" "Vital Statistics;" "Good Roads and Automobile Regulations;" "Compensation for Industrial Accidents;" "Uniform Accounting," and "Reform in Legal Procedure."

The work of the state councils of the National Civic Federation will be largely educational and will supplement the efforts of the conference of governors and the commissioners on uniform state laws.

In view of the fact that it is expected, through these state councils, to bring public sentiment to bear in behalf of such uniform measures as are concededly in the interest of all, it is desirable to enlist in their membership representatives of commercial, manufacturing, banking, labor, agricultural, professional and other important interests.

The international union has informed the San Francisco (Cal.) culinary unions that it will aid financially the fight to exclude all Asiatics in local saloons and restaurants.

The granite cutters' union and the marble cutters' and stone cutters' union have organized a district council of stone trades for San Francisco, Cal.

FRANCIS FEEHAN

Re-Elected President of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A.

DRASTIC ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

The U. S. supreme court's decision in the Sugar Trust cases that conspiracy is a continuing offense means that the personal guilt of all trust officials may be tried out without the intervention of the statute of limitations. Guilty trust officials may still try "the immunity bath," if they like, but they'll find the water at 500 degrees Fahrenheit, or thereabouts.

We are glad to see the statute of limitations pulverized a bit. Like injunction and contempt of court, it is a thing that was concocted for good purposes, chief among them protection of the innocent against possible miscarriage of justice, but it has operated almost wholly in just the opposite direction. Men of influence have used it to facilitate the miscarriage of justice to the advantage of the guilty.

The little fellow can't afford to buy injunctions, "limitations" and other legal luxuries. The big trust fellow employs a staff of salaried lawyers to get all that can possibly be got out of those luxuries.

The U. S. supreme court says, No more "baths!" Maybe we'll yet jail some of the higher-up rascals, just as we do other disreputables who go around very dirty, with no hope of baths.

SUNDAY IDLENESS PROFITABLE.

Labor and the employers of labor alike should feel a lively interest in Thomas A. Edison's assurance to the cement manufacturers of the United States that it will be gain and not loss to them to give their 30,000 workmen a free Sunday. Edison's line of demonstration was two-fold: He argued that the workmen would be more effective on six days for rest on the seventh, and that the kilns could be more advantageously handled with a six-day week than a seven-day week. In the case of his own cement works he proved the argument by actual practice, finding that by discontinuing Sunday operations he materially increased his daily output.

Mr. Edison's demonstration is important and even more so is the determination of manufacturers employing 30,000 men to accept it and conform their practice to his conclusions. The seven-day week, like the sixteen-hour day, has been yielding to considerations both of humanity and economic advantage. Perhaps nothing has retarded this industrial reform more than that some of the ablest and most successful employers habitually give seven days a week to business, and nothing is harder for the intellectual worker and the directing manager than taking a regular weekly holiday, for such men do not secure rest by merely staying away from the ordinary scene of their labors; they carry their business with them wherever they go, and some of them can not even be rid of it in the watches of the night. Hence the early break-down of many a brilliant administrator, the shortened lives of thousands whose intellectual preoccupation is seldom shaken off for so much as twenty-four hours. As a daily contemporary observes, "it is the wise employer whose own shaken nerves teach him not only to seek recreation for himself, but to silence the wheels once a week, that those who tend them in monotonous round may have the refreshment of a free Sunday."

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Settlement of the Boiler Makers' Dispute. Labor Gains in the General Election. John Burns Again Returned--South Wales Coal Strike Dragging--Echoes of the French Railway Strike.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1910.—The boilermakers' dispute looks as though at last it were on the verge of complete settlement. There seems no doubt that the strong stand on behalf of the men made by Lord Furness (himself an eminent member of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation) has brought the employers round to a better frame of mind than they possessed at the last conference. A conference of men and employers at Edinburgh on December 8th has arrived at an agreement which, of course, the members of the union have to yet vote upon. The temporary agreement, however, saves the men's pride at every point by making every condition that binds the one side equally binding under the same penalties upon the other. The humiliation of having their unions supervised in the interests of the employers and the fines earmarked at the dictation of the employers has all gone. Instead, breaches of the Shipyard Agreement are to be referred in the first instance to a joint committee—three from each side—and if they fail to agree, to a referee taken from a panel agreed upon by both sides. If either the men or the employers are shown to have caused a stoppage of work in breach of the shipyard agreement penalties must be imposed according to rules of the union or of the Employers' Federation, as the case may be.

Proof that the penalties have been imposed must be given to the committee or referee who may have decided the matter, but this proof is exacted from the Employers' Federation if one of their members is at fault as well as from the union when the men are at fault. The indignity, if there is any, is equal on both sides. The other grievance of the men concerned the chairmanship of joint committees.

They complained that the chairman was always an employer, and that matters were always decided in practice by his casting vote. That has been changed. The new arrangement is that the chairman is to be chosen alternately from the union and from the employers. When it is an employer's turn to be chairman the union is to choose him. When it is the men's turn to have the chairmanship the employers are to choose him. The Employers' Federation have evidently come to a better mind since October.

The locked out and suffering boilermakers have been securing wider and wider sympathy during the last few weeks. It is held that what the shipbuilding employers were demanding in respect to fines and penalties was absolutely illegal. It is anticipated that a measure may yet be carried through parliament making fines upon workmen in this country illegal always.

We are in the midst of the general election and the signs are that the Liberal government will go back to power with very little change in its composite parliamentary majority. So far, 193 Conservatives have been returned, 147 Liberals, 45 Redmondite Nationalists, 5 O'Brienite Nationalists, and 27 Labor members. Many of the Conservatives and Nationalists and a smaller proportion of the Liberals have secured their seats unopposed without a contest. The Labor party had lost 3 seats and gained 4 by December 9th, which means a net gain of one to the party. The total number of votes cast in those constituencies where there were contests are as follows: Conservatives, 1,319,909; Liberals, 1,141,107; Labor, 247,912; Redmondites, 22,299, and O'Brienite, 12,169. There are still to be elected 262 members. These should provide at least 14 more Labor seats.

The four Labor wins introduce three new Labor members into the house of commons and bring back a Labor member who lost his seat temporarily last January. The quite new Labor members are a Durham coal miner, a school teacher, and a timber merchant. The restored member is Will Crooks, one of the most popular Labor figures here who only lost his seat by a fluke last January at Woolwich, one of our greatest centers for the manufacturer of war material. The other Labor members returned sat in the last parliament.

The Right Honorable John Burns, president of the Labor government board, the first workingman member of the cabinet here, and recipient of a salary of $25,000 per annum has been again returned for his old constituency of Battersea. He is a man of a remarkable merit and made his name in the old days when he was a Socialist leader of the unemployed and a Trafalgar Square orator. He has no more sympathy with the Labor party than has the average Liberal. This is not saying much. The Liberal government certainly promotes measures to meet the Labor party, but it only does it because it wants the forty votes, the Labor party can command in parliament.

An Aberdare telegram with reference to the coal strike says it is now certain that within another week a large number of they men now on strike will be back at work. On December 8th Cwmaman colliers, numbering 2,500, who struck work a month ago in sympathy with the Powell-Duffryn workmen, decided that they would remain idle until the adjourned meeting of the South Wales miners' conference was held, but whatever the result of the conference they will restart on December 15th. Bwllfa colliers, numbering 3,000, will it is expected, come to the same conclusion.

During the French railway strike the newspaper "La Guerre Sociale" distinguished itself by its revolutionary articles, calling on the men to

(Continued on [illegible] Page.)

GOV. STUART DODGES IRWIN INQUIRY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.

Editor, National Labor Tribune.

Dear Sir and Brother:—In continuation of my letter to you of December 8th, in which I sent you copy of the letter I wrote the governor on that date, conveying to him the action of the St. Louis convention, requesting an investigation of the conditions leading up to the strike of the miners in the Irwin field, I beg to enclose to you herein copy of reply which I have just received from Governor Stuart. And so the governor says he has no authority to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions which led up to the strike of the mine workers of the Irwin district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or to investigate the conditions existing since the strike was inaugurated.

With best wishes, I am,
Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President.

American Federation of Labor.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg,
December 10, 1910.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 8th, in which you request the governor to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions which led up to the strike of the mine workers in the Irwin district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and also to investigate the conditions existing since the strike was inaugurated.

I am advised by the attorney general that there is no authority vested in the governor of this commonwealth to appoint such a commission.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) EDWIN S. STUART.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WE HAVE NEED OF CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S PROMISES.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 18.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, was here today. He addressed large audiences in the Opera House. He had excellent attention. We report one of his dicourses from the following text: **"Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward."—Hebrews 10: 35.** He said:

Our English word confidence is a synonym for faith. It is a very pretty thought that we should not cast away our faith, but hold firmly to it and gain a reward. This thought is expressed elsewhere in the Scriptures, but it is not the thought of our text. Here the word confidence more properly signifies **assurance or outspokenness**, courageous presentation of a message not always kindly received. The Apostl is urging the followers of Christ to be of good courage, or, in the language of the Savior, that they should not put their "light under a bushel, but on a candlestick" where it would shine out for the blessing of men.

There is a practical side to the Gospel. Everything enjoined upon the followers of Christ, and all their trying experience in life, are wisely intended to work out for them character-development of good, firm, fine texture. It is a mistake to think, as some of us have thought in the past, that it is the will of God that we should merely hear of Christ and give a nominal assent to the message of his death as our Redeemer and turn from outward forms of sin—and then, contented with our progress, help others to the same low standards.

Quite to the contrary, the teachings of Jesus and his Apostles ignore the world as a whole and merely seek for a special class with hearing ears and appreciative hearts. The Gospel message set forth in the Bible knows nothing of the ordinary mission work of rescuing drunkards and harlots and the profane. While not refusing publicans and harlots it did not go about seeking them. It waited for them to seek for righteousness and then, as the Master said, "No man can come unto me except the Father which sent me draw him and whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." (Jno. 6: 37, 44, 65.) As a matter of fact, those who came to the Master and those who have been interested in his message ever since, have not, in any large proportion, been the rich, the great, the learned, the noble, according to the course of this world, but chiefly the poor, rich in faith toward our God. Take as an illustration St. Paul's course when he went to Athens. We do not find that he started a mission Sunday School and offered the children the prospects of a picnic or a Sunday School treat, in order to gather them for a half hour's talk about nothing. "To keep them off the street." Neither did he seek out the drunkards in the slums and establish a slum mission. On the contrary he sought the ear of the intelligent classes, the thinking classes, irrespective of their wealth or station. Why? Because he had a message—a message which children could not understand; a message which drunkards were incapacitated from understanding; a message which should appeal, if at all, to the best people of Athens, whether rich or poor.

St. Paul was a foreign missionary, but he did not seek out some cannibal islands, but, on the contrary, the most enlightened peoples of the world. When shipwrecked on the Island of Melita he remained for three months, yet to find no mention of any endeavor on his part to preach the Gospel there. Why? Because the record shows that the island was inhabited by "barbarous" people.

Have we not had, to a considerable extent, the wrong idea? Are we wiser than the Lord and the Apostles and able to give them pointers as to methods instead of following their example, as we were instructed to do? They proclaimed the Second Coming of Messiah and the establishment of his Kingdom. They preached that the very object of his Reign of Righteousness for a thousand years will be the putting down of sin in its every form and the lifting up of poor, fallen humanity. They taught that there was danger of attempting to make a proselyte and really doing more harm than good thereby. They taught that the special work to which God's people are now commissioned as ministers or servants of Christ is the proclaiming of the Gospel—"the Good Tidings of the Kingdom"—not the proclaiming of eternal torment nor the attempt to drive the world of mankind from sin through fear. They taught that the work of this present Age is the selection from amongst mankind of the Bride class, to be Messiah's associates in his Kingdom, for the blessing of all the world. It is this message of the goodness of God that our text declares should be proclaimed with courage, with boldness, with outspokenness.

A GREAT FIGHT OF AFFLICTIONS

St. Paul is criticizing some who had for quite a time been Christians and who had been granted large opportunities for growth in grace and knowledge. He says to these, "For the time ye ought to be teachers, but ye need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. They had lost the first principles. They had gotten entangled with vain philosophies and their spirituality was at a low ebb. Conditions are very similar today. After eighteen centuries of Divine instruction and with the wonderful Bibles now at our command and with helps for Bible study, what manner of Christians ought we to be—in faith, in love, in obedience, in courage!

St. Paul points out the necessity for the Lord's people to assemble themselves together for fellowship and for the study of his Word and to provoke one another to love and good works. The necessity for this, he suggests, is that sin on the part of those who have received a knowledge of the Truth and been made partakers of the Holy Spirit is a much more serious matter than the same conduct would have been before they came into the precious relationship of spirit-begotten children of God. He says, "For if we sin after that we have received knowledge of the Truth, "there remaineth no more a sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of condemnation and fiery indignation which shall devour us as God's adversaries." (Vs. 26, 27.) Have we grasped the thought? It signifies that those of us who have accepted the Divine terms and entered the family of God, will have no future opportunity in another life. We must either make our "calling and election sure" under the terms of the call, as accepted, or be rejected as unworthy of life everlasting—as fit for the Second Death—annihilation. He who despised Moses' Law died without mercy. But he who, having come to a clear knowledge of the Truth, shall be found a willing sinner, shall not only be cut off from a further opportunity in the present Age, but be everlastingly cut off from life destroyed. "God is able to destroy both soul and body—the present life and our future hope. These thoughts should make very earnest, very diligent, all who have accepted Christ and been accepted by him.

NEVERTHELESS BE NOT DISCOURAGED

These things were written, not only for the Hebrew Christians of St. Paul's day, but intended by the Holy Spirit for all the household of faith. We should not rock ourselves to sleep, nor give to each other opiates. While the world is not yet on trial for eternal life, the Church is now being tested—or life or death eternal. The thought should sober us. As the Apostle suggests, "Be diligent, be sober," be faithful, following in the footsteps of Jesus.

But St. Paul or, rather, the Holy Spirit through him, took cognizance of the fact that the Lord's people are in a world that is "no friend to grace to help them on to God." The Apostle recognized that we might become discouraged with our faults and weaknesses. Hence, after earnestly exhorting faithfulness and energy and after pointing out the dangers of slothfulness and of being over-charged with the cares of this life and the deceitfulness of riches and thus losing the spirit of Christ, he turns from this threatening attitude and uses encouraging words.

He says, "Call to mind the former days in which, following your illumination of the Holy Spirit, you endured a great fight of afflictions." St. Paul's intimation is that at that time, while suffering persecutions, the brethren were really in a better, more alive, spiritual condition than later. The prosperity, privileges, freedom for persecution, enjoyed had made them slothful and less courageous. He would have them and us call to mind the victories won in the past, that we might have courage for the present and the future. How gracious, how helpful, are all the provisions of our God for those who now hear his call and seek to walk in Jesus' steps! To these he guarantees that every experience of life which his providence shall permit shall work for good, for blessing, for valuable experience and education along lines of righteousness and character-development.

TWO CLASSES OF THE FAITHFUL

In time of war not all can go forth as soldiers. Some, unfit for such service, may perform a useful part at home supporting, encouraging, sending supplies to those at the front, etc. And so it is in the army of the Lord. Jesus is the Captain of all those who voluntarily enlist as soldiers of the Cross to battle against sin, especially in themselves—fighting a "good fight of faith" and overcoming the spirit of the world which surges all about them, threatening to overwhelm them as New Creatures in Christ.

St. Paul intimates a strong persecution openly manifested by the worldly-spirited, Satan-deceived people of God. He says, "Ye endured a great fight of afflictions, partly whilst ye were made a gazing stock both by reproaches and afflictions and partly whilst ye became companions of them that were so used. For ye had compassion of me in my bonds, and took joyfully the spoiling of your goods."—Vs. 32-34.

St. Paul and others prominent amongst the Lord's followers naturally would receive the brunt of Satan's attacks. It is presumed that the Epistle of which our text is a part was written while St. Paul was a prisoner at Rome. Fellow Jews, so far from being sympathetic for a countryman, reproached him as a traitor, unorthodox, seeking to tear down the work of God and to ignore the Divine promises belonging to Israel and their sacred traditions. By the Romans, too, he was regarded with suspicion, as one giving allegience to another King, Jesus, and not therefore disposed to use his Roman citizenship specially for the pride and glory of the Empire. St. Paul declares that thus himself and those who espouse the Cause of the Lord are despised and rejected by all. He says that we are counted the filth and offscouring of the earth—that which nobody cares of for or values, but which all would like to get rid of, as the darkness always hates the light and seeks to quench it and reigns completely only when all lights are extinguished. Christians, far and near, either by expressing sympathy for the Apostle or fellowshipping with him, or by defending him from the unjust and malicious slanders circulated against him, thereby exposed themselves to similar reproaches and disesteem, opposition from their neighbors, etc. History tells us of various terrible persecutions of the Christians by the Roman Emperors. It declares, for instance, that to gratify his depraved mind Nero, the Emperor, caused a certain portion of the City of Rome to be burned by incendiaries and that when he found how angry the people were he blamed the entire matter upon the inoffensive Christians — partly, no doubt, because these had no friends, either at court or amongst the people. They could be blamed with impunity and the Emperor's own vicious criminality would thus be hidden. On this account hundreds of Christians were publicly and brutally put to death.

"GREAT RECOMPENSE OF REWARD

Poor human nature finds it difficult to stand alone with God and with the few who are on his side—the side of righteousness and Truth. When, additionally, there comes persecution it tries their hearts, proves their loyalty. This is exactly what the Lord designs. He is now seeking a special class of overcomers to be joint-heirs with his Son on the spirit plane as the Bride of Messiah. Through these he intends shortly to grant to Israel and through Israel, to all mankind glorious blessings of instruction and restitution. To be qualified to thus serve in the instruction and uplifting of humanity it is necessary that these called ones should be of strong character—copies of their Master, in the spirit of their minds. To these he says, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his Throne."—Rev. 2: 21.

We can readily see how some of the more prominent followers of the Lord who suffered martyrdom because of their loyalty to the principles of righteousness and to the name of Jesus would be accounted overcomers and members of the Kingdom class. But sometimes it is difficult for us to discern how the less prominent, less persecuted ones stand with God. St. Paul's argument proves that they stand well—that God counts them as martyrs, as faithful unto death, if they have the martyr spirit, if they are loyal, courageous for the Truth, even though they never seal their testimony at the stake, even though they never are counted worthy of open, or public opposition or persecutiontion. Here is an encouragement for all and this is exactly what St. Paul would stimulate us to in the words of our text. He says, "Cast not away, therefore, your outspokenness, which hath great recompense of reward." The Lord has not promised a great reward to us for merely believing, merely trusting, and in a cowardly manner keeping our light hidden, lest its exposure should bring to us persecution or reproach. He seeketh not such. Such will not be counted worthy of a place in the Kingdom which is to bless the world. St. Paul elsewhere declares, "If we deny him, he will also deny us." (2 Tim. 2: 12.) If we have accepted the Lord as our Counsellor, Guide, Captain, Teacher, Examplar, Bridegroom, he expects of us courage to confess him as such and on all suitable and proper occasions to let light so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in heaven." (Matt. 5: 16.) Our good works are to so accord with the Master's teaching that however we may be represented by others who know us intimately will take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus and have learned of him. They should also see that our courage, our boldness, our outspokenness, is not a desire to preach ourselves, not vain glory in ourselves but that, on the contrary, we preach Christ and the glorious message of his Word, which always has brought opposition and persecution from the Adversary and from all who are under his blinding influence.

Every faithful follower of Jesus must be a confessor—must show his colors. We do not mean by this that he must be belligerent and fight a carnal warfare, either with swords or spears or hands or tongue. On the contrary, like his Master, he must ever be alert to do good. His orders from the Captain are, "Speak evil of no man." What he must speak forth and show forth by his life is the doctrine of Christ—the Truth, the Light, in contrast with the prevailing Error and Darkness. Whoever, as a Christian, fails to thus take his stand courageously, publicly or privately braving scorn and opposition and defending the scorned, must not expect to receive the great recompense of reward mentioned in our text. The Master's words are, Whosoever confesseth me before men him will I confess before my Father and before the holy angels. And whosoever denieth me before men him also will I deny before my Father and before the holy angels.—Matt. 10: 32, 33.

The great reward which the Scriptures hold before our eyes of faith is so great that to the worldly it seems foolish to believe in it. It is to consist of a share with our Lord in his glory, honor and immortality; in his Mediatorial Kingdom soon to be established; in his great work as the Mediator of the New Covenant in granting Divine blessings, through the merit of the better sacrifices, to the people of Israel and eventually through them to all mankind. Not all have a knowledge of this great reward; not all, therefore, have the encouragement to faithfulness which this knowledge inspires. Not all even have the ears to hear. It is written, "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him and he will show them his Covenant."—Psa. 25: 14.

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Ye Christmas Bells.

Oh Christmas bells, ye ring, and ring,
I hear your music pealing;
To me, there's mockery in your tones,
As on the air they're stealing.
For peace is but an empty name:
Good will? Ah, who can find it
The god of greed stalks o'er the earth,
And misery walks behind it.

Oh Christmas bells, there's other sounds
That fill the air with sighing.
The earth brings forth enough for all,
But men for bread are crying;
Though they may give them Christmas cheer,
And think to banish sorrow,
Yet while they fill their empty mouths,
They're shivering o'er tomorrow.

All round the world is heard the sound
Of busy hammers ringing;
Where hands are forging guns for war,
While lips of peace are singing.
Gigantic vessels sail the seas
All fitted out for killing;
And man, with hatred in his heart,
His brother's blood is spilling.

Oh bells, the curse is over all,
And Adam's children languish;
Back there at Eden's gate, began
Six thousand years of anguish.
For God's wrath rested on the race,—
The marks are all about us;
Go look, go search the whole broad earth
And see what sin has brought us.

On every hand disease holds sway,
How pitiful the moaning;
Ye cannot cover up the truth;
The whole creation's groaning.
Vice, crime and evil prey on man,
And death fills up the measure.
You're ringing o'er ten billion graves,
How can ye ring of pleasure?

Oh bells, don't ring of empty joys
That vanish with the morrow.
Ring out the plan our God has formed
To drive away all sorrow.
Tell earth the song the angels sang
Is yet to have fulfilling;
That God will give eternal joys
To all who shall be willing.

Bells, say to man, salvation waits
Upon the Lord's returning;
That blessed truth, which they in scorn
Seem to unite in spurning.
They think and teach, that when they die
Their souls soar straight to heaven,
Although in all the blessed Word
There's no such promise given.

Except to those who, called by God
Their solemn vows have taken,
To follow Christ, though they should
Be by dearest friends forsaken.
They're sacrificing with their Lord,—
Their all is on the altar;
And though the way leads down to death,
They never faint nor falter.

Oh bells, ring out their prospect grand,
To reign with Christ in power;
Bestowing blessings on mankind
In that triumphant hour.
Tell all the world the time is near
And daily drawing nearer;
And whether they forbear or hear
Just ring it louder, clearer.

Tell them oh bells, their long lost dead
Shall all come back from prison;
And if they ask you for your proofs,
Tell them the Lord has risen.
And has the keys of death and hell;
And power to wake the sleeping.
And raise them up to perfect life;
And end earth's night of weeping.

But the proud world won't hear your tale,
They'll say you're only dreaming;
That they are fit to rule themselves
By their own plans and scheming.
So God will bring them to the dust—
The sentence has been spoken.
Dark clouds of wrath shall o'er them roll
Until their hearts are broken.

And when the world is on its knees
In that black bitter hour,—
With human pride forever gone,
Then, bells, ring out in power.
Poor man will surely heed some hope
In that dark time of sorrow;
Tell them the night is almost past,
And joy comes with the morrow.

The Christ will wipe away all tears
And give them songs for sighing;
And never more in all the earth
Shall come the sound of crying.
Oh bells, if all could realize
The blessings just before us,
"Thy Kingdom Come," from earth would rise
In one grand mighty chorus.

A perfect earth, a perfect race:
And love each one adorning;
Oh bells, I don't know how to wait
For Christ's Millennial Morning;
And when you see the earth made new,
With not a trace of sadness,
Then? Bells, I really think that you
Will almost burst with gladness.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Struthers, Ohio, Dec. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. May God shower his blessings upon you for your work in spreading the gospel tidings and what wonderful tiding they are, Truth that is beyond compare. Please send paper so I shall not lose a sermon, as it is meat in due season for the household of faith.

Yours truly,
C. E. LIBERT.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

As another year's subscription for Labor Tribune is nearing
Would voice why to my heart its arrival is always cheering.
Pastor Russell's sermons each week with heavenly manna frought,
And gives on each subject such range for happy thought;
The light, the wisdom, the truth, thy love therein expressed!
It's no wonder that the new creature is so oft refreshed.
I'm happy to send in a few new names of those
Who, like myself, are seeking eternal rest, quiet and repose,
And may the dear paper to them prove such a blessing
That they each will be guilty of the Truth confessing,
Until at last we find our earthly race is run,
And our reward and work in heaven is just begun.
And now may God speed you in his blessed work so grand,
To will, to follow, to suffered if need be without command;
Joyfully thy spoiling of our goods to take,
That we may of His Glory soon partake,
Should we through his blessed favor win the prize.
How small will be our little all that we can sacrifice,
Therefore let us not cease to do our very, very best,
And lovingly trust Him with doing all the rest.

MRS. A. M. BLANCHARD.

Bay City, Mich., Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription to Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower. My subscription did not expire until next March, but I thought I would renew now, fearing that I might overlook the matter, and I do not wish to be cut off your list. I am specially interested in the sermons by Pastor Russell. It seems I learn something from every one. I find Mr. Bohnet's articles very interesting also. He was in Bay City recently and gave a lecture on the Great Pyramid of Gizeh. He pointed out that this great building had a Biblical significance and was treated at length in the third volume of Pastor Russell's books, "Studies in the Scriptures." I have all these books in my library now and find that they are far ahead of his sermons, taking up the Bible in a far more exhaustive manner—going into all the details. I hope you will continue to print the sermons. They set forth a more rational view of the character of the Creator than any I have ever read.

Yours truly,
A. F. WALKER.

Allegheny, Pa.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express to you my appreciation of your very valuable paper. I am especially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons which you print in such good, clean type. I often recommend your paper to people whom I meet whenever they seem interested in religious reading. These sermons surely contain food for every thinking Christian and should be in every home.

Sincerely yours,
EMMA L. BROOKER.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am today renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower office. The weekly visits of the Tribune are appreciated more and more, not only on account of the excellent way in which you present our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, though that, of course, is our principal reason for taking the paper. The rticles from Brother Bohnea, Caiphas Report, etc., have been a great blessing enjoyed by all I'm sure as well as the numerous letters from the friends. The new feature recently added, the weekly Sunday school lesson, will be helpful to many thousands of Sunday school teachers and Bible students in general who need just such a thorough exposition of the lesson as your valuable paper contains. Wishing you continued success in your grand work.

Yours most respectfully,
MRS. S. HARTSNIKER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., also sending in through them a new subscriber, Mrs. Catherine Connell, Canton, Ohio.

I am taking your paper principally because you print Pastor Russell's sermons, as I am very much interested in his presentation of the Truth of God's Word, The Bible, for it is scriptural and shows that our God is indeed a God of love. Thanking you for your promptness in sending the paper to me and trusting you will continue to publish these sermons which are doing so much good in teaching Truth, I am

Sincerely yours,
ELLA M. WILCOX.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Primarily I subscribed to your paper for the purpose of getting Pastor Russell's sermons, but on account of many other meritorious features, and especially its beautiful dress, I feel impelled to let you know my appreciation. Kindly inform me just before my subscription expires as I desire to continue it so long as you publish the Brooklyn sermons.

Yours very truly,
R. D. WORK.

Danbury, Ohio, Dec. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My subscription to the Tribune has not been renewed because of receiving a number of local papers containing Pastor Russell's sermons, but you have, however, kindly continued to send it, and we find the attractive style in which the Tribune publishes the sermons preferable to others, therefore am enclosing check for same, for we desire its weekly visits to be continued.

Yours truly,
J. H. KUHLKEN.

Sharon, Conn., Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write to state the National Tribune of December I has not been received and if you have the number, I would very much like it, as I do not wish to miss a single copy on account of C. T. Russell's sermons, and more, as I see this week's paper, the eighth, is duly here, and has the Sunday school lesson also which makes it all the more appreciated. Oh, how much good you are giving to your subscribers in the spreading of the present Truth. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

Sincerely,
MRS. A. HAMMOND.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order to pay subscription to your valuable paper. We will use this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. Of course that is the reason we take your valuable paper. You may not at present see what help you are giving in spreading the glad tidings, but it won't be long before you will see and receive a reward for doing so. Our dear heavenly Father is good and will reward everyone for what they do. Praying the Lord's blessing on you, we are

Yours respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. E. B. GORDON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. E. Libert, Struthers.
George E. Perry, Henderson.
John Kihlken, Danbury.
Ernest Genske, City.
Mrs. E. E. Gordon, Stockton.
Mrs. George Smith, Cleveland.
Ida M. Jefferson, Cleveland.
Mrs. W. C. Beckert, City.
Mrs. M. Campbell, Binghamton.
E. I. Williams, Washington.
Mrs. Ralph Pendleton, Kansas City.
Hepsey Burnett, Garrettville.
Albert Claas, North Lawrence.
George Olds, Pasadena.
Mrs. Mary Dougherty, Jefferson.
Mrs. H. B. Andrews, San Antonio.
W. L. Mackey, Paducah.
John McCarcley, Madison.
Murphy Hughes, Rock Branch.
Mrs. E. P. Foster, Anniston.
Mrs. M. E. Kingsford, Ogden.
Albert O. Brawe, Seattle.
Miss Agnes Fryer, Boston.
James A. McConnell, Rosedale.
C. A. Shonberg, Birmingham.
M. B. Fuller, Kittrell.
Mrs. H. T. Gusse, Belleville.
A. S. Hendricks, Belleville.
Mrs. M. W. Waldschmidt, City.
Benj. Fish, Madison.
Mrs. C. Hald, Buffalo.

DEC 31 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 4. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1910. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

May the New Year Bring You Happiness and Prosperity

THE VINDICATION OF PRESIDENT FEEHAN.

Full Text of the Report of the Committee of Outside Labor Organizations which Investigated Irwin Strike and All Other Charges Against Miners' Leader — Charges Inspired by Irwin Coal Barons and Found to Be Absolutely Without Foundation.

The undersigned members of the committee authorized by the Iron City Trades Council to investigate the charges made against President Feehan and other district officials of the United Mine Workers in effect that the strike in the Irwin-Greensburg field was the outcome of a conspiracy between the district officials of the United Mine Workers and independent operators of the Pittsburg district and that the men were being kept on strike against their wishes, herewith submit a report of their findings.

The committee took up its work in Greensburg on Monday, December 5. The first witnesses summoned were the members of the committee on policy, composed of 15 men, selected by the strikers to outline the policy and supervise the conduct of the strike.

The following members of this committee were present. Riley Stout, John Mains, Bernard McGoldrick, Arthur Tunnecliffe, Albert Anderson, Samuel Monnett, James Martin, Thomas Fagan, Andrew Shuster, Howard Barger, John McCartney and Joseph Littlewood.

Andrew Shuster testified that he was assistant boss driver, joined the union and was elected the first president, was discharged with others for joining. Strike was called for better conditions, men came out voluntarily. President Feehan had nothing to do with it. Will remain out till fair settlement is made.

John McCartney testified that the first meeting for the purpose of organizing the miners was called and attended by William Friday and Organizers Marchinni and Guzzi in March. Joseph Littlewood said that the men were simply forced to organize for their own protection, wages were reduced from 69c in 1906 to 58c in 1910, were also compelled to pay 5 per cent for safety lamps. Had no checkweighmen. Men were cheated, company securing from 25 to 30 wagons of coal bonus each day. First meeting was held March 1, adjourned to March 4. At this meeting Vice President Van Bittner and Organizers Guzzi and Maracini were present. Union was formed and about 800 men joined; 90 of these were discharged next day. A meeting was called and reinstatement of men demanded. Operators refused and the men then decided to strike. This was the real beginning of the trouble. After the men were out, a committee of two was selected to go to Pittsburg and request assistance from the officials of District No. 5. The men were determined to right their wrongs and no one could prevent the strike. Are as determined today as nine months ago. The men are not being held out against their will and have every confidence in President Feehan and other district officials. Howard Barger testified that the miners of the district had begged for a long time to be organized, that he himself had assisted in organizing from 7,000 to 8,000 men. That he knew of no conspiracy or intimidation used by President Feehan. Pittsburg district officials did not agitate or take any part in calling strike.

Thomas Fagan testified that the men struck of their own volition and because their earnings had decreased about 75 per cent in the last five years, they were robbed of about a half ton each day. Operators wanted him to discourage formation of the union. Feehan was not present or invited until men were out. Mr. Fagan assured the operators of opposing Mr. Feehan and the Pittsburg district officials simply because they could not be bought. Samuel Monnett stated that none of the Pittsburg district officials were present when the strike was called; that the men came out of their own volition, conditions were rotten, wages had been reduced and the size of cars constantly increased. Day workers averaged about $1.60 for 10 hours, while miners earned about $2 per day of 14 hours. Men were compelled to patronize company stores and called on carpet if caught buying elsewhere.

In his home town, Latrobe, the men were even compelled to drink certain brands of beer. About 3,500 men in that town met and decided to strike even before they were organized. He did not know President Feehan at that time. John Mains testified that he had been employed by the Westmoreland Coal Company, that the men were compelled to go out because they were being robbed. He knows of no conspiracy; men are fighting for union conditions and will remain out. Not more than 2 per cent of strikers have deserted. Says that fire bosses were afraid to make truthful reports to company because they might be discharged for so doing. Claims that men in his district have been wanting to strike for the past 20 years.

Riley Stout of Penn Station testified that the men were forced to organize, because they had to do all kinds of laboring work about the mines without pay. Men joined union gladly. Feehan or other district officials had no hand in it. No one could have prevented the strike.

James Martin of the United Coal Company's mines said that the Pittsburg district officials had no part in calling strike there; that they never had seen Feehan until about mid-summer; men wanted Pittsburg conditions and would remain on strike until they got them.

Arthur Tunnecliffe of the Herminie mines testified that conditions there were awful; that they had simply waited for Greensburg to lead the strike; they were not influenced by any outsiders. About 30 men had been discharged at different times for asking for a checkweighman. Earnings had fallen off about two-thirds since 1902.

Bernard McGoldrick of Export said conditions there were about the same as at other points complained of. Andrew Shuster testified further, saying that the stories published in the Pittsburg Leader were false; that no outside influence brought about the strike; that the operators alone were responsible. Men had been compelled to purchase a certain amount of goods at the company stores under threat of discharge; in some cases more than they needed; sometimes received no money for seven or eight months. Men simply had to strike and will not return to work under the old conditions, even if ordered to do so by Lewis, Feehan or any other person. It was also stated at this hearing by various men that since the attack on President Feehan by the Pittsburg Leader and an alleged labor paper called the Labor World, bundles of both had been sent to the officials of the local unions involved for free distribution. The policy committee stated that they had also drafted a reply to these attacks which the Leader refused to publish. After a short consultation by the in-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

RING OUT WILD BELLS
BY ALFRED TENNYSON

RING out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light.
The year is dying in the night—
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow.
The year is going; let him go—
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor;
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right;
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old;
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

LATEST NEWS OF MINE WORKERS.

An important joint meeting of the executive boards of the United Mine Workers of America for District No. 5 (Pittsburg) and District No. 2 (Central Pennsylvania) was held yesterday at the headquarters of District No. 5 in the Ferguson building, this city. The object of the conference was to examine the mining situation, with special reference to the Irwin field. The two executive boards are acting in entire harmony. The district administration was cordially endorsed in each district at the recent election.

The reports from the Irwin field presented at the conference were very hopeful. Presiden Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district says there is a better outlook for winning the strike now than there has been at any time since it was declared. During the last three or four days there have been large desertions of strike breakers at several of the mines now operating, and the operators express much uneasiness. With the return of good weather now only a few weeks away, the success of the strike seems assured.

Returns have now been received from all points where officers of the United Mine Workers were balloted for at the recent election. In the Pittsburg district President Feehan's majority has risen to 5,000, and John P. White has defeated T. L. Lewis, the incumbent, for national president, by over 40,000. These figures will be verified by the official count in the national and district conventions.

ENGINEERS' WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The wage dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the 61 railroads west, north and south of Chicago was settled here today. There will be no strike.

Instead the engineers will get an increase in wages of 10 1-3 per cent of their 1910 wage scale, giving them a Christmas present of an average of approximately $192 for each of the 33,000 men involved for each subsequent year. Specifically the agreement provides for a raise of 40 cents a day for all engineers, with a differential in addition of 25 cents for 215,000-pound engines an added differential of 75 cents a day for the smaller Mallet engines and a diffential of $1 a day for the heaviest Mallets.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS GET RAISE.

Increase in wages of from 10 to 25 per cent have been granted the engineers of the Pennsylvania railroad, the advance being retroactive from the time the railroad settled with the men last summer. Under the new scale freight engineers will earn from $160 to $200 a month, some passenger engineers as high as $250 a month, while work train engineers will get 50 cents an hour and yardmen 43 cents.

Brooklyn longshoremen want 35 cents an hour instead of 30, 50 cents for night work and 70 cents for Sundays, holidays and dinner hour.

BOYCOTT ON PITTSBURGH LEADER

Whereas, The Pittsburg Leader has represented to advertisers and to the reading public that it is specially interested in the wage-earner and has for three or four years past neglected no opportunity to make capital out of its pretended devotion to the cause of labor unionism, and,

Whereas, This, Iron City Central Trades Council, local body of the American Federation of Labor, and which represents a vast body of labor unionists in Pittsburg and vicinity, has been induced to accept the said Pittsburg's Leader's representations of its friendship for labor as sincere and to recommend the paper to the reading and advertising public, it now becomes clearly obligatory upon the Council to take notice of the Leader's conduct with reference to the affairs of the United Mine Workers, district No. 5, one of our affiliated organizations. The facts concerning the interference of the Leader with the internal affairs of the United Mine Workers, as ascertained by a committee of this body, are briefly as follows:

A strike for higher wages and decent working conditions was inaugurated last March by the miners of the Irwin field, who have for many years been notoriously underpaid and who were not allowed even the right to have checkweighmen to prevent them from being cheated out of the bulk of wages due them. They were willing to accept the same wage scale and working conditions as prevail in the Pittsburg district, but upon presenting their demands they were discharged and thousands of them threw down their picks and asked to be admitted to the mine workers' union. Acting entirely on their invitation, the officials of the United Mine Workers, Pittsburg district, went to Irwin and assumed charge of the strike. Your investigating committee recently appointed found by the testimony of the strikers themselves that this was the origin of the strike. Furthermore, although the strikers are suffering from cold and hunger they indignantly spurn every suggestion that they should surrender and return to work. These facts are easily ascertainable by any honest investigator. Nevertheless, the Pittsburg Leader has from day to day, for several weeks devoted a large part of its space to the reiteration of charges that the strike was contrived in the office of the United Mine Workers by President Francis Feehan solely to benefit a certain Pittsburg coal company. In complete opposition to the truth, the Leader further asserts that he is keeping the men out against their wishes. The investigation by your committee proved that the Leader's misrepresentation of the strike is willful. While it published the report of your committee it placed it on an inside page, while on the front page it repeated all its charges with increased offensiveness, specifically endeavoring to bring this council into disrepute at the same time that it discredited the noble and heroic struggle of our fellow workers in the Irwin field to obtain justice for themselves and their families. Nothing but deliberate hostility to the interests of organized labor can explain such a course on the part of any daily newspaper. In connection with the Leader's insult to your council and its open alliance with the forces which are laboring to defeat the Irwin strikers, we recall the fact that it has displayed not merely hostility but treachery to our interests in other directions, the grievance committee of the newspaper mailers having nowhere else met such discourteous treatment as it received from the Leader management. Wherefore, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Iron City Central Trades Council declare the Pittsburg Leader no longer worthy of the confidence or support of our body; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this body be instructed to send notice of this action at once to all our local affiliated organizations and at the same time send copies of this resolution to all Pittsburg daily newspapers.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of resolutions adopted by the Iron City Trades Council.

W. J. KELLY, President.
J. A. KEELER, Secretary.

The number of railroad employes in this country has increased 67 per cent in ten years.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Labor Poll--Boilermakers' Lockout Ceases--Board of Trade Renders Efficient Help--Story of the Dispute. South Wales Miners Will Also Accept Peace Offers--Earnings of Farm Workers in the Old Country--Tin-Plate Trade Good.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The end of the general election is in sight and whatever the two old political parties may think about it there is no doubt that labor can congratulate itself. Three more Labor seats remain to be contested and if they are retained by the party that party will return to the house of commons forty-two strong against a total of forty members in the old parliament. One of the two new seats have been gained by Labor from the Conservatives and the other has been gained from the Liberals. The Irish Nationalist party looks like finishing the election with a gain of one member so that practically the two old parties—the Liberals and Conservative—do not appreciably change their numbers. The government majority will remain about the same as when parliament dissolved or it may be increased very slightly.

Labor can find pleasure both from its own increase in numbers and from the fact that the Liberal Labor measures—one being the reversal of the infamous judgment and another being payment of members of parliament. This latter will relieve trade union funds of a very heavy drain. Labor is of course with the Liberal party in the anti-house of lords agitation and will be pleased to second the efforts of the government in abridging the powers of that upper chamber and destroy its veto. Labor measures will afterwards be expected to go through both houses of parliament much more easily than they have before.

The victories of the Labor party in the general election are additionally pleasing when it has to be remembered that a large number of the Labor candidates went to the polls with insufficient funds and under great difficulties. George Barnes, for example, formerly the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and now chairman of the Labor party, had to hold more than half his political meetings out of doors because his funds did not permit the hiring of halls.

The anti-house of lords agitation was also inclined to draw votes to the Liberal candidates that might otherwise have gone to Labor candidates, despite the fact that Labor supports the Liberal policy in that direction. The Labor party sees no need for a house of lords. It considers that the continued existence of that house is a standing insult to the intelligence of a freely governed people and that in fact the people cannot be freely governed so long as there is a house of lords. Labor laughs at the statement that but for the existence of the house of lords the progress of legislation would be too quick. Labor men with a long experience of public affairs know that the fear is not that matters will progress too quickly, but that they will not progress quickly enough. Progress in the house of commons itself is quite slow enough without it being slowed further down by an upper hereditary chamber.

At the time of writing the number of votes polled by Labor candidates, successful and unsuccessful, amounts to 343,131; the number of votes polled by Liberal candidates is ust over 2,000,000; and the number polled by Conservative candidates, 2,130,000.

Work was resumed by the locked-out boiler makers on December 15th. This resumption of work follows upon an acceptance by the men of terms that save the pride of both parties and are certainly good for the locked-out men. The lock-out commenced on September 3rd and for the last six weeks it has been, as the term goes, a "soldiers' battle" carried on by the locked-out men against the advice of the leaders of their union and in spite of warnings as to the rapid exhaustion of the funds of the union. The "soldiers" have undoubtedly won a great victory.

At the beginning of the struggle the employers were demanding guarantees of the enforcement of the old agreement. The end of the struggle has been a new agreement, perfectly fair to the employers, but very much more favorable to the men than the old agreement. No one can withhold admiration from the men for their determination. It now remains for them to show an equal spirit in pulling their society together again. A new internal policy of greater caution and closer discipline is badly needed. A reserve fund must be built up again, the relation of income and benefits must be carefully adjusted, and, probably, great improvements must be made in the constitution of the society, which differs in some important respects from the normal trade union model. In these reforms masters and men are equally interested. Nothing is more conducive to stability of trade than a well-organized and responsible trade union.

Neither must praise by withheld from the officials of the government board of trade whose efforts have helped towards a settlement of this big dispute involving as it did more than 30,000 boiler makers, their department families, and many allied workers. Not until the history of these critical years in industrial history comes to be written, and all the inner workings of the machinery by which disputes are averted or stoppages ended are laid bare, will the part played by the acute officials of the labor department at the board of trade be adequately appreciated.

The bare facts show how small was the prospect of successful mediation. On September 3rd the masters in the shipbuilding trade locked out all members of the Boiler Makers' Society employed in their yards until guarantees against sectional strikes had been given. The men's executive appealed for power to give satisfactory assurances, and this was refused. Instead, a representative council of delegates was appointed to consider the question. A scheme was drawn up with their approval, agreed to by the masters, and submitted to the vote of the union. By a majority of over a thousand in a ballot of under twenty thousand this agreement was rejected. A little later, after some further explanations, the agreement approved by all the leaders was again submitted to ballot. By a largely increased majority it was again decisively rejected, though the men had been warned that no more money was available for strike pay. The spirit of dogged resistance had been aroused.

Closely allied to that almost revolutionary movement which is dislocating the coal trade in South Wales, the fighting section of the boiler makers were fast set on resistance to the bitter end. The ordinary machinery of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHEN WILL COME "PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MEN?"

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 25.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here today in the afternoon on "The Great Hereafter" and in the forenoon from the text below quoted. On both occasions his audiences sat spellbound for a much longer time than the majority have been in the habit of listening to a discourse. Deep eagerness was also manifested to receive from the ushers at the close free copies of Pastor Russell's Booklet on "What say the Scriptures About Hell." The speaker said:

Eighteen centuries and more have passed since Israel's greatest Prohpet, Jesus, set forth his message of reconciliation to God. At the time of his birth angel visitors, announcing him, declared that his birth signified "good tiding of great joy which shall be to all people" and that this would mean signified "peace on earth and good will amongst men!" (Luke 2: 10, 11.) Yet after eighteen centuries these prophecies are still unfulfilled. We find the world in more warlike condition at present than ever before. Europe has a standing army of over a million of the picked men of its several nations. And even our own country has deemed it necessary to considerably increase its standing army. On every sea are great battleships requiring thousands of men and millions of dollars for their up-keep, not to mention the millions of dollars which they originally cost. And still war vessels are planned with greater guns, some of which expend thousands of dollars for powder and shells for even one day's target practice. It is safe to say, too, that the chief interest in and chief backing of recent experiments in aerial navigation come from the War Departments of Christendom, which see in such devices a new method of warfare. And the latest information is that a new torpedo has recently been invented more powerful, more destructive, more terrible, than any previous device.

What means this great battle array, this preparation for a great struggle between the nations? Why do not the nations disband their armies and dismantle their navies and turn these wasted energies to human profit, to making the earth to blossom as the roses? The answer is—Sin. Sin marred the original God-likeness of love in the human heart and, instead, implanted the opposite disposition of selfishness. By heredity sin and selfishness have permeated our race. As we read, "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; in sin did my mother conceive me." (Psa. 51: 5.) This is true of the entire human family. We gloss the surface. We make a show of giving a little money for the education of the heathen. We make a little show of religious activity in Christendom, but the great surplus of wealth is spent in self-gratification—alcoholic beverages alone consuming manyfold the amount doled out to the benevolent enterprises of all kinds.

PEACE, PEACE, BUT NO PEACE.

For centuries the world has been crying out, "Peace, Peace; yet there is no peace," but still greater preparation for war. Why? Because, despite our gloss of civilization, the world well knows its own selfishness, its own greed, its own thirst for power and it wisely reasons that in others selfishness and greed similarly rule. Hence, with all their protestation of friendship all the world distrust, disbelieve one another. And now we have reached a place where the disbanding of the armies of the world would be a dangerous matter. Another million of men thrown on the labor market, already glutted, would be dangerous. And to leave our cities unprotected would invite anarchy in every land. We are not endeavoring to discourage peace conferences and federations. We are merely calling attention to facts—indisputable facts.

The Scriptures graphically describe our present condition. They give us a word painting of what is now going on, saying, "Beat your plowshares into swords and your cythes into spears. Let the weak boast that they are strong" and endeavor to keep pace with the strong. "Come, get ye down to the Valley of Jehoshophat"—the Valley of death—the place of the great struggle with which the reign of the Prince of Darkness shall terminate and which will prepare the way for Messiah's Kingdom.—Joel 3: 9-13.

Thank God for the assurances of his Word that the great "time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation," which is about to burst upon the world, whose masses are better educated than ever before and trained to the use of all military equipment, will be but a short struggle! The intimation of the Scriptures is that if those days should not be shortened, no flesh would survive. But for the elect's sake—by virtue of the Kingdom of God's elect being established—those days shall be shortened. Then will come the reign of the Prince of Peace and, as the prophet declare, he shall be like unto Solomon who had no wars, but to whom every knee bowed and every tongue confessed. His Kingdom of righteousness will be a Kingdom of peace, notwithstanding the fact that it will be ushered in by such a time of trouble.

"I CAME NOT TO SEND PEACE."

But do the Scriptures contradict themselves? What did the Great Teacher mean when he declared, "I came not to send peace on the earth, but a sword?"—Matt. 10: 34. Ah! he referred prophetically to the effect which his gracious message of love and favor would produce in the world during the reign of sin. He well knew that the Prince of Darkness would oppose all of his followers, as well as himself. He foretold that whosoever would live godly would suffer persecution—and so it has been. Eighteen centuries have proven it! He sent forth his followers, like himself, unarmed, to be peacemakers, to be helpers, to "follow peace with all men and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord." He counselled his followers, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." But their message of peace and love and the coming Kingdom which shall bless the whole world and fulfill the angelic prophecy of our text—these things seem to anger the world—not merely the vicious, the ungodly, but the worldly professors of godliness who have schemes and plans and theories of their own to work out which are contrary to the Gospel Message. The darkness, more or less mixed with selfishness, hateth the light, the Truth, the love of God, neither cometh to the light, lest its deeds of darkness, selfishness, selfish ambition and hypocrisy should be made manifest.

The Master knew what the effects of his Gospel Message would be in the world and that only those who would compromise his Message could possibly live at peace—that all who would be loyal and faithful to him would be traduced, slandered, persecuted—"beheaded," either literally or figuratively. His words, therefore, were a prophecy respecting the tribulations which all his footstep followers would surely have.

But more than this, his words were a prophecy respecting the nations. What is it that has brought us to our present degree of civilization savagery. What is it that makes of every business corporation a buccaneer seeking the destruction of every competing financial craft. What is it that has thus sharpened the wits of humanity to such an extent that the majority find it difficult to be honest, because they see so many opportunities for dishonesty, while it is impossible for lawmakers to make new laws with sufficient rapidity to keep pace with the intelligent methods of circumvention.

The laws, doctrines, of Christ are in a certain sense, responsible for all this. The liberty wherewith Christ makes free his followers and the light which he and they let shine upon a darkened world, received in part into unsanctified hearts and minds, have given wisdom that, misapplied, we call cunning and craft. The proof of what we say is found in the fact that other nations than those which have received this reflected light of Christianity are still quite in the back-ground. Only now, as Christian civilization in a perverted form is reaching these peoples are they awakening and becoming competitors with so-called Christendom.

In our advanced conceptions of finance, warfare, etc., a pertinent question worthy of deep thought is, Will it be possible to live in the world at all after the greatest financial minds shall have "trust-afied" all of the world's business and after the labor organizations shall have had their say as to who shall and who shall not earn a living, and after the teeming millions of China and Japan shall have become thoroughly civilized and Christianized after the nominal sort? Would not the hordes of the Far East overwhelm the comparatively little handful of Europe and America? What is the prospect of the fulfillment of the prophecy of our text—"Peace on earth, good will toward men?" There is no prospect, from the earthly sources toward which we have been looking. If that prophecy is ever to be fulfilled it must be by some Divine intervention in human affairs.

THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS COMING.

Notwithstanding the eighteen centuries of delay our text as a prophecy will surely be fulfilled, and be fulfilled, too, by and through the One whom the angels announced and whose birth is very generally celebrated today. The Great Teacher, questioned by Pilate, answered that he was born to be a King—the King of the Jews; but he also added, My Kingdom is not of this Age." How true! Many of us have gotten the wrong impression—that our Redeemer has been waging, as the Great King of Glory, an unsuccessful warfare for eighteen centuries against Satan, sin and death. But here we learn from the Great Teacher's own lips that his Kingdom is not of this Age. It belongs to the "world to come"—the Age to come.

Do we inquire, then, who has been the ruler of this world, this Age? The answer of the Master is that Satan is the Prince of this world. He is a usurper. The dominion of earth was given to man. But Satan, deceiving our race, putting darkness for light, has become thereby the real ruler, using humanity merely as his tools. He is styled "the god of this world," and the "Prince of this world," or age. And we are told again that "He now worketh in the hearts of the children of disobedience." When we reflect how many of humanity are disobedient, we see the vastness of the empire controlled by the Prince of Darkness. And when we see the few, comparatively, who are soldiers of the cross and followers of the Lamb we perceive that, as the Master said, his following during this age is to be a "little flock."

Perplexed and confused many may ask, What, then, is the hope of the fulfillment of our text, "Peace on earth, good will toward men?" We answer that our Master, who declared that he was not the Prince of this age, declared also that his Kingdom of the next age will be introduced with power and great glory and that, although its initial manifestation will be with clouds and darkness and a time of trouble such as never before has been, nevertheless his reign will be glorious, triumphant and eternal. "He shall take unto himself his great power and reign" until "he shall have put all enemies under his feet;" "the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." "Unto him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess."

The victory of Emanuel means the overthrow of sin—the crushing of the serpent's head. At the very beginning of his glorious reign Satan shall be bound and following its close he shall be destroyed in the Second Death, together with all those who love unrighteousness, after they shall have had full knowledge and full opportunity for recovery from the snares of sin and death. Then, indeed, the whole world will proclaim the glory of God. There will no longer be discordant sounds. As the Scriptures declare, There shall be no more crying, no more sighing, no more dying"—all the former things of sin and death shall have passed away." Rev. 21: 4. The great King who, eighteen centuries ago, died, the Just for the unjust, that he might, judicially, bring mankind back into harmony with God, is to be the Great King of earth, the great Restorer of all that was lost in Adam and be "will make all things new."—Rev. 21: 5.

Everything appertaining to this great Plan of Salvation outlined in the Word of God is reasonable. The crucial testing of the elect Church is necessary in order that, as faithful and merciful priests of God and of Christ associated with him in his kingly glory, they may be God's instrumentality in succoring mankind from the fallen conditions which have resulted from six thousand years of sin, and from the malignant influence of the Prince of darkness, during the thousand years which the Bible stipulates as the period of Messiah's reign (Rev. 20: 6)—a period neither too long nor too short in which to accomplish the great work of the world's salvation.

True, some one might say, If it has required eighteen centuries for the development of the Church, how much more time will be necessary for the uplifting of the world? But we answer that it is not the Divine Purpose to uplift the world to the station of spirit nature and glory, but rather to restitution blessings and conditions. It is because of the high exaltation offered to the Church that such crucial testing of sacrificial obedience even unto death is required. With the Prince of darkness bound and the Son of Righteousness arising with healing in its beams the darkness of sin and crime and sorrow will soon flee away. One century of such blessed influence upon the world will surely work wonders, bringing in also inventions and comforts and blessings, as yet undreamed of. Next will come the gradual awakening of all who have fallen asleep in death. They will come forth from the prison-house of death, as the Scriptures declare; will come forth that they may be made acquainted with the true God and with his glorious Son, the Redeemer, and with the principles of righteousness in contract with the principles of sin.

We cannot suppose that it will require the majority of men, under those conditions, to sit long counting the value of the blessings of eternal life and restitution proffered them. The upward move, resurrection, uplifting, regeneration, will go rapidly on, while meantime, generation after generation shall come forth from the tomb and enjoy similar experience. Finally all shall have come forth, because the love of God made this provision through the death of our Redeemer, who delighted to do the Father's will and who has already been rewarded gloriously with high exaltation to the divine plane of glory, honor and immortality.

GOOD WILL AMONGST US.

The attainment of the condition of good will amongst men will mean the attainment of human perfection. God is Love. And when our first parents were created an earthly image of God, love must have been the predominating quality of their characters. What we see of selfishness is largely a matter of heredity and all of life's customs are in line with it and continually increasing its weight and its hold upon us. But with the new King and the new reign of righteousness will come the glorious uplifting and transformation. Gradually, during the thousand years of Messiah's domination of the world, the evils of selfishness will be made apparent and the beauties of holiness and love will be shown in contrast. And the restitution rewards will lift all the willing and obedient up out of sin and selfishness to holiness and love. Then with love the very essence of man's being, good will towards men will everywhere prevail, because the Divine Law, almost effaced through the reign of sin will be rewritten in the human constitution. That Law, as we know, is "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Finally, dear friends, how glad we are that this is true; how glad we are that the terrible falsehoods palmed off on us during the Dark Ages respecting a God of hatred and a hell of torture everlasting are not true! How glad we are to know that ultimately every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth shall be heard saying, "Praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto him that sitteth upon the Throne and unto the Lamb forever," with no discordant voice! This is our Christian joy—"good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people. We are specially blessed in that already these good tiding have reached our ears. We are specially blessed if we have accepted God's Message and by full faith and consecration have been begotten of the Holy Spirit and adopted into the Lord's family as members of the prospective Bride, the Lamb's Wife. Surely we should seek with all our energy to make our calling and our election sure to so high a station as Divine sons of God!

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Bellevue, Pa., Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your paper very much, and enclosed find subscription for another year. We value the Tribune especially on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, setting forth the precious truth concerning the near establishment of God's kingdom here on earth. We are glad to see you are devoting other space to the weekly Sunday school lessons and you may be sure the more you print of these wonderful words of life, the greater will be your reward.

Yours gratefully,
ERNEST H. GENSKE.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find post office money order for renewal of subscription for your paper. I beg pardon for not sending sooner, as I see my last subscription expired September 5. Thanking you very much for continuance, as it is a welcome visitor, mostly for the reason that you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord bless you for the good you do by printing those sermons.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. GEORGE SMITH.

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I very much appreciate the Labor Tribune especially Pastor Russell's sermons which you print. My subscription was sent in through the Watch Tower, October, 1910. Hoping to receive the paper henceforth, I remain

Yours respectfully,
OLOF HAMQUIST.

Norwalk, O., Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find my subscription for your paper for another year. It has been a weekly visitor for some time through the kind, generous heart of our brother, R. H. Bricker, of your city, and much appreciated on account of our pastor's sermons. You give so much space in your columns for the good news which shows a kind spirit on your part. It comes very regular.

Sincerely,
IDA M. JEFFERSON.

Mt. Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I feel like complimenting you for every paper I received from your press. I listened to our dear Pastor Russell last night from the same text I found in your paper today, which corresponded to the letter. To your credit, I must say it is the whole sermon on paper, as it fell from his lips. You can better understand my appreciation of your paper as you will find subscription for my brother in Chapel Hill, N. C.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. HACKNEY.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write a few lines to express my appreciation of Pastor Russell's sermons. These are a source of inspiration and help of inestimable value in understanding the Scriptures and building up our faith in our dear Redeemer's accomplished work. These we understand to be a setting forth the truth as against long and strongly entrenched doctrines of error and darkness. In view of this I want to say I admire your courage and faithfulness in printing these in such an excellent manner.

Respectfully yours,
DR. A. W. OSTRANDER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your worthy paper is a welcome visitor at our home. The labor news and current events are very satisfactory, but desire to say that we enjoy especially the sermons of Pastor Russell, which are printed in such excellent type. You may consider us a subscriber as long as you continue to print them.

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR F. COX.

South Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Association accept my heartfelt thanks for your paper and the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons, such a clear print that it can be read by young or old. Continue in your good work, and the Lord will bless you accordingly.

Yours truly,
B. A. ANDERSON.

Bareville, Pa., Dec. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to tell you how much I appreciate the weekly visit of your valuable paper, especially on account of the sermons of C. T. Russell. I find Pastor Russell's sermons to be the only logical interpretation of the Bible that I ever heard or read. I also find the Sunday school lessons which you are taking up to be very instructive, also I think your paper the cheapest investment I could think of. We get the latest on labor news and best of all more spiritual instruction every week than you could get in any church in a year.

Respectfully,
MRS. L. ZOOK.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your paper has pleased me so much that I cannot withhold my acknowledgement of its superiority. Its general get-up, clear type and all its typographical features should recommend it to everybody. Pastor Russell's sermons, that you are presenting, are quite the best to be read anywhere and nowhere else have I seen them presented so fully and effectively. The press claims in these days to have taken the place in some measure of the pulpit. Your paper may certainly claim this without fear of contradiction. I am glad it comes to my home.

Gratefully yours,
MYRA A. JOHNS.

East Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to express my appreciation of the fact that you continue to print Pastor Russell's sermons in such clear, large type. I did not receive a copy of the paper last week and missed it very much. Will you kindly send me a copy of the issue of December 15? With best wishes.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. FLORENCE V. RAY.

"Ebenezer," Louis Trichardt,
Loutpansberd, Transvaal,
South Africa, Nov 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Allow me a space in the columns allotted to Tribune appreciations in your much read, valuable paper. Mine is a voice from the fringes of the South African empire, viz., on the northeast boundary of Transvaal near Rhodecia (i. e. the Chartered company of Mashona and Matabele Land). I am one of the pioneers of this part of the country and one of the pioneer teachers of Transvaal, of thirty years' standing. I have been a local preacher, or rather an evangelist to the English and Dutch-speaking inhabitants, and also the colored people for over a quarter of a century.

I came into the present day Truth through the instrumentality of a dear sister in Picto, Nova Scotia, Canada, and the reading of Pastor Russell's literature, and am now an international Bible student and lecturer. The type of Pastor Russell's sermons in your valuable paper is beautifully clear and cool to the eyes of those advanced in years and have to wear glasses.

How I do enjoy the sermons, although they are somewhat old when they reach me, they are none the less sweet and edifying.

May God bless you in printing them. Also Pilate's and Gamaliel's reports, contributed by dear Brother J. A. Bohnet, who I am rather inclined to think is the one who sent me the Tribune, if not, may God reward the dear one (perhaps unknown to me) who did send it.

Continue to publish the sermons and reports, think what a blessing they bring to thousands and how you are helping to spread the glorious light of the Gospel of Salvation, through the blood of Jesus Christ. The last sermon which reached me, viz., "Blood Atonement for Sin a necessity," was sublime. How plain, how instructive, how edifying!

My favorite theme is "The blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth from all sin." Thank God that the blood was shed.

Yours in His blessed service.
EDWARD RALPH SMITH.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We feel a word of appreciation is due to good old Labor Tribune. We say good, for have we not feasted weekly on those most wonderful sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell? And also been well informed on the Labor movement throughout the land. As our first year's subscription expires with the year we have renewed through the Watch Tower. We notice a new feature in the last few issue's of the Tribune which has pleased us additionally, the weekly Sunday school lesson. We feel our consecrated money is well invested in the Tribune. We bid you God speed in the publication of the same.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN FISK.

Toledo, O., Dec. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sending post office order to pay for subscription renewal for 1911. Your paper is a most welcome visitor. We like Pastor Russell's sermons, especially.

Your friend and well wisher,
W. W. FURMAN.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I like your paper very much with its large and clear type to the eye print, and especially do I admire Pastor Russell's sermon which appears in it every week and brings such a great blessing to many a home. I certainly enjoy them very much myself. Your paper is very valuable to our home. I thank you for having sent it so promptly every week and ask you to keep on sending it to our new address. Wishing you success in this good work, I remain,

Gratefully yours,
MRS. H. MACEY.

Greenside, Teeyport, Scotland,
December 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have received your paper regularly for this year and am renewing the subscription again through the Watch Tower. I appreciate it very highly for the manner in which you give prominence to Pastor Russell's sermons, which I consider the greatest source of enlightenment at the present time. I hope you will continue to publish them that you and all your readers may have a blessing through them. The clear type is a great advantage. I also find that other members of the family are eager to have it as soon as it arrives because of other good items it contains.

Yours truly,
MRS. MILLAR.

Sonora, Cal., Dec. 22.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

I have sent my subscription to the Watch Tower office for the Tribune for another year. My husband, A. C. Knowles, died in May. I then went east. One copy you forwarded me there, it still goes to West Ripley, Maine. I suppose since my return I had not noticed the tag until your notice came. I must have the Tribune, though I have two other papers with the sermons. None of them are quite so readable as the Tribune. Am glad you are going to give the Sunday school lessons by Pastor Russell. Am glad to see you know good things when you see it. Continue in the good work. Verily yours will have your reward.

Sincerly,
LAURA E. KNOWLES.

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Allowing me a voice in the judgment of the Labor Tribune, I should call it excellent for all whom it is designed to reach. It is printed in such large, clear type, that old and young may easily read it, but I am of the number that are especially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons. To me they are really meat in due season and a feast of fat things which I would not like to miss, and they get better and better. I have also enjoyed reading Pilate's report and Gamaliel's and Caiphas, and I do not fail each week to read and enjoy the list of Tribune appreciations which appear therein, and sometimes I read some of the remaining contents. And hoping that you will remain in the good work and be amply rewarded, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. MARTHA A. BAKER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Robert Maxwell, Bellshill, Scotland.
Charles M. Carson, Shelby.
J. H. Stewart, Alliance.
J. H. Hackney, Chappel Hill.
G. W. Furman, Toledo.
Morgan T. Lewis, Cohoes.
J. B. Bradshaw, Peggs.